





Class \_\_\_\_\_

Book \_\_\_\_\_











RESIDENCE OF DEA. ELIJAH LIVERMORE.

NOTES,  
HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND PERSONAL,  
OF  
LIVERMORE,  
IN  
ANDROSCOGGIN (FORMERLY IN OXFORD) COUNTY,

MAINE.

Be.  
Israel Washburn, Jr.

*Morals and happiness will always be nearest to perfection in small communities, where functionaries are appointed by as numerous a body as can be brought together of the industrious and intelligent.*—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.



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# CONTENTS.

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## CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY, . . . . .	5
--------------------------	---

## CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTS, . . . . .	13
---	----

## CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, . . . . .	15
--	----

## CHAPTER IV.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS—BUSINESS—COURSE OF POPULATION, . . . . .	43
---	----

## CHAPTER V.

AFFAIRS POLITICAL, MUNICIPAL, AND MILITARY, . . . . .	57
---	----

## CHAPTER VI.

MATTERS RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL, . . . . .	64
---	----

## CHAPTER VII.

CONCERNING LAWYERS AND DOCTORS, . . . . .	76
---	----

## CHAPTER VIII.

NOTES MISCELLANEOUS, . . . . .	86
--------------------------------	----

## CHAPTER IX.

CONTRIBUTIONS—REMINISCENCES, . . . . .	96
--	----

## CHAPTER X.

THE STORY OF THOMAS FISH—1782—BY ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN, . . . . .	118
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APPENDIX, . . . . .	125
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## CHAPTER I.

### EARLY HISTORY.

THE town of Livermore is in Androscoggin County, twenty miles north of Lewiston, fifty from Portland, and twenty-five west of Augusta. Before the incorporation of Androscoggin it was in Oxford County. The township previous to, and for some time after, its settlement was generally known as Port Royal, from the fact that it was granted for services rendered in the reduction of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Previous to January 15, 1735, many petitions were presented to the Great and General Court in Assembly for His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by towns and individuals for grants of land for services and losses in the French and Indian wars. Grants were made on certain conditions in response to these petitions. There were to be sixty proprietors, to each of whom, as well as to the first and second settled ministers and the schools, a lot was to be assigned. Among the petitions was that of Nathaniel Harris, Esq., to whom, with others, was granted township No. 2, "on the east side and next adjoining Connecticut River," as a gratuity for services in reducing Port Royal. The names of the original sixty proprietors are given, together with the number of the lot assigned to each, three lots being left for ministers and schools. November 24, 1736, the Great and General Court authorized Nathaniel Harris to call the proprietors together, and he notified them to meet at the house of Isaac Baldwin, innholder, Friday, January 28, 1737. A regular record of the proceedings of the proprietors was kept till November 1, 1743, when a meeting held at Weston was adjourned to the succeeding May on account of the "rumor of war with France, and the winter season approaching." There is no record of a later meeting till 1750, in which year there were three meetings, the last being held at the house of Mrs. Mary Leonard, innholder, Watertown, September 26th. No further entry is made till May 23, 1770, when a meeting was held at Mr. Samuel Harrington's, in Waltham. At this meeting the question was put "to know the

minds of the proprietors if they would pursue their claim on the equity of Port Royal," and it was carried. The same meeting chose a committee of three, consisting of Maj. Livermore, Dr. Leonard Williams, and George Babcock, to petition the General Court to obtain another grant.

The General Court, which assembled October 29, 1770, was petitioned accordingly, the petitioners setting out the facts in regard to the loss of title to township No. 2, by reason of its having been thrown into the State of New Hampshire by a survey which had been made subsequent to the original grant. June 11, 1771, the General Court passed a resolve granting the prayer of the petitioners, and to the original grantees, their assigns or legal representatives, their heirs and assigns, a township of the contents of six and three-quarters square miles, in some of the unappropriated lands in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to the eastward of Saco River, and adjoining some former grant, on the condition that the proprietors settle sixty families in said town in seven years, build a house for the public worship of God, settle a learned Protestant minister and lay out one sixty-fourth part for the first settled minister, one sixty-fourth part for the ministry, one sixty-fourth part for the use of schools, and one sixty-fourth part for the use of Harvard College. August 9, 1771, Samuel Livermore and Leonard Williams, by virtue of the powers of the grant, sent Elijah Livermore and Elisha Harrington on an exploring expedition to select the land, instructing them "to take a boat and pilot at Brunswick Falls and proceed up the river as far as Rocky-Mico." A township of land lying on both sides of the Androseoggin River adjoining Sylvester township (now Turner) was selected. It contained 30,220 acres, the southeasterly portion of which was afterwards set off to the towns of Leeds and Wayne.

Meetings of the proprietors were thereafter held regularly. At a meeting at the house of Samuel Livermore, in Waltham, June 17, 1772, Lieut. Elijah Livermore, Capt. Ebenezer Learned, and Mr. Richard Woodward were chosen a committee to run the lines around the township and divide the intervale on the west side of the river into sixty-one shares and lay out sixty-one one hundred acre lots on the west side of the river, viz., one for each proprietor, and one for the first settled minister. At a meeting held at the house of Samuel Livermore, in Waltham, November 11, 1772, the above committee made their report, but did not divide the intervale, it not being suffi-



ciently extensive to be divided in conformity to instructions. They had, however, run out lines of the town, and of sixty lots, being in their opinion the best in the town, lot No. 37 was allotted for public use. They reported that there was a failure in the quantity of land, and a committee was appointed to present a petition for a further grant. It was voted to open a horse-way to Sylvestertown and a cart-way to Pondtown (now Winthrop); but February 24, 1773, it was voted to make the former a cart-way also, and Elijah Livermore, Ebenezer Learned, and Thomas Fish were appointed to perform this service, and were instructed to have the above roads cleared by the last of October of that year. At a meeting held November 3, 1773, it being stated that Samuel Livermore, the moderator and a member of the prudential committee, was dead, and that Nathaniel Livermore had resigned as a member of the prudential committee, Leonard Williams, Esq., Dea. Elijah Livermore (heretofore mentioned as Lieut. Livermore), and Mr. Elisha Harrington were chosen a committee to "manage the prudentials of said proprietary." The accounts of Dea. Elijah Livermore and Thomas Fish for clearing roads to the town were presented and allowed. That of the former was £40 10s. 11d., of the latter £31 2s. 7d. Thomas Fish was appointed to prosecute trespassers, and a committee was appointed to lay out the remainder of the town.

June 29, 1774, Leonard Williams, Elijah Livermore, and Elisha Harrington were made a committee to cause a saw and grist-mill to be erected in the township. A meeting was held October 12, 1774, and adjourned to May, 1775, concerning which the following entry appears on the records:

"The distressing war with Great Britain breaking out April 19, 1775, and all being obliged to resist the enemy, the place to which the meeting was adjourned being so near the theatre of action prevented any meeting whatever."

No meeting was held till January 17, 1779. It was in this year that Dea. Livermore came to Livermore and established his home therein. Mrs. Carver, Josiah Wyer, and Elisha Smith came about the same time. Josiah Norcross joined them soon afterwards. This first year was disturbed by the unfriendly attitude of the Indians at Rocomeco, but no actual harm was done by them, and the apprehensions of the new settlers may have been occasioned by the domestic strifes that were raging among the natives, rather than by

hostility to the whites; for soon afterwards the Indians were and ever continued to be in amicable relations with the settlers, and were frequent visitors at the house of Dea. Livermore.

It was during this condition of affairs that an Indian judgment, combining justice and punishment, was recorded. An Indian at Roccomeco had killed another of the same tribe, who left a squaw of infirm health and a cripple. The murderer was arrested, tried by his tribe, found guilty, and sentenced to support and care for and wait upon the widow of the slain Indian so long as she should live. Vice-President Hanlin has often heard his mother—a daughter of Dea. Livermore—say that she had many a time seen the Indian carrying the woman on his back or hauling her on a hand sled. The last of the Roccomeco Indians known in this section was Pierpole, who died at Lake Umbagog more than half a century ago.

Major Thomas Fish, before referred to, followed Dea. Livermore to the new settlement within a year or two. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was a representative of one of the original proprietors of township No. 2 on the Connecticut River. He was a widower, but was engaged to be married to a young woman in Winthrop by the name of Betsey Marrow. Returning from a visit to her in January, 1782, he was overtaken by a severe snow storm and perished, near a large elm tree on the intervale at the foot of the hill, on the top of which Dea. Livermore resided. His remains were taken to Winthrop and buried with military honors. His lot was at the place known as "Fish Meadow."

August 29, 1781, a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of Phipps' Canada (now Jay), respecting building a mill to accommodate both townships. June 19, 1782, £60 and the mill lot (so called) and the island in the river against the same were granted to build a mill on the brook leading from Livermore and Stinchfield Ponds,\* and Elijah Livermore was agreed with to erect the mill.

September 4, 1793, it was voted to build a meeting-house fifty feet by forty on lot No. 36, 1st division, east end, and near the centre of the township north and south, and £50 was granted therefor. It was also voted to lay out a road from Turner to Phipps' Canada, from Dea. True's, over Lovewell's Hill, and running between the ponds to the north line of the town.

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\*Now known as Long and Round Ponds.

The following entries among others appear on the records of the proprietors after the incorporation of the town: June, 1797, Gen. Hull, Esquire Badlew, Leonard Williams, Moses Stone, and Edward Hastings were appointed a committee to sell the individual lands, all or a part. June 20, 1799, the records say a meeting was called for this day, but that no person appeared. There is no record of any subsequent meeting.

The fourth settler with a family was Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, in March, 1783. In 1789 the heads of families were Dea. Elijah Livermore, William Carver, Elisha Smith, Samuel Benjamin, John Walker, Josiah Wyer, James Delano, Reuben Wing, John Monk, Otis Robinson, Cutting Clark, Ebenezer Fisher, Pelatiah Gibbs, Daniel Holman, — Graves, Nathaniel Dailey, and — Randall.

The first male child born in town was a son of Josiah Norcross, and was named Elijah Livermore Norcross. The first female child was Nancy, daughter of Josiah Wyer. Norcross probably resided on the northerly side of Lovewell's Hill, on the place afterwards owned by Sarson Chase. A deed from Dea. Livermore to Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, dated October 10, 1782, describes the land conveyed as bounded "southerly on land owned by Josiah Norcross, easterly on Long Pond (so-called), northerly on the east division and another pond, westerly on said pond and lot No. 55."

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The town was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts by act passed February 28, 1795, and approved by Samuel Adams, governor. The meeting for organization was held at the house of Dea. Elijah Livermore, April 13, 1795, when Elisha Williams was chosen moderator; Samuel Hillman, clerk and treasurer; David Learned, Sylvanus Boardman, and Pelatiah Gibbs, selectmen. A collector was chosen to "collect for eight pence on the pound." James Norton, Elisha Smith, William Lindsay, David Morse, Samuel Sawin, Reuben Wing, and Abraham Fuller were elected surveyors of roads; Thomas Chase, David Morse, and Elijah Stevens, surveyors of lumber; Ransom Norton, sealer of weights and measures; Thomas Chase and Isaac Lovewell, fence viewers; Elijah Stevens and Abijah Monroe, hog reaves, and James Delano, pound keeper. On the tenth of the following August, Elisha Williams, Samuel Benjamin, and Ransom Norton were appointed a committee to divide the town into school districts. It was voted at this meet-

ing "to run the roads straight from one end to the other as the land will admit, without any regard to individuals." That this vote was literally complied with will not probably be disputed by any one who has visited the town.

At the first annual meeting held in the town for State officers, April 4, 1796, all the votes cast, forty in number, were given for Increase Sumner for governor. At the meeting to choose an elector for president, vice-president, and a representative in congress, November 7, 1797, "the inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and resident in the town for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the town of the annual income of three pounds, or of any other estate of the value of sixty pounds," gave Stephen Longfellow, for elector, eighteen votes, and John K. Smith one vote; fourteen votes, and all that were cast, were given for Peleg Wadsworth for representative in congress.

The question of a separation of Maine from Massachusetts seems to have been mooted about this time, and at a town meeting held May 10, 1797, all the votes thrown (twenty-two) were for separation.

The next year a vote was passed giving consent to a division of the town by which the "east side of the river would be set off into a town by itself." The town was finally divided and East Livermore incorporated by the legislature of Maine in 1843. Dea. Elijah Livermore was the first representative from the town in the legislature of the Commonwealth. He was elected unanimously May 9, 1799.

The town was fortunate in having for its founder a man so able and so wise, of so much financial strength and weight of character as Dea. Livermore. He was truly the father of the town, and his name is held in honor and veneration by its people. And he was fortunate in the character of the most of his associate proprietors and co-workers.

Under the influence of such men the settlers, who were early attracted to the town, were generally men of good character and of some pecuniary ability. Few towns in the State probably owe more to the character of the first settlers than this town. Many of them had been officers or soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and were active, earnest men, bent upon making their way in the world. The greater portion of them came from the neighborhood of Boston; Cambridge, Watertown, and Waltham contributing the largest quotas; a goodly number came from Martha's Vineyard, and many

from Worcester and Bristol counties. The settlers from the vicinity of Boston were familiar with gardening and fruit raising, and so it happened that at an early day the town became celebrated for the quantity and quality of its grafted fruit. From Bristol and Worcester counties came the men and women whose descendants have made the town known in the markets of the State and of Boston for its excellent cheese.

It was understood that the materials for a pretty full account of the early history of the town had been collected, and perhaps prepared for publication, by the Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, of Bangor. But it is to be regretted that no such history, or evidence of preparation towards it, has been found among Mr. Hamlin's papers. The following letter from Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, to the late president of the Maine Historical Society, will be read in this connection with interest. Dr. Bond was an eminent physician and the author of *The Genealogies and History of Watertown*, an able and elaborate work.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1858.

WILLIAM WILLIS, Esq.

*Dear Sir.*—I spent my boyhood in Livermore, Maine, and lived a part of the time, between the death of the last of my parents and going abroad to prepare for entering college, in the family of Dea. Elijah Livermore, the first settler and the chief proprietor of that town. Although I have been absent so long—now more than fifty years—I remember the place of my childhood with an affectionate interest and still entertain a grateful and most respectful remembrance of the worthy deacon. He was the elder brother of the Hon. Samuel Livermore, chief justice and U. S. Senator of New Hampshire (as you may see in *Watertown Family Memorials*, p. 346, etc.). I have in the mean time frequently visited the scenes and the friends of my childhood, and I have of late repeatedly urged a venerable friend there to collect the materials for the history of that town before it is too late. This worthy friend, Dr. Benjamin Bradford, now on the shady side of seventy, has collected some materials, but he now feels so sensibly the infirmities of age that he is unable to pursue it. He informs me that the papers of Dea. Elijah Livermore have passed into the hands of his grandson, Hon. Elijah Livermore Hamlin, of Bangor. From what I remember of Dea. Livermore I should expect that his papers might be copious, throwing much light upon the planting and early history of that town. Mr. Hamlin is a native of Livermore and a man of liberal education, and having many of the materials in his hands I would hope that he will readily consent to furnish for your *Historical Collections* an account of the planting and the early history of Livermore. Dr. Bradford has told me that he will cheerfully render such aid as may be in his power. He has been town treasurer forty-five years! This is remarkable in these times when rotation in



office is so very generally prevalent, especially in the Northern States. My object at this time is to recommend to you to write, and invite, and urge Mr. Hamlin to prepare for you a history of Livermore. It is a good inland country town, furnishing no stirring incidents or illustrious characters to charm the world, but a paper might be prepared that would deserve a place in your Collections, and that would be perused with interest by many readers.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY BOND, 246 South 8th Street.





STRICKLAND'S FERRY, TOLLAWALLA.



## CHAPTER II.

## TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTS.

SITUATED upon the middle ground between the hills of Oxford and the rolling lands of Kennebec, the township partakes in about equal proportions of the characteristics of both. It has high hills like Hamlin's (or Mount Sier), Fuller's, and Waters' or Lovewell's, from which extensive views are obtained—grand, as the eye turns towards the White Mountains and the mountains of the northwest; beautiful, as it rests upon the quiet landscapes that extend to the confines of Casco Bay on the south, and to the Megunticook Mountains, whose bases are washed by the waters of Penobscot Bay, on the southeast.

The town, without being rough, is picturesque. It was when first settled heavily wooded, principally with pine, hemlock, maple, beech, birch, and oak. The original growth, however, has been nearly all cut off; but the area of second growth is rather increasing than diminishing. There are in the town many noble elms, and upon the farm formerly owned by Isaac Livermore there is, or was recently, a fine row of chestnut trees.

While in large portions of the town the land is more or less rocky, there are considerable sections quite free from stones and where the soil is of a sandy loam, as in the immediate valley of the Androscoggin, and in the neighborhood of the village. The river in its course along the eastern boundary of the town is broken by falls or rapids in three places, to wit, at a point near the south line of Jay, at Rocomeco, and at the Rips, so called, in "Tollawalla." It has several fertile and beautiful islands, varying in size from five to twenty acres. At Strickland's Ferry (near the lower end of Tollawalla) is a view of surpassing beauty, which has been photographed by Capt. George W. Brown, of Portland, who has taken several other views in the town, and with great success; among them that of the residence of Dea. Livermore, erected more than eighty years ago. He has also taken a photographic picture from a very fine oil paint-

ing of the Norlands by his brother, H. B. Brown, the well-known Portland artist—especially distinguished as a marine painter—for Elihu B. Washburne, the American Minister to France. It has been forwarded to Paris, where it is greatly admired. The copy forms one of the illustrations of this volume.

The soil is generally strong and productive, and there is scarcely an acre of what may be called waste land within the town. Requiring more labor in cultivation than the lands in the valleys of the Kennebec and Penobscot, it yields equal returns to the labor of the farmer. Apples and the products of the dairy are among the more noticeable sources of income, while Indian corn and potatoes are crops which will average with those of other towns in this part of the State. In 1800 Rev. Paul Coffin, of whose visits to Livermore mention will be made hereafter, says, "A Mr. Bemis raised two hundred bushels of rye, and his corn is believed to be five hundred bushels." He adds, "Dea. Livermore had a most thrifty and bearing orchard." In Mr. Coffin's journal for 1798, under date of September, he says, "Went to Dea. Livermore's and put up at that good house. He and son have about fifty excellent cattle, many sheep, horses, and an orchard. Their house is large and high, of four rooms and two chimneys. They have four barns and many sheds."

There are four ponds in the town. Round and Long in the northerly part, and separated by a few rods only from each other; Bartlett's, near the centre, and Brettun's, in the southwesterly quarter of the town. There are several streams, none of them large, but two of them severally furnish a fair supply of water in ordinary seasons for grist and saw-mills, and (in their day) furnished it for carding and clothing mills. There are, however, excellent powers on the westerly side of the Androscoggin River, one at Livermore Falls, and another a short distance above. These powers are as yet unemployed.

## CHAPTER III.

## EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE sketches of early settlers and their families, which can be given, must be brief, and limited, as a rule, to those who were in the town before the date of its incorporation.

The first settler and principal proprietor of the town, and in whose honor it was named, was, as has been already stated, ELIJAH LIVERMORE,\* who was born in Waltham, Mass., March 4, 1730-1. He was the son of Samuel Livermore, a prominent citizen of that town, and who had for a long time (we are told in Bond's Genealogies) "the greatest share of the municipal business of the town." He was selectman from 1743 to 1764; representative from 1745 to 1763, and town clerk and treasurer twenty-six years. Elijah was an elder brother of the Hon. Samuel Livermore, who was born 1732, and graduated at Nassau Hall in 1752, settled in Holderness, N. H., about 1780, and of whom Bond gives the following record: "He studied law with Judge Trowbridge and was made King's attorney-general for New Hampshire by Governor Wentworth in 1769. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution he was made the State attorney-general; was several times delegate to the Continental Congress, and was made chief justice of the State 1782; was member of the convention for adopting the Federal constitution, upon the adoption of which he was elected representative to congress; at the end of two years he was elected United States senator, which office he held nine years until he resigned in 1800." The Hon. Samuel Livermore was the father of Edward St. Loe and Arthur Livermore, both of whom were judges of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and members of congress.

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\*John Livermore, probably the ancestor of all the Livermores in the United States, embarked at Ipswich, England, for New England in April, 1634, then aged twenty-eight, in the Francis, John Cutting, master. He was admitted freeman May 6, 1635, and was in Watertown as early as 1642. He was repeatedly a selectman and held other offices of trust. He was by trade a potter. His parentage has not been conclusively ascertained; but there is reason to suppose that he came from Little Thurloe, county of Suffolk.—*Bond's Genealogies.*

Elijah Livermore inherited his father's homestead; was a lieutenant in the militia of Massachusetts, and was chosen deacon of the Congregationalist Church in Waltham upon the death of his father. He removed to Livermore in 1779, where he died August 5, 1808. Good sense, integrity, kindness, and a genial humor were traits which most distinctly marked his character. When he died he was mourned as a good man and friend by the people of the town which he had planted with so much care and wisdom. The children of Deacon Livermore were as follows: *Abigail*, b. November 20, 1758, d. 1817. She married Rev. Elisha Williams, a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Williams moved to Livermore about 1790 and was the first school-master in the town. About 1798 he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Brunswick. He died in Cambridge in 1845. He had eleven children. A daughter, Sophia, married John Appleton, at one time a resident of Portland. *William*, b. Jan. 9, 1763, d. in Louisiana in 1832. He was bred a merchant in Boston; traded some time on Rocomeco Point in Jay (now Canton), and afterwards in Hallowell, and was a major of militia. Danforth P. Livermore and the wife of Col. Andrew Masters, of Hallowell, were his children. *Hannah*, b. Nov. 22, 1764, d. Jan., 1785. *Isaac*, b. May 7, 1768, d. Oct., 1820; was bred a merchant in Boston; was in trade a short time in Hallowell, Maine, and then settled in Livermore as a farmer, and where he was a justice of the peace. His children were Hannah, b. 1796, d. 1836; Granville Putnam, b. 1798, now of St. Joseph, Missouri; Eliza, b. 1801; Elijah, b. 1804; Horatio Gates, b. 1807, a prominent citizen of San Francisco; Abigail Williams, Alma Louisa, and Julia Snow. *Sarah*, b. Dec. 7, 1770, married Robert Pierpont, of Roxbury, and d. Feb. 19, 1847. He lived on the old Livermore farm, and died Dec. 9, 1811, at the age of forty-two years. His children were Hannah, b. 1797, d. 1819; Robert, b. 1798, a resident of Livermore; George Washington, b. Jan. 17, 1800, a resident of Livermore Falls; Elijah, b. 1803, d. 1818; Charles Henry, b. 1801, d. very suddenly at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1850; John Murdock, b. 1808, d. 1818. *Anna*, b. April 6, 1775, married Dec. 14, 1797, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, to whom reference will be made hereafter. *Samuel*, the youngest child, was born April 6, 1778, married Lura Chase, daughter of Thomas Chase. He died Nov. 26, 1823. He was quite frequently a town officer, and at several times represented the town in the Massachusetts legislature. Betsey, his oldest child, was b. in 1803, d. 1822; Emery, his only son,

was born Feb. 18, 1809, and after residing in Bangor for several years moved to St. Joseph, Mo.; Lura, the youngest child, born Oct. 25, 1815, married Levi B. Young, of Livermore.

WIDOW — CARVER was the second settler. She had seven children, *William, James, Amos, and Nathan*, and three daughters, one of whom married Cutting Clark, one John Winter, and one was unmarried. The family was originally from Duxbury, and William settled in 1780 on the lot now occupied as a farm by George Gibbs, son of John Gibbs. Mrs. Carver made the first clearing and lived for a short time on the farm where Col. Lewis Hunton now lives.

JOSIAH WYER, the third settler and fifth with a family, was born in Watertown in 1749 and moved to Livermore, or Port Royal, as it was then called, in 1779. He married Rebecca Brackett, of Falmouth, Me., in 1782. He died July 7, 1827. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, an orderly sergeant, and was in the battle at Bunker Hill. He was buried with military honors. Mr. Wyer resided on the road leading towards North Turner Bridge from the old Methodist meeting-house, on the farm now occupied by Amos Beckler. His widow died June 18, 1836. Their children were *Nancy*, b. Oct. 1, 1786, who married Nathaniel Soper, and d. Sept. 29, 1871. She was the first female child born in the town. Her husband, who survives her, came from Pembroke, Mass., in 1806. He is now (1874) eighty-seven years old. *Isaac*, b. May 23, 1788, d. in the East Indies. *William*, b. Mar. 30, 1790, married Lucy Baker, and d. in Livermore Dec. 30, 1858. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and his son Otis was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. *Betsey*, b. April 30, 1791, married David Brickett. *Sally*, b. Sept. 7, 1792, married Thomas Haskell, d. in Livermore. *Nathaniel*, b. April 19, 1794, d. in Livermore. *Rebekah*, b. Sept. 30, 1795, married Job Haskell, d. in East Livermore. *George*, b. April 2, 1800, d. in Livermore. *Charles*, b. Oct. 26, 1804, married Sophonia Shaw.

ELISHA SMITH came from Martha's Vineyard about 1780, and purchased and lived on the lot afterwards owned by Rev. Thomas Wyman.



SAMUEL BENJAMIN\* was born at Watertown, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Feb. 5, 1753. At the breaking out of the difficulties with the mother country, in the spring of 1775, he joined the company of Captain Daniel Whiting, of which he was the first sergeant. He was at the combat of Lexington, on the ever-memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775, where the first blood was shed in the great struggle for Independence. He was also at the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775, and at Monmouth, Yorktown, and many other battles of lesser note in the Revolution. His whole term of service was seven years, three months, and twenty-one days, and it is doubtful if there was any man in the Revolution who was in more battles, or saw more or harder service. The following declaration of Lieutenant Benjamin, made for the purpose of obtaining a pension, contains a full statement of his service:

"I, Samuel Benjamin, a resident citizen of the United States of America, an inhabitant of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, and State of Massachusetts, on oath declare, that from the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, in which I was engaged, I was in the Continental service in the Revolutionary war, without ever leaving said service, even so much as one day, until the 6th day of August, A. D. 1782. I served the eight months' service in 1775 at Cambridge, in said State; in 1776, as soon as the British left Boston, we marched to Ticonderoga, where my year's service expired; and, on the 1st of January, 1777, I received from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, an ensign's commission, which is hereunto annexed, and continued to serve under said commission in Captain Ebenezer Cleaveland's company, Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment, in the Massachusetts line, in the army of the United Colonies, on the Continental establishments, until I received a commission of lieutenant, dated Oct. 7, 1777, under which commission I served in the same company abovesaid (which company was now, and had been some months previous, commanded by Captain Silas Pierce, in consequence of the resignation of said Captain Cleaveland) until the

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\*Mr. Benjamin was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of John Benjamin, who arrived in the ship *Lion*, Sept. 16, 1632, and was admitted freeman the subsequent November; was a proprietor of Cambridge and perhaps first settled there. If so, it was only for a short time, as his house, with goods to the amount of £100, was burnt in Watertown April 7, 1636. Gov. Winthrop designates him as "Mr. Benjamin," and in 1642 he had the largest homestead in Watertown. He died June 14, 1645.—*Bond's Genealogies*.

6th day of August, A. D. 1782, when I had liberty to leave the service—a certificate of which, signed by Colonel Michael Jackson, is also herewith annexed. My commission of lieutenant I sent to Washington last winter, and have it not in my power. I was in the battle at Lexington abovesaid before I engaged as a Continental soldier; and afterwards was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the taking of Cornwallis, and numerous other battles of less magnitude. I left the service at West Point, as will appear from the annexed certificate.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN."

This is the certificate above referred to:

"This may certify that Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, has retired from present service, in consequence of a resolve of congress, passed the 23d of April, 1782, and is thereby entitled to half pay during life, by a resolve of congress, passed the 3d and 21st of October, 1780.

Given under my hand, in garrison, West Point, this 6th day of August, 1782.

M. JACKSON,

*Colonel Eighth Massachusetts Regiment."*

Lieutenant Benjamin was married to Tabitha Livermore, of Waltham, Mass., by the Rev. Jacob Cushing, pastor of the Church of Christ, in Waltham, on the 16th day of January, 1782. She was the sister of the venerable Nathaniel Livermore, who is now living (1858) in Cambridge, Mass., at the advanced age of eighty-three years; and was a relative of Dea. Elijah Livermore, the common ancestor being Samuel Livermore, of Watertown, who died Dec. 5, 1690.

In the fall of 1782, Lieutenant Benjamin made a trip to the District of Maine, for the purpose of selecting a location for his future home. On the 10th day of October, 1782, he bought of Dea. Elijah Livermore, "of Liverton"\* (now Livermore), "Cumberland County, Massachusetts," a tract of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, bounded as follows: "Southerly on land owned by Josiah Norcross, easterly by Long Pond (so called), northerly on the last division and another pond, westerly on said pond and lot No. 55."

On the next day, Benjamin executed a mortgage to Livermore of the said tract, to secure the payment of the consideration, viz.: twenty-five bushels of corn, and twenty-five bushels of rye, in twen-

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\*This name, given to the township by Maj. Thomas Fish, did not permanently supplant that by which it had been generally known—Port Royal.

ty-six months, and the same amount of corn and rye in three years and two months. The consideration expressed in the deed was thirty pounds.

In October, 1796, Benjamin bought of Otis Robinson the property at Gibbs' Mills, now so called. In December, 1797, he bought part of lot 11, on the east side of the Androscoggin River (now East Livermore), of Nathaniel Dailey; and in 1799 he bought the other part of the said lot from Daniel Stevens. He lived on this place until the time of his death, on the 14th day of April, 1824. He was the fourth settler, with a family, in the town of Livermore. He first occupied a log cabin, built by Major Thomas Fish, a Revolutionary officer, at what has ever since been known as the "Fish Meadow." This was in March, 1783.

The remains of Lieutenant Benjamin were buried in the quiet little country burying-ground, on the western bank of the Androscoggin River, at what is known as the "Intervale." He was buried with military honors, and a modest and appropriate monument marks his last resting place, upon which is the following inscription:

"This monument is erected to the memory of Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, who died April 14, 1824, in the seventy-first year of his age; an officer of the American Revolution, who fought in the sacred cause of his country and the rights of mankind, from the ever-memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775, to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th day of October, 1781, and from thence to the close of that sanguinary war, which established the freedom and independence of the United States, and gave to them a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth."

The widow of Lieutenant Benjamin, born June 27, 1757, died June 20, 1837, at the residence of her son, Colonel Billy Benjamin, of Livermore. He left ten children, seven of whom are now (1858) living in Maine.

The foregoing notice of Lieutenant Benjamin is copied from a pamphlet containing extracts from a journal which he kept while in the war.

He was frequently in town office; was one of the selectmen from 1801 to 1805, inclusive. His children were Billy, Samuel, Nathaniel, Betsey, Polly and Martha (twins), David, Charles, Elisha, Ruth. *Billy*, b. March 13, 1785, d. March 31, 1849, was the second male child born in town. He married Phebe Wellington, whose family came from Lincoln, Mass. He was a man of military bearing and



tastes, and was a colonel in the State militia. His residence was on the Intervale. *Samuel*, b. Sept. 7, 1786, d. April 27, 1871, learnt a cabinet maker's trade and established the business in Winthrop. He married Olivia Metcalf, by whom he had twelve children, of whom eight are now living. *Nathaniel*, b. May 16, 1788, d. Dec. 19, 1867, married Betsey Chase, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living. *Betsey*, b. Dec. 29, 1790, married Samuel Morrison, of Livermore. She died Dec. 9, 1860. They had five children. *Polly*, b. Oct. 2, 1792, married Samuel Ames, of Livermore. They had six children, of whom three are living in 1874. Mr. Ames moved to Sebec, in the County of Penobscot, now in Piscataquis County, before 1827. He went in a few years to Hermon near Bangor, and was for one year a representative of the class, in which Hermon was embraced, in the State legislature. He died in Hermon April 7, 1862. He was born May 11, 1789. His widow survived him till March 6, 1865, when she died at the age of seventy-three years. *Martha* (or Patty), twin of Polly, b. Oct. 4, 1792, married Israel Washburn, March 30, 1812, d. May 6, 1861. *David*, b. June 3, 1794, married Catherine Stanwood, of Brunswick, and resides on the "old Benjamin farm," and where once was Benjamin's Ferry. They have had five children, three of whom are living. *Charles*, b. Aug. 2, 1795, married Lucy Chase, and was a cabinet maker on the Intervale, in Livermore. He died May 10, 1834. She survived him several years. They left Betsey, who married John M. Benjamin, Esq., of Winthrop. *Elisha*, b. Oct. 10, 1797, went South and died in New Orleans, December, 1852, at the age of fifty-five years. *Ruth* married Jonathan Lovejoy. They had five children, one of whom—Samuel B. M. Lovejoy—was a lieutenant in the civil war. She was b. May 20, 1797, and d. Feb. 3, 1869. Two children survive her, Elisha B., whose home is in Livermore, and Charles B., a resident of Portland.

REUBEN WING came from Harwich, Mass., and married a daughter of Elisha Smith. He died in 1861 on the farm on which he had lived for more than sixty-five years. He was a good man and much respected.

CUTTING CLARK was a brother of Hannah Clark, Dea. Livermore's first wife. He lived on the northerly part of Fuller's Hill. He

came from Waltham soon after the settlement of Livermore. He was born Feb. 24, 1754, and lived to an advanced age. He was a man of fertile imagination, and a famous hunter in his day. His device for preserving the life of an Indian boy, who was with him on a hunting expedition, from the severity of the cold, is among the traditions of the town, and was at once unique and effective.

JABEZ DELANO, who married Grace, daughter of Daniel Dailey, took up the Major Fish improvement at the Meadow, having previously lived on the east side of the river, on the place now occupied by Col. Lewis Hunton, and also having tended for a time Dea. Livermore's grist-mill at the Falls. He was a man of religious emotions, subject to backslidings and renewals in matters of faith. His brother, ZEBEDEE, planted himself on the farm afterwards owned and occupied by Thomas Chase, and the same now owned by the town. He was a Baptist minister and moved to Lebanon, York County. Another brother, JAMES, settled on the farm now owned by David Rich. His sons, *Calvin*, *Abel*, and *Leonard*, settled in Livermore. With these was a fourth brother, EBENEZER, who lived in the westerly part of the town, beyond the farm of Isaac Hanlin, and had a large family of boys—*James*, *Jesse*, *John*, *Preston*, *William*, *Rufus*, *Lewis*, and *Levi*; the daughters were *Nancy*, *Hannah*, and *Huldah*. The Delanos came from Winthrop.

JOHN WALKER, whose wife was a sister of Dea. Gibbs, was one of the first settlers, and lived where Gilbert Hathaway (who came from Freetown, Mass.,) afterwards lived and died. Walker was one of Arnold's men in the expedition by the Kennebec River to Quebec in 1775. He was the father of *Colonel Dexter Walker*, and of *Elijah*, *Levi*, and *Rufus Walker*.

DANIEL DAILEY settled on the farm on the east side of the river, now owned by Col. Lewis Hunton. He was in town at a very early date.

NATHANIEL DAILEY (son of Daniel) was among the first settlers in Livermore. He cleared the farm on the east side of the river afterwards owned by Lieut. Benjamin, and on which David Benjamin now lives.

NEZER DAILEY (son of Daniel) settled on the west side of the river below the Falls. He owned, at one time, the mills built by Dea. Livermore at Brettun's; sold them and moved onto a farm above North Turner Bridge. His son, *Warren*, lived in the same neighborhood, and had a stammering speech which, while it obstructed, gave peculiar effect to his recitals of the successes and disasters associated with the "crow hunts" to which he gave much of his time. His father had a second wife who, for some reason, failed to enjoy the devotional exercises of her husband, which were often tedious and always loud, but which she and her step-son, Warren, were enjoined to attend. As soon after Mr Dailey had commenced his morning prayer as was safe his wife would quietly leave the room. When this practice was discovered, the husband, to prevent her going out, locked the door; but the precaution was unavailing, for the wife escaped through the window. When the husband perceived how completely the old lady had flanked him, his expressions of annoyance and vexation were scarcely in harmony with those which had so lately fallen from his lips, nor were they softened by the advice which his son took occasion to give him: "D-daddy," said Warren, "you should w-w-watch as well as pray."

PELATIAH GIBBS came from Milford, Worcester County, before 1789, and took up the farm where Ebenezer Hinds afterwards lived; was often in town office, and was a deacon of the Baptist Church. He moved to Jay (now Canton). *Capt. Jacob Gibbs, John Gibbs, and Frank Gibbs*, of Livermore, intelligent men and excellent citizens, were his sons. Capt. Gibbs had a large family of daughters. These families are well and honorably represented in the town at the present time.

ABIAL TURNER was born in Scituate, Mass., and came to Livermore to reside with his son John. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. *Abial, John, and Ephraim*, his sons, were early settlers in Livermore. John had a large family and died in Livermore.

ELIJAH FISHER was born June 17, 1758, in Norton, Mass. He was in Livermore in 1789, and settled on a farm on the old highway adjoining, and south of, the Strickland farm. He was a soldier of

excellent reputation in the war of the Revolution and was a member of "Washington's Life Guard," under Capt. Caleb Gibbs. At the age of seventeen, on his birthday, he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and remained in the service for nearly six years. He received a pension for many years before his death, which occurred in Livermore in January, 1842. He was a sincere and devoted Baptist. Dea. Fisher's wife was Jerusha Keene, of Taunton, Mass. She died in June, 1840. They had eight children, of whom *Grinfill*, b. 1795, *Sally*, b. 1798, *Priscilla*, b. 1801, and *Salome*, b. 1806, are (1874) living.

DAVID LEARNED came to Livermore about the year 1790. He was from Oxford, Mass., and a son of Gen. Ebenezer Learned, an officer in the Revolutionary war. Gen. Ebenezer Learned was one of the proprietors of this town, in which David and a brother, Haines, had lots. David's lot was that now occupied by Capt. Otis Pray and Israel Washburn. Haines' lot was on the east side of the river. Haines was in Shay's rebellion, and did not come to Maine until several years after David. David was the first trader in town. Rev. Paul Coffin, in his *Missionary Journal* for 1800, says that he sold goods that summer "to the amount of \$500.00." It was not far from this time that he built the saw-mill at the outlet of Bartlett's Pond. He was a brigadier-general in the Massachusetts Militia, and the first sheriff of Oxford County, as his nearest neighbor, Dr. Hamlin, was the first clerk of the courts for the county. At the election succeeding the incorporation of the town he was chosen one of the selectmen, and was a representative in the legislature in 1800 and 1801. He sold the southerly part of the farm upon which he first settled to Col. Bartholomew Woodbury, of Sutton, Mass., and the northerly part to Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, and built on an adjoining lot a fine house, at the time remarkable as having the largest panes of window glass of any house in the county. When Artemas Leonard bought Dr. Hamlin's place in 1805, he (Leonard) removed the store which had been built by Gen. Learned to the spot near the Hamlin house, on which it stood till after 1830, and occupied it till 1809, when he sold it to Israel Washburn. Gen. Learned died in 1811, aged forty-four years, on a voyage from New Orleans to Boston. He was an intelligent man and of easy manners. Mr. Coffin, in the journal of his tour in 1798, has this entry: "Visited David

Learned's family, and being unwell spent the day with this pleasant and serious couple; gave them instruction and Hemmenway's sermon."

Gen. Learned gave the name Oxford to the county upon its incorporation, in honor of the town of his birth. His widow, Mary (Hurd) Learned, died in Livermore, Jan. 14, 1863, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years and four months. She retained her faculties to the time of her death, and to the very last took a deep interest in the fortunes of the Union cause. Her ardent wish that she might live to see its triumph was not granted. Their children were Maria, Samuel, Charles D., and Eliza.

*Maria* married Publius R. R. Pray, who had removed to Livermore with his brothers, Ephraim and Otis, about 1810. He afterwards studied law in the State of New York with Hon. Samuel Nelson, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and settled in Pearlington, Miss., where he became an eminent jurist. He was one of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and published the Revised Statutes of the State in 1836. He died Jan. 11, 1840. *Samuel* went South nearly half a century ago, and of his history little is known. *Charles D.* is a lawyer in Mississippi. *Eliza* died unmarried, in Livermore, June 17, 1870. Mrs. Learned had a brother (William Hurd) who made a farm and built a house at the head of Bartlett's Pond, but who remained in town only a few years.

THOMAS CHASE moved to Livermore September, 1790. He was born in Tisbury (Martha's Vineyard) Sept. 30, 1755, died in Livermore, April, 1844. He married Desire Luce, March 8, 1781. She died in 1851. In early life he was a sailor and was with John Paul Jones. He was an intelligent man and of the strictest integrity. A correspondent of the *Bangor Whig* visited Mr. Chase when the latter was eighty-eight years of age. From his letter the following extract is made: "He delights to tell the history of his early life, to relate the story of his numerous adventures and sufferings. But it is when he comes to speak of Paul Jones and his daring exploits; when he is describing, it may be, the engagement between the *Richard* and the *Serapis*, that his eye kindles and sparkles, and his voice, broken and almost inaudible before, becomes strong and clear, and he is ready to shoulder his crutch and show how ships were taken seventy years ago.



The outlines of his story, as near as I can recollect, are as follows : A privateer came to the Vineyard in the early days of the Revolution for the purpose of engaging a number of men to go out cruising on the coast. Chase and about a dozen other young men joined the ship. After they had sailed they were, for the first time, informed that their destination was the coast of England. At this intelligence they were "a good deal struck up," though there were a few who were not displeased with the idea of going abroad, and among this number was Chase, who had a love of adventure and a strong desire to see foreign countries.

They had not been long on the English coast before they discovered a British man-of-war much too strong and powerful for them. As they were not discovered for some time they hoped to escape, but this hope was not fulfilled, and they were finally captured. In a few days the prisoners were put into another ship, and were in three different ships in the course of four months, in one of which their sufferings were very great, it having on board over fourteen hundred souls—men, women, and children, French and Americans. The ship was foul, the prisoners were dirty, many were sick, and large numbers died. At last the American prisoners were landed at Plymouth, England, and carried before two justices and a clerk and arraigned for treason. Witnesses were examined and they were told that they would be committed to "Mill Prison on suspicion of treason against his most Gracious Majesty, George the Third, and would there await their trial or his Majesty's most gracious pardon." They were committed to this famous (or infamous) prison and kept there twenty-three months, during which time they underwent almost incredible privations and sufferings. At the end of twenty-three months (two years and a quarter after they were made prisoners) they were exchanged for British prisoners and sent to France, and were landed at a small town about ten miles below Nantes. Here they found a recruiting ship and were persuaded to enlist for the purpose of filling the crews required for the squadron then fitting out at L'Orient for John Paul Jones.

While on board ship at the latter place Mr. Chase saw John Adams. Mr. Adams was on the quarter deck in his morning gown, and was accompanied by his son, John Quincy Adams, then a boy ten or twelve years old.

Chase was of the crew of the Alliance, Captain Landais. His ac-

count of the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard*, etc., and the *Serapis* and Countess of Scarborough agrees in the main with that given by Mr. Cooper, but differs in some respects. He will not allow that the Alliance deserved all the left-handed compliments paid to her by Cooper. According to Chase's account it was the Alliance and not the Pallas that disabled the Countess of Scarborough; that it was in consequence of the broadsides from the Alliance that she struck; that the Pallas, coming up, rendered valuable assistance and was left in charge of the prize while the Alliance went to the aid of Jones; and here, Mr. Chase says, she rendered good service, not to the enemy, as Mr. Cooper would have it, but to Jones. When Jones sailed alongside of the *Serapis* her commander hailed him, inquiring, "Who are you?" Jones made no answer and the question was repeated, accompanied by the threat, "Tell me or I will fire into you." "I will tell you when I get a little nearer," roared Jones, in a voice that almost drowned the thunder of a discharge of broadsides which took place at that moment.

Chase was afterwards under Jones several months and became quite well acquainted with him. He was a man of mechanical ingenuity and an excellent worker in wood, and while at Mill Prison had beguiled many a weary hour in whittling out some very curious wooden ladles, one of which Jones happened to see after he came to command the Alliance, and it pleased him so much that he gave Chase half a guinea for it for a punch ladle. He then employed him as a cabin joiner. While Chase was in this service he saw a great deal of Jones and had the vanity to believe that he was quite a favorite. Mr. Chase represents that Jones was liked by his own crew, but not so much by that of the Alliance. The crew of the Alliance were greatly attached to one of their lieutenants, a Mr. Barclay, of Boston, with whom Jones had a falling out. Jones, says Mr. Chase, was a stern man, brave and impetuous; a good man when the crew did well, the devil when they did not. He wanted things in their proper time and way and place, and would have them so. He had a voice like a cannon, but which in ordinary conversation was "rather thick and grnm." He was of light complexion and something below the medium stature."

Mr. Chase's children were as follows: *Thomas Chase, jr.*, b. Feb. 22, 1782, who was a colonel of militia, delegate to the constitutional convention in 1819, and representative from Livermore in the legis-

lature from 1820 to 1827. Thomas Chase, 3d, formerly a lawyer in Farmington, now a resident of Washington, D. C., father of Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen (Florence Percy), is his son. *Lura*, b. March 11, 1784, married Samuel Livermore. *Lathrop*, b. March 22, 1787, was a physician and settled in Vassalboro. *James*, b. Nov. 16, 1789, married Anna Pitts, both of whom are now living in this town. *Rebecca*, who married Tristram Tilton, was b. Sept. 20, 1792. *Olive* and *Lydia* (twins), b. Nov. 8, 1795. Olive was unmarried, and Lydia married Asa Barton. *Lucy*, who married Charles Benjamin, was b. Sept. 14, 1801, and d. November, 1844.

CAPT. TRISTRAM CHASE, a brother of Thomas, was a ship master. He settled on the westerly side of Long Pond, not far from his brother Sarson. He was lost at sea about the beginning of the century. His widow married Col. Jesse Stone. He left several children, of whom *Charles T.*, now living, has been for many years a successful trader in Dixfield. A daughter, *Betsey*, married Nathaniel Benjamin. *Abby*, another daughter, married Charles Barrell.

SYLVESTER NORTON, who moved from Edgerton, Martha's Vineyard, in 1789, with his sons, *Ransom*, *James*, and *Zebulon*, was a shoemaker, and will be referred to hereafter. He died Aug. 8, 1841, in the eighty-fifth year of his life.

RANSOM NORTON lived near the corner, and was first a deacon in the Baptist Church and afterwards a clergyman. He died Oct. 25, 1834, aged seventy-two. Susannah, his wife, died March 2, 1830. His sons, *Jones*, *Jethro*, and *Charles*, settled in the northerly part of the town. Jones and Jethro afterwards went to Massachusetts and died there. A son of the latter, Eugene L., has been Mayor of Charlestown and a member of the Senate of Massachusetts. He is a successful business man. John, another son, was a colonel in the civil war.

JAMES NORTON settled in the westerly part of the town, where he resided till his death in 1841. His sons were *Moses*, *Ira*, *Tristram*, and *James*; the daughters were *Prudence*, *Patty*, *Lydia*, *Lucy*, and *Olive*. He was one of the "four partners," so called.



ZEBULON NORTON, the youngest son of Sylvester, took up the farm situated on the road from North Livermore to the Falls, about three-quarters of a mile from the former place, upon which he resided till his death in October, 1865, at the age of eighty-eight years. He married, first, Hannah, daughter of Dea. Pelatiah Gibbs, and afterwards Mary Merritt. He had twelve children, of whom nine are now (1874) living, viz.: *Sylvester*, b. June 12, 1804; *Mary*, b. April 5, 1810, now living at Dexter, Me., the widow of George, son of the late Capt. Alpheus Kendall; *David*, b. Aug. 25, 1812, a prominent citizen of Oldtown; *Herman*, b. Feb. 18, 1814, who resides in Quincy, Illinois; *Sewall*, b. Sept. 19, 1817, and lives on the "old farm;" *Jane*, b. July 14, 1822, the wife of E. C. Brett, Esq., of Bangor, Clerk of the Judicial Courts for Penobscot County; *Lydia*, b. Aug. 10, 1824, who married Henry Bond Bradford, of Livermore; *Ellen C.*, b. Aug. 2, 1828, who married John R. Brett, and lives in San Francisco; *Hannah E.*, b. Dec. 1, 1837, wife of John Hathaway, who lives in Quincy, Cal.

Mr. Norton was a selectman for many years, and was a man of strict integrity and great firmness of character; a man who could not only say "no" when duty or principle required, but who was not easily moved from his opinions. Once at a school meeting when his brother Ransom pleaded earnestly for the use of the school-house for the purpose of holding a religious meeting, and besought the voters to be accommodating and not stubborn and set up their own wills against their neighbors, "Uncle Zeb," as he was familiarly called, replied, "I had rather have my own will than anybody else's will, and so had you, brother Ransom." The point against "brother Ransom," who was not unlike "Uncle Zeb" in the firmness with which he held his opinions, was thought to be peculiarly well taken.

SAMUEL HILLMAN moved to Livermore in 1788, at the age of nineteen. He was one of the "four partners," so called, Sylvanus Boardman, Ransom and James Norton being the others. He married Jane Norton, sister of Ransom and James, and became a Methodist preacher. He died in Monmouth, Kennebec County, at the age of eighty years. He had seven children, of whom the *Rev. A. P. Hillman*, of Cape Elizabeth, is one. A younger brother, MOSES, settled in Livermore, on the Intervale, in 1817, where he died Dec. 17, 1823. *Tristram Hillman, Esq.*, for whom Hillman's Ferry is

named, and who has held many municipal offices in town, is son of the last named.

SAMUEL SAWIN was born in Watertown May 8, 1762, was a soldier in the Revolution, married April 18, 1792, Martha Mason. He settled in Livermore about 1788. He lived near Mr. Thomas Coolidge, senior, and like him was a grower of fine fruit. He frequented the Portland market for many years. He married for a second wife Sarah Webb, of Portland. His younger brother, ABIAH, born Jan. 15, 1764, married Prudence Adams Feb. 25, 1788, and settled in Livermore, not far from Samuel. Besides *Samuel Sawin, jr.*, who resides at the Corner, none of the children of Samuel or Abijah are now in Livermore.

ISAAC LOVEWELL removed from Weston, Mass., and was in Livermore before 1790. He purchased of Samuel Whiting the large farm on the northerly side of the hill known as Lovewell's (or Waters') hill on the old highway, and had one of the largest orchards, and with it one of the best cider mills, in town. He amassed a very considerable property for a new settlement, by farming, loaning money, and "putting out" neat stock and sheep to "double in four years." He was a member of the Baptist Church and one of its most liberal benefactors, contributing generously to its support while living, and leaving it a handsome bequest at his death. He became quite deaf while comparatively a young man. He considered the State law in respect to the collection of debts as unreasonably prejudicial to the creditor, and greatly inferior to the "old Monarch laws," as he called the laws of the province. Though regarded by many as hard in his dealings, he did, under the constraint, it may be, of the good counsellor who drew his will, an act of justice such as men of kindlier fame have in similar cases omitted to do, in making adequate provision for the support, through life, of an old servant who, though of feeble intellect and ungraceful person, had been faithful and devoted to him and his family.

HENRY BOND, of Watertown, was born Jan. 14, 1762. He was a son of Col. William Bond, who was a lieutenant colonel and acted as colonel in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was colonel of the twenty-fifth regiment in the Continental army. He went with it in 1776

to New York, and thence to Canada. He died Aug. 31, 1776, lamented as an able officer and true patriot. His son Henry, the subject of this notice, then fourteen years old, accompanied him to New York and Canada, and was with him at his decease. In June, 1790, the son moved to Livermore, where he had previously purchased land and half of the first grist and saw-mills erected in the town. He was a deacon of the first church, and the second school-master in the town. The first school-house in Livermore was built a short distance north of his mills (before mentioned as having been erected by Déa. Livermore). He married Hannah Stearns May 21, 1789, and died March 27, 1796, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. *Henry*, the son, was born in Watertown, March 21, 1790, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1813, in which he was afterwards a tutor for nearly two years. He was educated as a physician, and received the degree of M. D. in 1817. He settled first at Concord, N. H., and then moved to Philadelphia, where he resided, devoted to his profession—in which he became distinguished—till his death in May, 1859. He was never married. He was author of "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the early settlers of Watertown, Mass., including Waltham and Weston, to which is appended the early history of the town," published in 1855, a volume of near 1100 pages, the copyright of which he gave to the N. E. Genealogical and Historical Society. *Hannah*, the daughter, born in Livermore April 15, 1794, married William Dewey, of Augusta, Me., and died Nov. 24, 1827. The widow of Mr. Bond married, for a second husband, Zebedee Rose, of Livermore.

\*THOMAS COOLIDGE moved from Cambridge, Mass., to Livermore in June, 1790, and had a large farm and excellent orchard of grafted fruit in the westerly part of the town. He died in 1834 at the age of eighty. His widow, Luey (Wyeth) Coolidge, died Oct. 16, 1850, at the great age of ninety-six years and eight months. He had nine children. *Jonas*, the eldest, lived in Boston; his daughter Elizabeth married Hon. Peter Harvey. *Daniel* was one of the most wealthy and successful farmers in the town; was a captain of caval-

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\*The ancestor of the Coolidges of Watertown was John Coolidge, who was admitted a freeman May 25, 1636, and was a selectman many times between 1636 and 1677; was a representative in 1658, and was often employed in witnessing wills, taking inventories, and settling estates. Mr. Somerby says "the Coolidge family seem to have been settled in Cambridge, England, from a very remote period."—*Bond's Genealogies*.

ry. Major Elisha Coolidge, of Jay, is his son. *Cornelius* settled in Dexter, Me., where he had a fine farm. *Thomas* was a farmer who grew much choice fruit. He died in Livermore June 25, 1846. *Elisha* went to Solon, Somerset County, when a young man, and became a trader, amassing a large fortune. *Hepzibah*, the only survivor (1874) of this family, married Alden Chandler, and lives in Oxford, Me. *Betsey* married Artemas Learned, a trader in Livermore, who moved to Hallowell and became a merchant and afterwards a banker.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE and family migrated from Waltham in June, 1790, in company with his relative, Thomas Coolidge. He took up a farm near the line of Livermore in the part of Jay that is now Canton, but his associations were largely in the former town, where several of his children settled. His father was killed, as Bond says, in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775 (but it was probably during the retreat from Concord), and he was himself a soldier in the war of the Revolution, having been a member (1780) of the fourteenth regiment of the Continental army. The privations which were frequently the lot of the early settlers of this neighborhood were illustrated in the experience of Mr. Coolidge. He relates that the year he moved into Jay there was a scarcity of provisions and, in consequence, much suffering. His family was at one time destitute of food, and he went (believing it to be the only place where he could find any) to Dea. Livermore's. The deacon told him that he had no corn, and that the best he could do for him was to furnish him with a horse to ride to the Kennebec, where it was understood corn might be purchased, and with money to pay for it. Thus armed, Mr. Coolidge set out for the down-east Egypt. Returning, with his corn on the horse's back, he reached the Androscoggin River late at night, but the boat was on the west side, and the ferryman lived (at Dea. Livermore's) so far away that he could not raise him. At this moment a heavy shower came up, and Mr. Coolidge, tying his horse and removing the corn from his back, peeled a hemlock tree, placed the bark over the corn, plunged into the river, swam it, found the boat, crossed with it, took his horse and corn aboard, recrossed the river, and proceeded on to his home, which he reached at two o'clock in the morning. Arrived at home wet and hungry—for he had eaten little since the previous morning—he

aroused his wife, and she made him a "Johnny cake," which he said was the sweetest food he ever ate.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE, son of William, of Waltham, born in that town Jan. 28, 1777, married in 1799 Mary, daughter of Major Jonathan Hale, of Sutton, settled in Livermore, was the first captain of the first company of militia therein, was a school-master and farmer, and lived on the farm afterwards owned and occupied by Amos Edes. He moved away about 1808. He was a relative of Thomas and Joseph.

JONATHAN GODING, born in Waltham Feb. 25, 1762, married Ruth Sargent, and moved to Livermore in 1790, and had a farm north of the Corner, where he planted a nursery and introduced many choice varieties of apples and pears. His children were *Peter*, who lived in Jay, *Jonas* and *Spencer*, who became farmers in Livermore, *Hannah* and *Benjamin Myrick*.

ABIJAH, JOHN, and ABEL MONROE, brothers, moved from Lincoln, Mass., about 1790, and settled in Livermore.

ABIJAH MONROE was the first innkeeper in town, and his house was near what was known as Sanders' Corner. He died in 1823. He kept an excellent tavern, which travelers (of whom there were many in those days upon what was the great highway leading from Portland to Farmington), feeling sure of good fare, would lay their plans to reach whenever they could do so without too great an effort. For years it was quite an exchange for the townspeople. The first four lawyers who successively practiced in the town lived with Mr. Monroe and had their office in his house. The neighbors and townsfolk would repair there to see one another, learn the news, relate what had happened, renew the past, revive the scenes and recall the events and sayings of the war—in which many of them had been actors—

While jokes much stronger than their flip went round, though the flip was by no means intended for weak heads. Owing to failure in health Mr. Monroe lost the power of easy locomotion, and so was accustomed to sit in his large arm-chair in the public room from morning till night, reading when there was no company



some book, generally the Bible, with which he became so familiar as to be able to quote from any part of it with an accuracy that was scarcely less than marvellous. He delighted in theological discussion and allowed no opportunity for it to escape unimproved. He had a tilt with the Rev. Jabez Woodman, A. M., a Baptist clergyman of New Gloucester, which lasted from dinner to the small hours of the next day, and ended in the conversion of Mr. Woodman to Mr. Monroe's way of thinking. He had not equal success with the Rev. Dr. Payson, by whom a discussion, which had sprung up between them, was rather abruptly terminated, leaving the good doctor minus a dinner, and the publican's money-till unreplenished by the coin of the great preacher.

Rev. Paul Coffin, in the record of a "missionary tour" in 1798, makes this entry: "Aug. 30th. . . Invited by the wife of Abijah Monroe to put up with them for the night. He had just sprung his net on six dozen pigeons and took them all. To take a whole flock is a common thing with him. Aug. 31st. . . Returned to Monroe's and put up for the night. He and his wife are sensible and agreeable."

Mr. Coffin was in Livermore again in 1800 and put up with Monroe, with whom he seems to have had quite an entertaining religious colloquy at the expense of the Baptists, who were multiplying in the town.

JOHN MONROE was a farmer and died in Livermore April 2, 1856, at the age of ninety-two years. Mary, his widow, died Nov. 1, 1861, at the age of ninety-four. His son *John*, a successful teacher in early life, and a member of the legislature in 1861, was a resident of the town until his death in 1873. *Allen*, his second son, lives in Milo, Piscataquis County, and the youngest son, *Abijah*, is a resident of Richmond, Va. His daughter, *Luda*, married Rev. Caleb Fuller, a Methodist clergyman. She died many years ago. A daughter of Mrs. Fuller married Hon. E. K. Boyle, a prominent lawyer of Belfast.

ABEL MONROE, born May 14, 1769, died June 24, 1861. He married Martha Bixby, of Keene, N. H., and for a second wife Salome Hinds, of Livermore. The *Hon. Joseph S. Monroe* (recently deceased), Senator and Judge of Probate for Piscataquis County, was

his son. His oldest daughter, *Patty*, married Maj. Isaac Strickland, of Livermore, and died in 1873. *Julia*, the second daughter, married Elias T. Aldrich. She has been dead many years. *Mary*, the third daughter, lives in Keene, N. H., and *Lucy*, the youngest daughter, in Boston. *Isaac*, the oldest son, was drowned in Bartlett's Pond about 1820; the second son, *Nathan*, has been dead more than forty years.

SYLVANUS BOARDMAN, who was a native of Martha's Vineyard, came to Livermore with Mr. Hillman and the Nortons. He was an able minister of the Baptist denomination, of whom more will be said hereafter.

EPHRAIM CHILD was born in Waltham July 26, 1760. He came to Livermore about 1794, and settled on the farm where his son *Abijah* lives. His first wife was Lydia Livermore, a sister of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin's wife. His second wife was — Herrick. Mr. Child died in 1825.

BENJAMIN PARK lived near Abijah Monroe's and was the father-in-law of Mr. Monroe. He died in 1825, at the age of ninety-two years.

LIEUT. SAMUEL FOSTER was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and died in 1825. He lived on the east side of the river.

SAMUEL ATWOOD, the first captain of the company of cavalry organized in Livermore in 1809, was born in Dighton, Mass., and settled first at Brettun's Mills about 1795, and then in the westerly part of the town. He was an active, intelligent man, and was often employed as a town officer. Among his children were *Captain Hezekiah Atwood*, a prosperous farmer of Livermore, now recently deceased; *Ephraim Atwood* and *Lorenzo Atwood*, who removed to Buckfield, where they were engaged in trade for many years. *Samuel*, another son, moved to Lexington, Somerset County. A daughter, *Hepzibah*, married Artemas Cole, of Buckfield.

RICHARD MERRITT was a native of London and an employee in a large mercantile firm engaged in the American trade. He had seen



Boston merchants in London and became interested in their country, and when he decided to emigrate to America brought from the London house a letter of commendation saying that he could be trusted with "untold gold." He married, in 1795, Mercy Coolidge, sister of Joseph Coolidge, who settled in Jay in 1790, and followed Mr. C. to that town in a few years; but he soon removed to Livermore, where he lived until his death in 1826. His widow died in 1840, aged eighty-six. He was in person a small man and of quaint manners. He had known in England, he said, men "who heard in their ears, understood in their elbows, and carried their brains in their shoes."

HENRY GREVY, a Hessian, after the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he had been a soldier in the British army, came to Livermore and settled on a farm east of Lieut. Benjamin's, about a mile from the river, and where he lived until his decease. He had two daughters who are now living in Bangor. He was a prudent, saving man and instructed his family to "eat their bread and smell of their cheese."

EBENEZER PITTS, born in Taunton, Mass., in 1757, moved to Livermore from Ward, Mass., in 1791, and entered upon and occupied till his death in April, 1831, a farm near the Corner, the same now occupied by his grand-son, Ebenezer Pitts. His wife was Mary Ellis, of Raynham. He was a good citizen. His son, *Philip*, and his daughters, *Anna*, who married James Chase, and *Prudence*, who married David Reed, settled in Livermore. Philip married Dinah, daughter of Sylvester Norton. He died in 1828.

MAJOR JOSEPH MILLS was a half brother of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin and followed him to Livermore in a few years after the latter came here. He took up the farm afterwards owned by Capt. Samuel Atwood. When he sold this farm to Capt. Atwood he bought and moved onto the farm on Butter Hill, now owned by Daniel Briggs. He sold this place more than half a century ago and went to Pennsylvania. He had several children, and was a prosperous farmer.

LIEUT. ELIJAH WELLINGTON, from Lincoln, Mass., settled at a

very early date on the east side of the river in Livermore. *Elijah*, who is now living, *Nathan*, who had the old farm, and *Elbridge*, a Universalist clergyman of Alton, Me. (recently deceased), and *Phebe*, who married Col. Billy Benjamin, were his children.

AMOS LIVERMORE, who married, first, Hannah Sanderson, and afterwards Eunice Luce, and after her death her sister, Phebe Luce, and was a brother of the wives of Samuel Benjamin and Ephraim Child, was born in Waltham, June 3, 1765, and died Sept. 15, 1826. He came to Livermore in 1795, and first lived on the farm afterwards owned by Spencer Godding. He had several children, of whom one only, *Eunice*, the widow of Richard Merrill, is now living in this town. Her home is on the Intervale.

DANIEL HOLMAN emigrated from Worcester County before 1793, and made a farm about a mile southwesterly from the Corner, which his son, *Abner*, afterwards owned and occupied. He was one of the seventeen original members of the first Baptist church in Livermore.

HASTINGS STRICKLAND, born in Nottingham, N. H., Aug. 17, 1768, moved to Livermore in 1795. He was the son of the Rev. John Strickland, of Turner, a graduate of Yale College, and his wife was Sally Perley, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Perley, of Gray. She was born June 14, 1774. He had a large farm, with an extensive orchard and a cider mill, on the main road, about half a mile south of Monroe's tavern. Paul Coffin visited him in 1797. He says: "Rev. Strickland kept Sabbath with us; baptized Isaac, child of Hastings Strickland, and Sally." Mr. Strickland died March 9, 1829, and his widow Aug. 11, 1842. His children were John, Isaac, Samuel P., Hastings, and Lee. *John*, b. Sept. 10, 1794, d. in Livermore Jan. 22, 1867. He was a successful farmer and frequently a town officer. Lysander Strickland, of Bangor, and Lyman Strickland, of Houlton, are his sons. *Isaac*, b. Dec. 17, 1796, resides at Livermore village and is a wealthy and prominent man in the town; was major of a battalion of cavalry, and for two years a State senator. *Samuel P.*, b. June 25, 1801, has been a major-general in the State militia, a member of the executive council, and of both branches of the legislature. He resides in Bangor. *Hastings* was b. May 16, 1803. He was a major of cavalry, sheriff of Penobscot

County, and member of the executive council of the State and of the legislature from Bangor, in which city he resides. *Lee*, b. July 14, 1806, was a colonel in the Maine militia, State senator, and county commissioner for Androscoggin County. He was colonel of the Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers in the late civil war. Colonel Strickland was a resident of Livermore and one of the directors of the Androscoggin Valley Railroad Company. He died in the autumn of 1873, leaving three sons, Drs. Isaac Strickland, of Bangor, and Charles L. Strickland, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island; and Augustus Strickland, of Livermore.

NATHANIEL PERLEY, ESQ., was a native of Gray, and a son of the Rev. Samuel Perley. He settled in the last century in the south part of the town, near the Turner line. He was a justice of the peace for many years. He died in 1844. Three of his children are living, *Nathaniel*, in Illinois, *Ulmer*, in Livermore, and *Maria*, who married Samuel Fernald, also in Livermore.

SIMEON HOWARD moved from Sutton, Mass. He had a farm near the old Methodist meeting-house. It is now owned by Mrs. J. W. Bigelow. He was a thrifty man, and built a large house and extensive out-buildings. He died in 1840.

ABRAM, JOHN, and ISAAC FULLER came from Harwich, Mass., to Winthrop, and in 1795 moved to Livermore. ABRAM settled near the Ferry, on the east side of the river, where he lived many years, but about 1833 went to Lagrange, Penobscot County, where several of his sons had already gone.

JOHN owned the mills north of the Intervale, called Fuller's Mills. He died in Livermore, 1829, at the age of eighty-five.

ISAAC kept the Ferry at the Intervale for many years. He died March 28, 1851, eighty-two years old. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

CAPT. PETER HAINES was born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1766, and moved from Readfield in 1796 and settled on the east side of the Androscoggin River, where he had a large and good farm. He was a selectman of the town for several years and held many other offices. He died November, 1843. He raised a family of fourteen

children, ten of whom are now living. His sister, Joanna, married Daniel Evans, father of the late Hon. George Evans, LL. D. The history of the family of Capt. Haines is more immediately connected with that of East Livermore, where his sons, *Francis F., Sullivan,* and *Columbus*, now reside; a daughter was the first wife of the Rev. George Bates.

ASA BARTLETT, a native of Holden, Mass., came from that town to Livermore before 1800. He lived on the farm on the northerly shore of Bartlett's Pond, now owned by Charles Fuller. He moved to Harmony, Piscataquis County, and died there in 1839. His widow, Hannah (Fuller) Bartlett, died in 1861. Of his children, Ozias, Nathan, Cyrus, and Cyrena are living. *Ozias* and *Cyrus* in Harmony, *Nathan* in Livermore, and *Cyrena* in Sidney, Kennebec County. The saw-mill built by Gen. Learned at the outlet of Bartlett's Pond was managed by Mr. Bartlett for many years.

About the beginning of the century Col. Bartholomew Woodbury came from Sutton, and purchased the farm on which Capt. Otis Pray now lives. With him, or soon afterwards, came Thomas and David Rich. Col. Woodbury returned to Massachusetts after a residence of a few years in Livermore, but the Riches remained permanently and were excellent citizens.

JACOB BEMIS moved to Livermore from Sutton, Mass., very early in the present century. His wife, a sister of the late Simeon Howard, is now living (on the farm where her husband settled seventy years ago), at the great age of ninety-two years, in the enjoyment of good health. She reads the public journals and takes a lively interest in what is going on in the world around her. Mr. Bemis died July 20, 1858.

JESSE KIDDER, from Oxford, Mass., was in Livermore as early as 1802. He owned the farm now the property of John White, Esq., with whom his widow, in the one hundred and third year of her age, has her home.

JOHN BIGELOW moved from Worcester in the same year. His sons, *Andrew, John Warren, Howard,* and *Leander*, were all good farmers and settled in the town. John Warren, born July 15, 1807,

married Osca, second daughter of Dr. Benjamin Bradford, and died Feb. 26, 1856. He was an intelligent, enterprising man and a good citizen. He left several children.

GEORGE CHANDLER was born in Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 6, 1782, and died in Livermore, after a residence in it of nearly seventy years, Aug. 20, 1871. He was a quiet man, well informed, and of the staunchest integrity. He lived for many years on the farm now owned by *James M. Philoon*, son of JAMES PHILOON, a native of the county of Armagh, Ireland, who came to Livermore in 1817 from Abington, Mass. The latter died in 1845. His widow, Christiania (Burrell), died in 1859. His third son, *Gridley Thaxter*, is a prosperous farmer in Livermore. *John*, the second son, lives in Massachusetts.

IRA THOMPSON was born at Middleboro, Mass., Aug. 3, 1780, and his wife, Sophia Drew, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 15, 1782. He settled in Livermore in March, 1803, on one of the best farms in town, on which he resided until his death, Feb. 13, 1857. It was near the Corner, or North Livermore. His wife died June 29, 1856. They had eleven children, all of whom are living, viz.: *Ira D.*, a farmer in Livermore; *Susan D.*, who married Rev. Charles Miller; *Elbridge G.*, now of Foxcroft; *Clarinda M.*, wife of John Monroe; *Arad*, a prominent citizen of Bangor; *Boadicea L.*,\* who married, first, Abner S. Aldrich, and afterwards George W. Pierpont; *Eras-tus*, a shoe manufacturer in Hopkinton, Mass.; *Abby S.*, who married the Hon. Joseph S. Monroe; *Job D.*, who lives on the old farm; *Charles O.*, a merchant of Chicago, and *Mary*, wife of William Wyman, of Livermore.

Mr. Thompson was captain of the north militia company in 1816, and a representative in legislature in 1820. For more than thirty years he was a deacon of the First Baptist Church.

NAPHITALI COFFIN was born in Wiscasset, April 16, 1776, and came to Livermore in the summer of 1799. He owned the farm near the Fish Meadow where Capt. Hezekiah Atwood lived for many years. His children were *William*, *Nancy*, *Stephen*, *Warren*, *Sally*, *Elbridge G.*, *Louisa*, *Lorenzo B.*, *Calvin*, *Angela*, *Charles*

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\*Boadicea died in the fall of 1873.



R., Abby Vesta, twelve in all. He died at Livermore Falls Oct. 4, 1870, one of the numerous company of Livermore men and women who have passed the boundary of four score years and ten.

DEA. BENJAMIN TRUE was a farmer and much respected.

COL. JOSIAH HOBBS resided near the Turner line on a good farm. It was in the immediate neighborhood of Elder Norton's meeting-house. He was a well informed man, much respected, and not unfrequently in town office.

DANIEL BRIGGS had a productive farm on Butter Hill, the same once owned by CAPT. SAMUEL PUMPELLE. Pumpelly, or Pilley as he was familiarly called, was a man of strong mind and great mother wit; but he suffered from a feeling, which prevailed to some extent among his acquaintances, that his principles were upon a lower plane than his natural gifts. When a boy, living in Turner (from which town he moved to Livermore and to which he afterwards returned) Dr. Dix and party, proprietors of the present town of Dixfield, arrived at Major Leavitt's inn *en route* to their township. They had traveled so far in carriages, but from the condition of the roads were here obliged to take saddles, and several were wanted. Pumpelly, a lad of a dozen years, passed the entire night in hunting for saddles and bringing them to the tavern, and his services were recognized by the doctor, as he was about to depart in the morning, by his placing in the boy's hand a piece of silver coin known in those days as a fourpence ha'penny, worth six and a quarter cents. Pilley eyed it sharply as the doctor moved away, when he called to him in a loud voice to "come back and get his change."

For many years after the organization of the new county the sessions of the courts at Paris were largely attended, the custom being for everybody who could spare the time and afford the expense, to visit Paris court week. Pilley, who was a sort of pettifogger, was always in attendance. The throng of people was so great that the boarding houses were crowded with guests who, as a rule, were lodged two in a bed. But Pilley, who was of most exaggerated obesity, obstructed this practice, so far as he was concerned himself, by sleeping without his shirt. Three hundred pounds avoirdupois, in this form, was not apt to attract a bed-fellow. Hiram Briggs, who married Bethia, daughter of Capt. Otis Pray, a good farmer, owns this farm.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, from Freetown, Bristol County, was here very early in this century. He had a large farm between the Corner and the Jay line.

PEREZ ELLIS, from Raynham, in the same county, first settled on the farm near the Corner afterward owned and occupied so long by Dea. Ira Thompson.

Besides these there were in town *James Timberlake*, from Raynham, farmer and teamster on the south road; *Capt. John Leavitt*, from Rochester, Mass., farmer and drover and a prominent citizen; *Solomon Edes* and *Capt. Charles J. Baker*, whose farms were near that of Mr. Bigelow; *Isaac Fuller*, whose farm was on the southerly slope of Fuller's Hill and next adjoining that now owned by John Sanders; *Ichabod Boothby*, for many years a stage-driver between Portland and Boston, whose house was in the Perley neighborhood; *Thomas* and *Ezekiah Bryant*, whose farms were in the same neighborhood; *Isaac Hamlin*, half brother of Dr. Cyrus, who lived under the shadow of Hamlin's Hill, or Mount Sier, as it was christened by Thomas Coolridge, jr.; *Samuel Beals* and *David S. Whitman*, on the west road; *Elisha Chenery*, whose house was above the Corner; *Deacon John Elliot* and *William Thompson*, who lived in the north part of the town; *Rufus Hewett*, from Raynham, whose farm was on the south road; *James Walker*, a good farmer, on the road from the Corner to Hillman's Ferry, and others, to refer to whom would occupy more space than the limits set to these notes will admit, who moved to this town and became residents therein in the earlier days of its history.

Notices of other early settlers (and, in a few instances, fuller sketches of persons mentioned in this place) will be found in subsequent chapters. Undoubtedly, many persons and families, of whom some record ought to be preserved, have been overlooked in the preparation of these notes. For such omissions, want of recollection, and failure of persons who could do so to furnish the necessary information, must be pleaded in explanation and excuse.



## CHAPTER IV.

## INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS. BUSINESS. COURSE OF POPULATION.

THE leading interest of this town, as of the great majority of the country towns in the State, is agriculture. There are in it many good farms and relatively few poor ones; yet there are no great farms, none of extraordinary extent or productiveness, and no farmers of large wealth. There are, however, many farmers who are "well-to-do," and who, in earlier times, would have been called rich. If there is not great wealth, there is but little poverty. The valuation of the town in 1870 was \$524,260.00. This, in a population of less than 1,500, when the basis of such valuation is understood, and when it is remembered that this aggregate includes no overgrown estates, indicates a thriving and independent community—such a community as is the strength and hope of a country like ours.

Of the facilities that have been provided, and the trades and occupations that have been supplied, for the wants and convenience of the town, a brief account will now be given, with notices of some of the more prominent individuals who have been connected with them, so far as the space that can be spared for the purpose will permit.

## MILLS.

The first mills in town were a saw-mill and grist-mill, erected by Dea. Livermore, as early, probably, as 1782 or 1783, near the outlet of Long Pond. The mills were afterwards known as Gibbs' mills. He sold them to Otis Robinson; Robinson sold one-half to Henry Bond, who reconveyed to Robinson; Robinson then sold the whole to Lieut. Samuel Benjamin; Benjamin sold to Nathaniel Dailey; Dailey to James Parker; Parker to Eli Putnam; Putnam to Thomas Rich, and Rich to Jacob Gibbs, by whose name they have been known for half a century.

Mills at the Falls, on the east side of the river, were erected two

years afterwards by Dea. Livermore and sold to Thomas Davis; Davis sold them to William Chenery and Dwight Stone. A saw-mill, fulling-mill, and carding-mill were erected by John Fuller, above the Intervale, on the Gibbs' mills stream, in 1812, and subsequently a grist-mill. A saw-mill was built by Gen. Learned, over seventy years ago, at the outlet of Bartlett's Pond. A fulling-mill and saw-mill were erected in 1804, by Joseph Horsley, on Bog Brook, a mile from its entrance into the stream that issues from Brettun's Pond. This mill attracted custom from a great distance. Mills were built by Dea. Livermore at the outlet of this pond. He sold them to Capt. Henry Sawtelle; Sawtelle sold them to Nezer Dailey, and Dailey to William H. Brettun, who owned them for many years. At this place, now known as Livermore Village, but formerly called "Brettun's Mills," are two saw-mills, a grist-mill, and other machinery moved by water power; and a large mill with steam power, which is used in various manufactures, has recently been built by Theodore Russell, a gentleman of enterprise and business activity. About 1830 there was considerable excitement in this neighborhood on the subject of hemp growing, and a large mill for the preparation of hemp for the market was built at the Falls, on the west side of the river, by F. F. Haines, Esq., and others. But owing to the exhausting effect of the crop upon the land, and the want of remunerative sales, the business was continued but a few years, and the mill was converted to other uses. There was, many years ago, a saw-mill in the north-west corner of the town, near the Canton line.

#### CARPENTERS.

DAVID MORSE was a carpenter and house joiner, but did several kinds of work beside. He was from Sherburne, Mass., and was among the early settlers in Livermore. He moved to Lexington, Somerset County, many years ago, where he was a justice of the peace. He was a man of great ingenuity. His terms were "six shillings a day for joiner work, seven shillings for mason work, and eight shillings for mill work." Jonathan Morse, the blacksmith, was his brother. His residence was in the south part of the town, on the old main road, near his brother. *Col. Elias Morse*, also a carpenter, was his son. The place is now owned by Ira D. Thompson and Lysander Fernald. There were carpenters and joiners in town

before Mr. Morse, as there were several during his time, and have been many since.

Before him were THOMAS WING, who was, also, a mill-wright, and ISAIAH KEITH.

EBENEZER HINDS, JR., came after him and did a good deal of work here in the early part of the century. He was from Freetown, Mass., where he was born Oct. 14, 1775, and arrived in Livermore in July, 1801. He had twelve children, viz.: *Ebenezer, Salome, Gilbert, Amy, Maria, Hannah, Leonard, Clarissa, Albert, Elbridge P.*, and *Elbridge C.*, all of whom except Elbridge P., who died in infancy, are now (1873) living. He gave the first Republican vote cast in the town.

NATHANIEL SOPER, ABNER HOLMAN, and SAMUEL P. HOLMAN were much employed as carpenters and joiners, as was OBEDEDOM BROWN, who possessed something of the humor of Artemus Ward, to whom he was uncle. In face, and particularly in expression, he bore a strong resemblance to Charles Dickens, the novelist.

SAMUEL BOOTHBY, from Woolwich, and ALFRED PARKER, who was born in Minot in 1788, were carpenters. Mr. Parker married Ruth Pray and had several children. He came to Livermore with his father, who remained in town but a few years, in 1800. His residence is in the Gibbs' neighborhood. His son, *Publius*, was an artist of considerable repute.

ZEBEDEE ROSE, from Dighton, Mass., who had at one period of his life followed the seas, was a carpenter. He was an early settler, and his home was in the neighborhood of Gibbs' Mills. He married the widow of Henry Bond and had five children, of whom *Zebedee, George*, and *Charles* are now residents of Livermore.

APOLLOS JONES, from Taunton, who married a sister of Thomas Chase, the elder, and had a family of fifteen children, was a carpenter and lived on the northerly slope of the Fuller Hill.

SAMUEL HERSEY, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Isaac Livermore, was a carpenter. He moved from Roxbury. Several of his sons are living in this State. *Simeon* is a trader in Hallowell; *Isaac* resides in Livermore, and his son, *Artemas*, who married a daughter of the late Hon. Jairus S. Keith, of Oxford, is a physician of good repute in that town.

## MASONS.

It has already been stated that David Morse worked sometimes as a mason, but this was not his trade or leading employment. PETER HUMPHREY, a native of Oxford, Mass., was the first mason by trade who resided in the town. He came about 1800 and died in a few years. He was a good workman, and first settled on "Butter Hill," and next cleared up the farm where George Chandler lived for many years. His son, *John Humphrey*, a very intelligent and promising young man, who after his father's death went to live with his uncle, Jesse Kidder, was killed by the falling of a tree while at work in the woods about the year 1828. His widow long survived him.

There have been quite a number of masons living in town since the death of Mr. Humphrey.

## BLACKSMITHS.

OTIS ROBINSON was the first blacksmith in town. He became owner of the mills as before related. He sold them, was ordained a Baptist clergyman, and moved to Shapleigh, York County, and from Shapleigh to Salisbury, N. H. Rev. Paul Coffin refers to him in his "missionary tour" in 1800.

CAPT. JONATHAN MORSE was among the earliest blacksmiths who came to Livermore. He seems to have been an old settler when Mr. Coffin first visited the town. He preached at his house and employed him in the line of his trade; he speaks of him as "my friend Morse, the excellent blacksmith." He had great celebrity as a shoer of horses and oxen. His first wife was killed by the fall of his brother's house Aug. 15, 1799. In the summer of 1824 he was thrown from his wagon, near the store of Mr. Washburn, and both his legs were broken. He came from Sherburne, Mass., and died Oct. 30, 1848.

DAVID READ, of Attleborough, Mass., was in Livermore in 1793, and in that year assisted in the organization of the first Baptist Church. He was a blacksmith and had a shop at the Corner. He died in Livermore in April, 1870, at the age of ninety-four. Mr. Read, soon after Dr. Hamlin came to Livermore, pursued, under his instruction, for some time, the study of medicine; but, notwithstanding a strong predilection for this profession, he finally abandoned the purpose of making this profession his life employment, and returned to his trade as a blacksmith, which he followed until the

infirmities of age compelled him to give it up. *Stillman Read*, a much respected citizen, and recently a trader at the Falls, is his son.

DEA. WILLIAM SANDERS had a blacksmith's shop in the southerly part of the town, but he moved to Gibbs' Mills and worked at his trade there for many years.

NATHAN BARTLETT, son of Asa, has been engaged in the trade of a blacksmith, at his shop near Sander's Corner, for half a century.

JEREMIAH BEAN was a well-known blacksmith at the Corner forty years ago.

JAMES H. PUTNAM was a blacksmith, largely employed by Sarson Chase, jr., the carriage and sleigh maker, whose shop was near the old Learned mansion.

EBENEZER PRAY, a brother of Capt. Otis Pray, carried on this trade for a few years in the shop that had been occupied by Putnam. He removed to Worcester, Mass., a quarter of a century ago.

#### TANNERS.

COL. JESSE STONE was very early in Livermore and carried on the business of tanning at North Livermore, where also he kept for many years a tavern. He came from Ward, Mass.; was born Nov. 11, 1765, and died Feb. 28, 1857. He was a selectman as early as 1802 and frequently afterwards; was a justice of the peace and postmaster at the North Livermore office. Of his sons, *Dwight*, *William*, and *Matthew Merry* are living. William was a graduate of Bowdoin College and studied law in Hallowell with the Hon. Peleg Sprague, commenced business at West Prospect (now Searsport), and then moved to the State of Mississippi. Dwight resides in Massachusetts, and Matthew M. at Livermore Falls.

CAPTAIN ALPHEUS KENDALL (recently deceased at Dexter, Me.) built the second tannery in town. It was near the outlet of Bartlett's Pond. He was an excellent workman, and a high-toned man. He was captain of the Livermore company of cavalry. His only surviving son, *Stedman*, lives in Dexter.

JOHN SMITH moved from Brentwood, N. H., in 1816, and established himself on the west side of the river, near the Falls, as a tanner. The business has been large and profitable. Mr. Smith's wife, Mary Sanborn, died in November, 1869. He is a man of enterprise and was greatly instrumental in effecting the construction of the Androscoggin Railroad.



CALEB SMITH, son of the former, carries on the tanning business in the old yard of his father, and like his father is a useful and enterprising citizen. He is the present representative of Livermore in the State legislature.

#### SADDLER.

CAPT. SIMEON WATERS, a native of Sutton, Mass., was by trade a saddler. He settled in Livermore March 16, 1802, and commenced work at his trade. He soon became a farmer, also, and provided himself with one of the largest and best farms in the town, situated on the southerly side of the hill which has been known sometimes as Lovewell's, sometimes as Waters', Hill. He was the second captain of the Livermore company of cavalry; was elected a representative from Livermore in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1818. He served frequently as a town officer. He survived his wife (Betsey Marble) many years, dying March 27, 1866, aged ninety-four years and ten months. His surviving children are *Clarendon*, who lives on the old farm; *Brooksa* and *Almira*, who reside in Livermore, on the old Learned place; *Cordelia*, who married Rev. Peter Hassinger, and is settled in Abington, Illinois; *Abigail*, wife of Bela T. Bicknell, of Bath, Me.; *Simeon*, who lives in Kansas, and *Emeretta*, a teacher in St. Louis, Mo.

#### SHOEMAKERS.

SYLVESTER NORTON and DEA. SARSON CHASE were among the first shoemakers in town. Norton's shop was near the Corner, and Chase had a shop on his farm, on the northerly slope of Lovewell's Hill. Mr. Chase's children were *Jane*, who married Isaac Haskell, of New Gloucester; *Mayher*,\* who was a shoemaker and now lives at the Falls; *Sarson*, now employed at the navy yard in Charlestown, and *Mary*, who married Charles Howard.

JOHN SANDERS, whose shop was near Monroe's, was a man of great capacity for doing work. Of his children now living *John* is a prosperous farmer and owns the large farm formerly held by Capt. Daniel Coolidge; *Emeline* married William Poole and lives on the Capt. Baker farm in Livermore. IRA TOWLE worked with Sanders.

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\*Mr. Chase died February, 1874.

SAMUEL HARMON and THOMAS LORD, a pensioner of the war of 1812, were in this business. It is now carried on quite extensively for the trade at the village. SUMNER SOULE & Co. employ in it (1873) one hundred hands, and S. V. YOUNG twenty.

#### MILL-WRIGHTS.

THOMAS WING was the first mill-wright in town and lived at Brettun's Mills.

EPHRAIM and OTIS PRAY came from Oxford, Mass., in 1810, and were extensively engaged as mill-wrights in Livermore and the neighboring towns, and were superior workmen. Their brother, Publius R. R., was an apprentice with them a short time. Otis was a captain of the Livermore cavalry company, and became a farmer. He is now living at a ripe old age on the farm which he has occupied for more than sixty years.\* He married Bethia Weeks, of Wayne, and after her decease, her sister, Eliza Weeks, who survives him. His son, *Albert C. Pray*, who was in the civil war and has been a representative to the State legislature, lives on the same farm. Another son, *Otis Arkwright*, is a successful business man in Minneapolis. His brother, Ephraim, died many years ago. A daughter, *Rosetta*, married Chandler, and lives in Bridgewater, Me. *Drusilla*, the second daughter, married Getchell, and lives in Minnesota, and *Bethia*, the youngest, is the wife of Hiram Briggs, of Livermore.

#### CABINET MAKERS.

The earliest cabinet makers were probably THOMAS CHASE and SAMUEL BOOTHBY who, however, were carpenters and farmers also. CHARLES BENJAMIN was a cabinet maker early in the present century, doing excellent work at his shop on the Intervale.

#### CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH MAKERS.

SARSON CHASE, JR., was engaged for many years previous to 1830 in the carriage and sleigh making business. He had fine taste, and his carriages and sleighs were among the best that were made in his time in the State. His sleighs were in demand from Portland to Bangor. He is now employed at the navy yard in Charlestown, Mass. BELA T. BICKNELL, now of Bath, carried on the business successfully for several years at the shop previously occupied by Mr. Chase.

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\*Capt. Pray died March 6, 1874, aged eighty-five years and twelve days.



## SCYTHE AND SNEATH MAKERS.

Before the division of the town, SAMUEL PARK carried on the business of scythe making for several years at the Falls.

HENRY ALDRICH, at Brettun's Mills, was engaged in the manufacture of scythe sneaths. Mr. Aldrich came from Uxbridge, Mass., in 1808. He died on Long Island, N. Y., in 1846. His wife, Nancy Stanley, of Swansea, N. H., died in Mobile in 1865. His children were *Elias T.*, b. in 1809, d. at Memphis, Tenn., October, 1850; *Abner S.*, b. in 1811, d. in New York, 1848; *Angela*, who married Barzillai Latham, b. in 1813, d. in 1864; *Elizabeth*, who married William Cutts, d. in 1844; *Daniel*, b. in 1817, now living in New Orleans, and *Nancy*, b. in 1819, d. in New York, 1843. Elias T. was a merchant in Bangor, where he erected the fine residence which, after he removed from that city, was owned by the late John Barker, Esq. He died suddenly at Memphis, Tenn., some twenty-five years ago. His friend and companion, Charles H. Pierpont, died at the same time. SETH BALLOU, a relative of Mr. Aldrich, was much in his employment.

## CLOCK MAKER.

KILAH HALL, who worked at the trade of clock making, lived in the southerly part of the town. He was a native of Raynham. His son, *Amasa*, was a watch maker and jeweller in the South and at Lewiston.

## CLOTHIERS AND CARDERS.

The first probably to do business as a clothier or carder in town was JOSEPH HORSLEY. It was about the opening of the century that he built mills for these trades. They were on Bog Brook, near the residence of his brother, James Horsley. Mr. H. married a daughter of Benjamin Parks, and had *Christopher Columbus*, the prince of fiddlers in all the country side; *Leonora*, a beautiful girl, who married John A. Pitts, of Winthrop, who afterwards moved to Chicago, and *Myrtilla*, who died unmarried.

JOHN FULLER and JOHN A. KIMBALL, at Fuller's Mills, were engaged in this trade for several years.

JAMES HANNA, an excellent workman and intelligent man, a native of the north of Ireland, was in this business at the village for a considerable period. But before him was OZIAS BARTLETT, who moved to Harmony, Somerset County, nearly fifty years ago.

There was a fulling mill and carding machine at the Falls from an early day.

#### TRADERS.

GEN. LEARNED, as has been already stated, was the first trader, or storekeeper, in town. After him was ARTEMAS LEONARD, who occupied the Learned store, having removed it to the lot purchased of Dr. Hamlin. Leonard was a native of Raynham, Mass., and opened his store in Livermore in 1805. He married Betsey, daughter of Thomas Coolidge, by whom he had three children. He did a large business for a new town in the country. In 1809 he sold his farm and store to Israel Washburn and moved to Hallowell.

WILLIAM H. BRETTUN, born in Raynham, Mass., March 21, 1773, moved to Livermore in 1804, and owned and occupied a large farm on the main road, about a mile from the north line of Turner, where he had a productive orchard and a store. About the year 1810 he purchased the mills and water power at the village (for a long time known as "Brettun's Mills") and there carried on for many years grist and saw-mills, shingle and clapboard machines, carding and fulling-mills, and a pot-ash. He also had a store from which were sold large quantities of goods. He was successful in accumulating property. In 1835 he sold his estates in Livermore and moved soon afterwards to Bangor, where he died Sept. 10, 1837. In the early part of the century he was a good deal in town office, and several times a representative in the legislature of Massachusetts. His wife (to whom he was married May 15, 1796,) was Anna Sarah Leonard, a sister of Artemas Leonard. She died Sept. 22, 1847. *William H. Brettun, jr.*, his eldest son, married, October, 1824, Elizabeth A. Williams, of Taunton, and settled in Livermore and continued in trade there after his father's removal. He married for his second wife Deborah Washburn, widow of Davis Washburn, and sister of his first wife. He died Feb. 19, 1864. Another son, *Seranus L.*, resides in Hampton, Illinois. His eldest daughter, *Clarinda*, married Maj. Hastings Strickland, formerly of Livermore, but now of Bangor. *Hannah*, the second daughter, married Hon. James T. Leavitt, of Skowhegan, and has been dead many years. *Amanda*, the youngest daughter, died unmarried.

ISRAEL WASHBURN was born in Raynham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1784. He came to Maine in 1806, visiting Bangor, Eddington, Mariaville, Trenton, and Livermore. He remained some months at the latter

place, and then went to the County of Lincoln, where he was employed for a year or more as a school teacher, and after this engaged in trade and ship building with Barzillai White, at White's Landing, now Richmond, on the Kennebec River. In 1809, having purchased of Artemas Leonard his farm, store, and goods in Livermore, he commenced business here as a trader, in which he remained until 1829. His subsequent years have been passed upon his farm, known as the "Norlands," where he now lives (1873) at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. During the earlier part of his residence in this town he was much of the time in office as town clerk and selectman, and was a representative in the legislature of Massachusetts in 1815, 1816, 1818, and 1819. He married Martha Benjamin, of Livermore, March 30, 1812. She died May 6, 1861. They had eleven children, of whom nine are now living. *Israel* (LL. D.) was educated for the bar, and settled at Orono, Penobscot County, December, 1834. He continued in the practice of his profession, so far as the discharge of official duties would permit, until about 1860. He was a member of the State legislature in 1842, and a representative from the Penobscot District in the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth congresses of the United States. He resigned his seat in Congress January 1, 1861, to enter upon the duties of the office of governor of the State, having been elected thereto the previous autumn. He was re-elected in September, 1861, and declined a subsequent election. In November, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of Portland, and has held that office to the present time (1873). He is president of the board of trustees of Tufts College. *Algeron S.* was a merchant in Boston, and afterwards a banker in Hallowell, where he now lives. *Elihu B.* studied law in Boston and at the Harvard Law School; went to Illinois in 1840 and commenced practice with Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., at Galena. In 1852 he was elected representative in congress and was continued in this office, by subsequent elections, till March, 1869, being at the time of his retirement the oldest member by consecutive elections, or, in congressional parlance, "the Father of the House." In March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant Secretary of State, but soon afterwards resigned that position to accept the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to France. He was in Paris as Minister during the seige by the Prussians and the reign of the Commune. *Cad-*

*valader C.* (LL. D.) was a lawyer, and settled in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, about 1841. He now lives in Madison in that State. He was a member of the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth congresses; was a major-general of volunteers in the late civil war, serving principally in the valley of the lower Mississippi and in Texas. In November, 1871, he was elected Governor of Wisconsin. *Martha* married Col. Charles L. Stephenson, a native of Gorham, Me., and lives in Galena, Ill. *Charles A.* was in Washington, D. C., a short time after leaving college (Bowdoin) in 1848, and went to California where he became a newspaper publisher and editor. He was an elector at large from that State in 1860; and in 1861 was appointed Minister Resident to Paraguay. He was recalled at his own request in 1869, and is now a resident of Oakland, Cal. He is author of a History of Paraguay, an elaborate work in two large volumes, and of several other works. *Samuel B.* was a shipmaster in the merchant marine, and afterwards was in the lumber trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was a captain in the volunteer force in the navy in the late civil war. He now resides at the Norlands. *Mary B.* (deceased) married Gustavus A. Buffum, of Clinton, Iowa. *William D.* graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but is now extensively interested in timber lands and mill property in Minnesota. He has represented the city of Minneapolis in the State legislature, and from 1861 to 1865 was surveyor-general of the State. *Caroline A.* married Dr. Freeland S. Holmes, who was a surgeon in the Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and died while in the service in September, 1863. Her home is in Minneapolis.

DAVIS WASHBURN, a native of Raynham (and cousin of Israel), commenced trade at North Livermore about 1819. He had previously been in business in Hallowell with Asa Barton. After removing to Livermore he was interested in a store at Dixfield, his brother-in-law, James M. Williams, of Taunton, being a partner in the business at both places. Their trade was quite large. He died in 1832, at the age of forty. His widow, several years afterwards, married William Henry Brettun, jr. His surviving children are *George W. C. Washburn*, of Needham, Mass., and *John M. Washburn*, of Boston, Treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad Company. *Nehemiah*, his youngest son, died in Washington in 1873.

CHARLES BARRELL was for a time a partner with Mr. Washburn,

and afterwards had a store upon the Intervale. He was a member of the legislature from Livermore in 1831; was proprietor of the Elm House in Portland for many years, and owned and sold the valuable property on which is now situated the prosperous village of Ligonía, in Cape Elizabeth. *C. M. Barrell*, the well-known conductor on the railroad from Waterville to Danville Junction for nearly a quarter of a century, is his son.

JEFFERSON and MERRITT COOLIDGE were traders at North Livermore for several years, transacting an extensive country trade. Jefferson sold out and went to Buckfield, and Merritt moved to Hallowell. Afterwards both settled in Portland and became wholesale grocers. Merritt died in 1866. Among the other traders in town were SIMEON HERSEY, PALMER ELLIOT, OTIS THOMPSON, at the Corner, and SAMUEL B. HOLT, ABNER S. ALDRICH, BARZILLAI LATHAM, ISAAC and LEE STRICKLAND, DORILLUS MORISON, and G. W. C. WASHBURN, at the village. Within the last half century there have been many traders in the town, but further notices cannot be given within the limits to which these sketches must be confined.

In that part of the town which is now East Livermore there were several traders at an early day, among whom were ELISHA PETTINGILL and LOT P. NELSON at the Falls.

SAMUEL MORISON, who had been an officer in the militia and a deputy sheriff for many years, living on the west side of the river, previous to 1830 opened a store on the east side, at Haines' Corner. He was born in Falmouth, Me., May, 1788, and settled in Livermore as early as 1810. He moved to Bangor in 1835, where he was deputy sheriff and recorder of the municipal court. His wife (a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin) died Dec. 9, 1860, and he survived her until September, 1867. They had five children: *Samuel Benjamin* (M. D. Bowdoin College, 1837), who practised his profession first in Livermore (which town he represented in the legislature in 1842 and 1844), and afterwards in Bangor, where he has resided for many years. He was a surgeon in the Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, and is now pension agent for the eastern district in Maine; *Dorillus*, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Minneapolis, Minn., and for two years its mayor; *Harrison G. O.*, a lawyer in Sebec, Piscataquis County, and representing that class in the legislature of Maine for 1841, now a citizen of Minneapolis, and now or



recently, an officer of the internal revenue; *Russell S.*, a merchant in Bangor; *Betsey*, wife of Samuel F. Fuller, formerly a trader in East Livermore, and now a farmer in Bangor, and *Dorcas*, wife of Nelson Jordan, a trader at Lincoln, Me.

FRANCIS F. HAINES, son of Capt. Peter Haines, was about 1830 in trade at East Livermore Corner and at the Falls, having a partner and doing a large business, for the time, under the firm of Haines & Page. At a subsequent time Job Haskell was his partner in trade. He has been an active justice of the peace for many years, has frequently been in town office, and has been a member of the legislature. He married Linda Bates, sister of Hon. James and Rev. George Bates, in 1812. His children were *Emeline*, wife of Earl S. Goodrich, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn.; *Linda Ann*, wife of Hon. Timothy O. Howe, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; *Mary*, widow of the late Dr. E. P. Eastman, of Platteville, Wis.; *Francis F.* (deceased), who was an artist; *Silas B.*, a lawyer in Colorado; *Marshall*, deceased; *Sophia*, wife of Joseph Lee, of St. Paul, and *Frederic*, a physician in Skowhegan. Mr. Haines' first wife died in 1861, and he married in 1862 the widow of the late Hon. Stephen H. Read, of Lewiston. Mr. Haines was born in February, 1793.

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Williamson, in his History of Maine, places the population of "Livermore and Richardson," in 1790, at 400. Livermore, alone, in 1795, the date of its incorporation, had probably not over that number. In 1798, Rev. Paul Coffin (*vide* Missionary Tour in Maine) says it contained 130 families. From the time of its incorporation until 1820 there was a large immigration, principally from Massachusetts; nor was the increase of population, if we are to believe Mr. Coffin, to be wholly accounted for in this way. In his journal of the tour made in 1798 he writes: "There were in this place six pairs of twins under five years." Thus, with these liberal and wholesome sources of increase, the progress of the good town seemed to be assured, and so it was for a season. But, at length, owing in part to a policy of the State, about forty years ago, unfriendly to the introduction or increase of manufactures, and in part to the opening of the boundless and promising regions of the West, and in a less degree to other causes, a period of rest, followed by one of retrogression, set in.

The course of population since the commencement of the present



century has been as follows: 1800, 863; 1810, 1,560; 1820, 2,174; 1830, 2,445; 1840, 2,745. After the division of the town (1843), 1850, 1,764; 1860, 1,596; 1870, 1,467. As will be seen, there has been a steady decrease of population since 1850. There is some reason to believe, however, that there has been a turn in the tide. Manufactures of wood, and of boots and shoes, and of some other articles have been introduced and established; population seems to be flowing in rather than out of the town, and altogether there appears to be promise of a healthy growth in the future, especially if the "Valley Railroad" shall be built.

## CHAPTER V.

## AFFAIRS POLITICAL, MUNICIPAL, AND MILITARY.

It appears that in the year 1797 the question of separating the District of Maine from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was agitated, and the people of Livermore were called upon to express their opinion on the proposition. This was done by vote in town-meeting, on the tenth of May in that year, at which all the votes cast (twenty-two in number) were in favor of separation. Thus early were the people of this town of the belief that it was for the interest of Maine to cut loose from the parent Commonwealth, and set up for herself. There can be little doubt that their vote was a wise one, or that, if it had been followed by separation as early as the beginning of the century, Maine would have originated a policy for herself, built up business centres of her own, and have gathered within her boundaries in seventy years after her independence a population much larger than she now reports. The subject came up again in 1807, when the vote of the town was, for separation, eighty-three; against it, fifty-four. In 1816, the town declared for a new State by the decisive vote of one hundred and sixty-three yeas to eight nays. Upon the question of adopting the State Constitution in 1819 the affirmative vote was seventy-six, the negative two.

There was during the early times, it would seem, a general impatience of existing relations and a desire for change, for not only did the inhabitants of the town wish to be set off from Massachusetts in 1797, and subsequently, but many of them were uneasy in view of their relations toward each other. And so in 1798 the people began to interest themselves on the question of dividing the town. At a public meeting in that year a vote was passed giving consent to the setting off of the territory on the east side of the river into a town by itself. The project, however, was allowed to sleep, and was not renewed till 1843, a period of forty-five years, when it was carried into effect and the town of East Livermore incorporated. In 1804,

the inhabitants of a neighborhood in Jay seem to have made some movement towards annexation to Livermore, but the town repelled the suitors by voting on the fourth day of November in that year that "the bend of the river in Jay shall not be annexed onto this town." Upon the question of county relations the opinions of the people were not without some changes. Jan. 11, 1796, the town voted "to remain as we are in preference to a new county." On Jan. 16, 1804, it voted to be annexed to the new county (Oxford). On the fifth of the next month it reconsidered this action and voted to be annexed to Kennebec. But January 3, 1805, it swung back to its first position, and again voted "to join the new county now in contemplation." A few months after this the county of Oxford, including Livermore within its limits, was organized, and the town contributed thereto, in the persons of Gen. David Learned and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, its first sheriff and clerk. The county of Androscoggin was incorporated in 1854. In it are ten towns, among which are Livermore and East Livermore, and the cities of Lewiston and Auburn. Auburn is the county seat. It is the most compact, and perhaps the most thriving, county in the State.

The vote of the town at different periods indicates the political opinions of the citizens. In 1795, at the first election after the incorporation, it voted for governor, and (as has been stated) gave all its votes (40) for Increase Sumner. In 1796, it cast 18 votes for Stephen Longfellow for elector of president and vice-president and 1 vote for John K. Smith, and it gave all its votes for Peleg Wadsworth for representative in congress. In 1800, its votes for representative in congress were, for Stephen Longfellow, 61; Daniel Davis, 36; John K. Smith, 25. In 1801, Caleb Strong, the federalist candidate for governor, had 37 votes, and Elbridge Gerry, the republican candidate, had 18 votes. In 1802, Strong had 73 votes and Gerry 1 vote. In 1804, Strong had 82 and James Sullivan 44 votes. In 1805, the town became republican, and Sullivan had 63 votes to 48 for Strong. In 1809, Levi Lincoln (republican) had 126 votes and Christopher Gore (federalist) 47; for lieutenant-governor, Joseph B. Varnum 124 and David Cobb 46 votes. In 1812, the vote was 202 for Gerry and 43 for Strong. In November of this year James Madison received 108 votes for president and DeWitt Clinton received 36 votes. The gubernatorial vote in 1814 was, for Samuel Dexter, 198, for Caleb Strong, 45. Benjamin Bradford and William H. Brettun were elected delegates to the Brunswick Con-

vention (on the question of separation). March 16, 1818, Enoch Lincoln, for the office of representative in congress, received 45 votes and Judah Dana 11 votes. At the State election, on the sixth of the succeeding April, the vote stood, according to the record, "For governor, His Excellency, John Brooks, Esq., 44; Hon. Benjamin W. Crowningshield, 113."

The town from an early period in Mr. Jefferson's administration was steadily and decidedly republican. It gave its vote for John Quincy Adams in 1824, and in 1828 it cast for him 194 votes to 50 for Gen. Jackson. In this year it gave Reuel Washburn, for congress, 211 votes and 20 to J. W. Ripley. For governor, in 1830, Jonathan G. Hunton received 261 votes and Samuel E. Smith 136. Dr. William Snow, of the east side, was elected representative. In 1832, the vote for governor was, Daniel Goodenow (national republican), 282, Samuel E. Smith (democratic republican), 113. For president, the Clay electors had 254, the Jackson 109, and the anti-masonic 19 votes. In the sharply contested election of 1834, Peleg Sprague (whig) had 306 votes, Robert P. Dunlap (democratic), 151, and Thomas A. Hill (anti-masonic) 19. In 1837, Edward Kent (whig) received 293 and Gorham Parks (dem.) 138 votes. In 1840, the vote was, for Kent, 376; for John Fairfield (dem.), 157. In the presidential election of 1856 (after the division of the town), Fremont (rep.) received 240 votes and Buchanan (dem.) 99. Hannibal Hamlin (rep.), for governor, 242; Wells and others, 139. Israel Washburn, jr. (rep.), received in 1860 211 votes for governor to 149 for Ephraim K. Smart (dem.). Abraham Lincoln in 1864 had 219 votes and Gen. George B. McLellan 113 votes for president. U. S. Grant (rep.) in 1872 received 183 votes to 88 for Horace Greeley (liberal rep. and dem.). Farther details in this direction are unnecessary. The majorities were uniform and considerable for the old republican party so long as that party existed, and they have since been uniform and equally strong for the national republican party (1828 to 1834); for the whigs (1834 to 1854), and for the republican party since 1854.

Perhaps the strength of the anti-federalist feeling in town, in the days of the greatest vigor of that party, cannot be better illustrated than by recording the following sentiment given by one of its citizens at a Fourth of July celebration at the Norlands in 1812: "Caleb Strong, Governor of Massachusetts; dark and mysterious are the ways of Providence." A subsequent celebration at the same

place (1830) was noteworthy for an expression (thus early made) on the question of woman's sphere and rights. Rev. George Bates delivered an oration in the church. An arbor was extended upon the lawn of the Norlands in which, after the services in the church, dinner was served. The dinner was largely attended, and many toasts were drunk and speeches made. Charles D. Learned, Esq., of Mississippi, son of Gen. Learned, of whom mention has been made as one of the early settlers in the town, was present and made a speech which threatened for the moment to interrupt the harmony of the occasion, but for a moment only, and the festivities proceeded, when a good lady, inspired, it may be, by what had happened, sent in to the table a sentiment expressing the hope that the occasion might not be marred by a too familiar acquaintance with the wine cup; whereupon a gentleman at the table immediately proposed, "Woman—let her remember that her place is not to go about meddling with public matters, but to stay at home and mend her husband's breeches." The reception of this toast was such as to show that woman and her rights were appreciated and respected even then. At this celebration another toast was given which is remembered. It was something like this: "Francis Baylies, of Massachusetts, and Peleg Sprague, of Maine; twin brothers having two political fathers, one called Jackson, and the other called Adams."

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Some brief references to the municipal doings and affairs of the town during the early stages of its history are subjoined:

The second town-meeting was held at the house of Dea. Elijah Livermore Aug. 10, 1795. Chose David Learned, moderator. Voted to raise £30 for support of roads. Voted to raise £40 for support of schools. Voted to raise £5 for supporting the poor and paying town officers and other town charges. Voted to warn town-meetings by posting up notification at the dwelling-house of Renben Wing, at the Ferry, and the three mills of said town.

At the annual meeting March 6, 1796, Elisha Williams was elected moderator; Samuel Hillman, clerk and treasurer; and David Learned, Sylvanus Boardman, and Thomas Chase, selectmen.

May 9, 1796, chose Isaac Livermore delegate to attend a convention to be held in Paris.

March 6, 1797, Elisha Williams was chosen moderator; Cyrus Hamlin, clerk and treasurer; David Learned, Haines Learned, and Isaac Livermore, selectmen; Abijah Monroe, Samuel Hillman, and



Daniel Clark, assessors. Voted not to act on the eighth article in the warrant, which was to consider "the desire of William Lindsey and other inhabitants of the south-east part of the town requesting their being set off to the town of Littleborough" (Leeds).

On the seventeenth of April of this year the line of the old central highway of the town was changed by vote of the town as follows: Voted to alter the road running from the outlet of Saberdy Pond\* by Mr. Nathaniel Dailey's to Mr. Isaac Lovewell's, viz., running two rods the west side of Nathaniel Dailey's house, thence north within six rods of the west side of David Learned's house† to an oak stump, thence on north to the west side of Dr. Hamlin's house about two rods, thence on to Mr. Lovewell's where it is now traveled.

1798, March 5. At the annual meeting this day "the presence, aid, and blessing of the Supreme Law Giver was invoked by Mr. Elisha Williams in a prayer peculiarly elegant and pertinent." The following officers, among others, were chosen: Elisha Williams, moderator; Cyrus Hamlin, clerk and treasurer; Isaac Livermore, Abijah Monroe, and Daniel Clark, selectmen; Nathaniel Perley, Peter Haines, and Benjamin True, assessors.

1799, March 4. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin was chosen moderator, and Elisha Williams was chosen clerk and treasurer. Benjamin True, David Learned, and Abijah Monroe were elected selectmen, and Nathaniel Perley, Peter Haines, and David Morse, assessors.

1800. \$1,000 was voted for highway repairs, also \$100 for a road from John Records' to the south line of the town, and \$100 for building a bridge at the outlet of Turner Pond.‡ \$300 was raised for schools and \$50 for town charges.

1801, March 2. Dr. Hamlin was chosen moderator, and Gen. Learned clerk and treasurer, and five selectmen were elected, viz., Sylvanus Boardman, Nathaniel Perley, Pelatiah Gibbs, Samuel Benjamin, and Uriah Foss. At an adjournment at the Baptist meeting-house \$300 was voted for breaking roads in the winter.

1802, May 5. Voted that the representatives of Livermore be instructed to oppose the proposed bridge across Androscoggin River at Davis' Mills (the Falls) in Livermore and advocate the proposed bridge in Jay.

At the annual town-meeting April 6, 1812, Rev. Joshua Soule, afterwards Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected moderator. He was a member of the school committee in

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\*Bartlett's Pond. †Now owned by heirs of Capt. Otis Pray. ‡Now called Brettun's Pond.



1816, and was for several years a respected and influential citizen of the town.

In March, 1839, the town purchased of William Thompson the farm situated on the road from North Livermore to the Falls, the same now or recently owned and occupied by Leander Bigelow, on which to make provision for the support of its poor. This farm was sold in 1843, and that formerly owned by Thomas Chase, on the east side of Long Pond and northerly of Gibbs' Mills, was bought of Phineas Gibbs March 19, 1860, and is now occupied for a home for the poor. A practice had previously existed, and one which was common to a large number of the country towns in Maine and New England, of striking off the support of the town paupers in open town-meeting to the lowest bidder. At the spring meeting held April 2, 1821, the usual vote was passed "to set up the poor of the town at public auction," and Mrs. L—— and four children were bid off at \$2.99 per week; that is, the lowest bidder agreed to provide for and support them for a year for this sum. S——h C——e, a spinster who lived to be nearly one hundred years old, a member of one of the churches in town, and a famous tea drinker in her day, whose recipe for tea making of "a spunful for a pairson and a spunful for the pot" was favorably regarded by her old lady friends, was struck off at the price of seventeen cents per week! The auction continued until contracts were made for the maintenance of twelve human beings for a year at the smallest expense for which any one would contract to support them. That such a practice at this day would seem inhuman, and have no tolerance among the people of the town, is evidence that, whatever may be her relation to the past in respect to material interests, to outward growth or decay, in those matters which refer to our common humanity, and have regard to the influence of Christian civilization among men, she occupies a position greatly in advance of that which she held fifty years ago.

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The first militia company in town was organized in 1800. David Learned was captain; William Coolidge, lieutenant; Henry Sawtelle, ensign. This company embraced all the territory west of the river. In 1803, the company was divided, making two companies on the west side of the river, and in the same year a company was organized on the east side. Previous to the division Learned had been elected major of the regiment and Coolidge had moved away.

The first officers of the north company were Jesse Stone, captain; Jacob Gibbs, lieutenant; Thomas Chase, jr., ensign. Of the south company the first officers were Henry Sawtelle, captain; James Starbird, lieutenant; Joseph Mills, ensign. Of the east company the officers first elected were Peter Haines, captain; Robert Morrison, lieutenant; Theodore Marston, ensign.

In 1809, a company of cavalry was formed in Livermore, a majority of whose members were residents of the town. The first officers were Samuel Atwood, captain; Isaac Talbot, of Turner, first lieutenant; — —, second lieutenant; Aaron S. Barton, of Dixfield, cornet. Subsequently, the officers and members of the company were nearly always inhabitants of Livermore. The captains of the company elected after Captain Atwood were Simeon Waters, Daniel Coolidge, Alpheus Kendall, Isaac Strickland, Otis Pray, Hastings Strickland, Matthew M. Stone, Hezekiah Atwood, Elisha Coolidge, and Rufus Hewett. The company was constituted for many years, in large proportion, of the intelligent and active young men of the town, and was imbued with the true military spirit. It was the pride of the people. No boy or girl belonging to the town ever attended the "general muster," at Canton Point, and saw the "troopers" enter the field, mounted upon the finest horses that could be procured for the occasion, and clothed in scarlet, but was proud to acknowledge that he (or she) too hailed from Livermore.

From these organizations graduated many a local military celebrity, *facile princeps* among whom was Colonel Billy Benjamin, every inch a soldier, whose voice rich, but thunder-toned, and whose manly form and martial bearing as he rode upon the field on muster-day, calling "Attention, the regiment!" will not be forgotten by any person who was privileged to be present on one of those notable occasions.

In the late civil war the loyal men of Livermore rallied to the support of their country's flag with promptness and alacrity. She contributed, as they were called for, her full quotas of volunteers, made generous provision for the families of her absent soldiers, and has cheerfully paid to the last dollar all assessments made and all liabilities incurred on account of the war.

In the appendix will be found the names of those who gave their services to their country in its hour of peril. In what manner this inland country town performed her duty in "the uprising of a great people" may be inferred from this roll of honor. It contains ninety-four names in a population of less than fifteen hundred!

## CHAPTER VI.

## MATTERS RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEACON LIVERMORE, the founder of the town, was not only a Congregationalist, but the deacon of a church of that denomination in Watertown, before he came to Port Royal, and it would seem reasonable to suppose that his earliest care, after the planting of his settlement had well commenced, would have been to establish a church of his own faith among his people. Undoubtedly, this was his desire and purpose, and this presumption is supported by the fact that a special effort was made to this end about the year 1793, and that preaching was had, from time to time, by Rev. John Strickland and others who were Congregationalist ministers. But from some cause, of which no positive and well accepted account remains, this attempt was unsuccessful. It is believed, however, that it will not be difficult to form from the facts which are known a satisfactory hypothesis as to what this cause was. Deacon Livermore was, in the first place, more a practical than a controversial or proselyting Christian, and, in the second place, he inclined to that school of his church which was arminian rather than calvinistic in doctrine. And while it is true that the larger part of the settlers during the early years of the town were Congregationalists, there were a considerable number who were not; and of the Congregationalists a portion were Calvinists. The Rev. Elisha Williams, a son-in-law of Dea. Livermore, was a Baptist and Calvinist, and a movement was made, in which some of the most earnest and zealous men in the town participated, to gather a Baptist Church. As all positive and sincere efforts are apt to be, this was rewarded with speedy and marked success. But it did not receive the sympathy of Dea. Livermore, and so having failed to plant a church of his own denomination, he found himself, as between the two sects which sought his favor and membership, more in sympathy with the Methodists, represented in the town by Rev. Jesse Lee, and who had gathered about him not a few enthusiastic believers, than with the Baptists.

These, then, were the militant and aggressive religious and ecclesiastical forces in the town; and a vigorous contest was maintained by each to justify by the results it achieved the superiority of its faith to that of its rival, and its better adaptedness to the needs and condition of the people. But all this while many settlers who, like Dea. Livermore, had been connected with Congregationalist Churches, or (if not church members) with Congregationalist families and parishes, and who, like him, were not inclined to attach themselves to a church or society of Calvinists, unlike him, were not attracted to the Methodists. They were men who would have been glad to be connected with a church or parish of the "Standing Order" if there had been one, and who, if such an organization had been made, would very probably have gone, in after years, with that section of the denomination which followed Dr. Channing and the Wares in their revolt against the orthodoxy of the day. And so, being left as sheep without a shepherd, when, during the last years of the eighteenth century, Rev. Isaac Root and Rev. Thomas Barnes, itinerating disciples of the Universalist faith, came among them, they felt at liberty to hear and give hospitable reception to the doctrines of these pioneers, the only champions with them of the Broad Church. These denominations, the Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist, have been the principal and almost the only organized ecclesiastical bodies in town to the present time. Their relative strength, as exhibited by the *per capita* division of the ministerial fund for 1871, and which does not greatly vary from the average returns for the last half century, is Baptists, thirty parts; Methodists, twenty-eight parts; Universalists, fifty-eight parts; all others, thirteen parts. This fund was derived from the sale of lots of land in the town which had been reserved and set apart, in the original grant, for this object. The land was sold many years ago and the proceeds were funded, the income only being used by the several denominations, according to their respective numbers.

The zeal and interest in religious matters exhibited by the people of the town in the first stage of its history are illustrated in some notes by Thomas Chase, Esq., made in 1852, in the blank pages of Major Fish's Journal,\* of which the following extract is given "Livermore was famous for producing preachers at an early day. The first was Henry Bond, of Watertown, Mass., about 1797. He

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\*This Journal may be found in the appendix.

died in Livermore." (There are two errors in this extract; first, Mr. Bond—if his son, Dr. Bond, is correct in his "Genealogies"—was not a clergyman, but was a school-master, and secondly, he died in March, 1796. But Perez Ellis, not mentioned by Mr. Chase, was a Baptist minister about this time.) "The second was Otis Robinson. He moved to Shapleigh, then to Salisbury, N. H. The third was Elisha Williams. . . The fourth was Zebedee Delano, from Winthrop. He went to Lebanon. The fifth was Samuel Hillman, from Martha's Vineyard, a Methodist. He died in Monmouth; was one of the 'four partners.' The sixth was Samuel Simmons, of Connecticut. He was a soldier of the Revolution; was at the taking of Montreal, the battle of Quebec under Gen. Montgomery, the taking of Gen. Burgoyne under Gen. Arnold, and many other battles, and lastly, at the battle of Monmouth. He died in Canton, Oxford County." (Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, who is now living in Rome, is the great grandson of this man.) "The seventh was Sylvanus Boardman, from Martha's Vineyard. He died in New Sharon; was one of the 'four partners.' The eighth was Thomas Wyman. He died at Livermore; was a son of Abram Wyman, of Woburn, Mass., an Indian fighter. The ninth was Levi Walker, from Milford, Mass. He was son of John Walker, who went with Benedict Arnold to Quebec; was first a Methodist, afterwards a Baptist. He went to Massachusetts. The last I knew of him he was at Stonington, Conn. The tenth was Pliny Brett. He returned to Bridgewater, Mass., where he originated; was a Methodist. The eleventh was Ransom Norton, from Martha's Vineyard. He died at Livermore and was one of the 'four partners.'"

The "four partners," mentioned above, the names of three of whom are here given—the other was James Norton—came from Martha's Vineyard to Livermore about the same time, and under some agreement to share with each other their gains and losses.

#### BAPTISTS.

The first denomination fairly in the field was the Baptist. A brief but interesting history of this church has been contributed by its pastor (1873), Rev. Carleton Parker, and is as follows:

"HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The formation of the first Baptist Church in Livermore was the result of a revival which occurred in a somewhat singular manner in the year of 1793. Mr. Z. Delano, who subsequently became a Baptist preacher, but then a



thoughtless sinner, while on a visit in Winthrop, heard a sermon preached by Elder Case, in the Congregational meeting-house, from Romans i. 5. While listening to the preacher the Lord discovered to him his wretched condition as a sinner. He returned home, filled with a sense of his own sinful ways, and remained for some time in a distressed state of mind. At length he submitted his heart to Christ and commenced the worship of God in his own family, but revealed not his new-found hopes to his neighbors. His light, however, was not long hidden; an interesting providence of God brought it forth. Elisha Williams, son of a Congregational minister, of East Hartford, Conn., a liberally educated young man, was at that time in Livermore teaching school. One morning, while passing to the school-house, he called on Mr. Delano and found him engaged in his religious devotions with his family. Being himself thoughtless, and not knowing of a pious family in town, this unexpected event made a deep impression and was blessed of God to the salvation of his soul. Before reaching his school-house he was so overpowered with a sense of his lost condition that he called upon God for mercy. God heard, and he was soon rejoicing in a Saviour's love. This was the commencement of a work of grace among the people. The converts had distinct and cheering views of the doctrines of the gospel, and were bold to invite sinners to Christ. As usual, opposition became violent, but the grace of God prevailed, and many were made new creatures in Christ Jesus. Several became Baptists, and on the 7th of August, 1793, a regular Baptist Church was duly organized, consisting of seventeen members.\* The organization took place in a barn, now owned and occupied by Mr. James Chase. Frequent and large additions were made to this church. For a time they met in a school-house; then they built a small meeting-house in which they worshiped until 1807, when they erected a new meeting-house at the Corner, now called North Livermore. In the first revival Elder Case, of Readfield, and Mr. Smith, of Fayette, were the principal Baptist ministers. Mr. Smith aided the church a short period after it was organized. Rev. Sylvanus Boardman and Rev. Ransom Norton were among those whom God called at that time with an holy calling. Rev. Zebedee Delano and

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\*The names of original members are as follows: Daniel Holman, Pelatiah Gibbs, Isaac Lovewell, Elisha Williams, Otis Robinson, Henry Bond, James Delano, Zebedee Delano, Thomas Wyman, Peter Godding, David Reed, Anna Gibbs, Hannah Robinson, Mary Delano, Susanna Wyman, Grace Delano, Catherine Walker.



Rev. Elisha Williams entered at once upon the work of the ministry. Six others also have gone out of this church as ministers of the gospel, viz., Henry Bond,\* Otis Robinson, William Goding, Thomas Wyman, Jason Livermore, and William Wyman. Isaac Lovewell, one of the original members, distinguished himself by his benevolence and liberality. He sustained a large share in the erection of their second house of worship, and at his death he made a donation to the church of \$810 to aid the support of the gospel.

The following are the names of the pastors, with the year of their settlement: Rev. Sylvanus Boardman, 1802; Rev. John Haynes, 1811; Rev. David Nutter, 1824; Rev. R. Milner, 1834; Rev. Nathan Chapman, 1836; Rev. Charles Miller, 1839; Rev. John Billings, 1844; Rev. A. B. Pendleton, 1846; Rev. David Nutter, 1849; Rev. Lucius Bradford, 1853; Rev. William A. Durfee, 1859; Rev. E. S. Fish, 1861; Rev. Carleton Parker, 1871.

This church has, by numerous dismissions, aided in the organization of four churches in its vicinity. Notwithstanding these dismissions, and numerous others to individuals who have removed their relation to churches where they now reside, God in mercy has, at different times, made additions. Within the last two years twenty-nine have been added to this church; the whole number of members is now ninety-six. The meeting-house built in 1807 was burned down in 1847, and the present one was dedicated to the worship of God in 1848. In the summer and fall of 1871 this house was thoroughly repaired, painted, and carpeted. A nice chandelier was presented to the church by Mr. Arad Thompson, of Bangor, Me., and Mr. Erastus Thompson, of Hopkinton, Mass., sons of the late Dea. Ira Thompson, of Livermore."

It appears by the town records that on the 2d of October, 1807, the town voted "to accept the Rev. Sylvanus Boardman as town minister, to have the remaining part of right of land by giving security for \$450 to be divided between the Methodist and Universalist societies." For some reason this plan was not carried into execution, no payment or security was made to the other societies, and Mr. Boardman labored rather as the minister of the Baptists than of the town. He was, however, greatly respected by the people, without regard to church or sect, and exercised a large and wholesome influence in the town. He was a representative from Livermore in the legislature of

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\*As to Mr. Bond see page 66.

the Commonwealth in 1802. His son, the Rev. George Dana Boardman, the distinguished and devoted missionary, was born in Livermore Feb. 8, 1801. He died in Burmah Feb. 11, 1831. He graduated at Waterville College in the class of 1822, studied at the Theological Seminary in Andover, and was ordained at North Yarmouth, Me., Feb. 16, 1825. He sailed for Calcutta in the same year, where he arrived on the 2d of December. He acquired the Burman language and entered upon his labors at Maulmain in 1827, and planted a mission which became the central point of all the Baptist missions in Burmah. He was earnest, faithful, and successful, but fell a victim to the exertions which his zeal and fidelity urged him to make. He has left a very precious name, not in his own church only, but throughout christendom.

The Rev. John Haynes, the second minister, enjoyed the longest pastorate of any of the ministers of this church. Nathaniel Haynes, Esq., a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a lawyer and editor in Bangor, who died about 1835, and Col. Isaac C. Haynes, of Hampden, formerly editor of the *Bangor Democrat*, were his sons. A daughter married the Hon. Calvin Hopkins, of Mt. Vernon, Me.

The next long pastorate was that of Rev. David Nutter, an Englishman, a man of ability, and in his first settlement exhibiting remarkable power as a revivalist. Mr. Nutter has recently died at the age of eighty years. Mr. Nutter was during his first pastorate in Livermore a frequent correspondent of the periodicals of his church. The church and parish have been fortunate on the whole in the character of their ministers. They have been good men and citizens as well as acceptable pastors and teachers.

Among the members who were earnest and active in carrying forward the work of the church and promoting its prosperity in its early days were Deacons Ransom Norton, Sarson Chase, Pelatiah Gibbs, William Sanders, John Elliot, Charles Barrell, Ira Thompson, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, Messrs. Henry Bond, Jesse Kidder, George Chandler, James and Mayhew Chase, William Thompson, James Walker, and Elder Thomas Wymian.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—A small meeting-house was built by the Baptists in the southerly part of the town about 1810, and a church was gathered of people living in the neighborhood, some in Turner, but the majority in Livermore. The Rev. Ransom Norton was for nearly thirty years its faithful and devoted pastor, traveling

on every Sunday from his home, nearly six miles distant, to minister to his little flock. His compensation was in his work, and not in his fee, for his pecuniary reward must have been very small. Since the decease of Elder Norton the church has experienced many changes. Its old house of worship has been abandoned and a new one erected near North Turner Bridge. Mr. Norton was not brilliant or learned, but he was a grave, honest man, who wrought in a "sad sincerity" for his people and the truth as he understood it.

**CHURCH IN EAST LIVERMORE.**—Before the division of the town a church was organized in East Livermore, at a place, about a mile below the Falls, called "Shy." It was afterwards removed to the Falls, where it has enjoyed a good measure of prosperity, and has recently erected a commodious and handsome brick church. The Rev. Jared F. Eveleth is its present pastor; its first was Rev. Robert Low.

#### FREE BAPTISTS.

Recently a church of this denomination has been organized in town, which holds its meetings at the Center, in the meeting-house formerly occupied by the Methodists. It has for its minister the Rev. Hezekiah Atwood, son of the late Capt. Hezekiah Atwood, of Livermore.

#### METHODISTS.

In the year 1793, the Rev. Jesse Lee,\* of Virginia, while on a preaching tour in the district of Maine, visited Livermore, where he remained for some time and planted the seed from which grew up, at length, a strong and vigorous tree. He labored earnestly and with much success to teach the doctrines and commend the polity of the church founded by John Wesley. It was favorable to the purpose of Mr. Lee that, in the absence of any religious organization holding arminian or moderately calvinistic views, Dea. Livermore became interested in his work and gave to it his sympathy and aid. When, two years after the advent of Mr. Lee, the first Methodist

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\*Mr. Lee was born in 1758 and died in 1816. The new American Cyclopaedia says, "He became a preacher among the Methodists in 1783 and a traveling companion of Bishop Asbury. His notes have been the basis of much of the early history of Methodism in America. He was chaplain to congress during six successive terms. He is best known as the apostle of Methodism in New England."

Class in town was formed, Dea. Livermore and wife, and, at least, one of his daughters, joined it as members, and from that time until his death, in 1808, he was one of the most influential supporters of the church which it represented.

A church was organized in 1803, through the instrumentality, in large part, of the Rev. Joshua Soule, then a resident of Livermore, and subsequently a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and widely known, especially at the South, where he lived for many years. Mr. Soule was a presiding elder and presided at the first quarterly conference meeting held in the town, which was in 1803.

The meeting-house at the center of the town was built in 1803. It is still standing, but is no longer occupied by the Methodists. For many years before the division it was used by the town for its municipal meetings and for elections. Owing to changes, which had been going on for a long time in the membership of the church, it was no longer a central or convenient point for their meetings, and so in the year 1871 the parish bought the spacious house at the Corner, formerly owned by Col. Stone, and by suitable alterations made an exceedingly neat, convenient, and pleasant house of worship. This old parish, in its new church, is now enjoying, as its honorable history and its devotedness, not only to its religious faith, but to every good work and movement for the benefit of the community in which it is placed, deserves, a goodly degree of prosperity. Meetings are held in the church at the Corner and at the village on alternate Sundays. This church has now one hundred and twenty members, while the two churches of which it was the parent, one at the Falls and the other at East Livermore, have each a membership nearly or quite as large.

So far as is remembered, or as can be traced from any records remaining, the clergymen of this denomination who have statedly preached in town are as follows: Revs. Joshua Soule, John T. Adams, Dr. — Adams, Samuel Hillman, Samuel Thompson, John Wilkinson, David Stimpson, Aaron Humphrey, Eli Howe, Allen H. Cobb, Joshua Randall, Charles Virgin, Philip Munger, George Webber, D. D., David Copeland, Abel Alton, Benjamin Burnham, Asa Greene, S. P. Blake, Benjamin Foster, Alvah Hatch, John True, Joseph Gerry, James Farrington, Daniel Dyer, E. H. Gammon, Samuel Ambrose, Daniel Waterhouse, Caleb Mngford, Joseph Hawkes, W. C. Stevens, S. W. Pierce, S. B. Bailey, S. S. Gray, Isaac Lord, Francis Grosvenor, Nathan Andrews, M. B. Cummings, Joseph Fair-

banks, and the present pastor (who has kindly communicated most of the materials from which this notice has been made), the Rev. Thomas Hillman.

Of those who in the early time labored faithfully for the upbuilding of this church may be mentioned the names—in addition to that of Dea. Livermore—of Samuel Livermore, Capt. Charles J. Baker, Simeon Howard, Samuel Hillman, Robert Hayes, John Hayes, Nathan Soule, brother of Bishop Joshua Soule and father of Rev. Asbury Soule, Col. Thomas Chase, jr., Aaron Barton, John Monroe, and Abel Monroe.

#### UNIVERSALISTS.

Between the years 1795 and 1807 there was occasional preaching in school-houses and dwelling-houses by itinerating ministers of this persuasion, principally by the Rev. Isaac Root and the Rev. Thomas Barnes, whose labors were not unfruitful in the harvest of proselytes. In the latter year a society was formed at a meeting held on the twenty-fourth of November, at which Capt. Samuel Atwood was elected moderator, and Dr. Cornelius Holland, clerk, treasurer, and collector.\* A vote was passed to raise money by subscription for the support of preaching. A subscription paper was drawn up and put in circulation, the names to which, and the amounts subscribed by each, will appear in the appendix. From receipts in the possession of the parish it would appear that Mr. Root preached to this society a part of the time, at stated periods, in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811. It is probable that Mr. Barnes preached occasionally during this period. At a parish meeting on the 4th of March, 1809, Capt. Simeon Waters was chosen moderator, and Dr. Holland, clerk and treasurer, and it was voted to pay Mr. Root four dollars a Sunday for preaching. In 1814, at a parish meeting, it was voted to employ a minister, and Abijah Monroe and David Morse were chosen a committee to engage one. It was also voted to hold the meetings at the school-house near Dr. Bradford's.

In 1816, the Rev. Mr. Sargeant—his christian name does not appear—was employed for a short time at five dollars a Sunday. In this year a convention was held in the Baptist meeting-house, and

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\*There probably had been some kind of an organization before this time, although no record of it remains; for at this meeting Thomas Bryant was appointed to collect subscription in the hands of Artemas Leonard, a former collector, and reference is made to the "Universal Society" in the record of a town-meeting held the October previous.









THE NORLANDS.—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Col. Stone was engaged to provide entertainment for the ministers and singers in attendance, at the expense of the society. The next year Dr. Benjamin Bradford, Israel Washburn, and Samuel Beals were appointed a committee to procure a preacher, and it was voted to raise the money for his support by subscription. There is no record for 1818, but in May, 1819, Benjamin Bradford, Israel Washburn, and Capt. John Leavitt were chosen a standing committee, and Israel Washburn, Jesse Stone, Renel Washburn, Ebenezer Hinds, Jr., and Ephraim Pray were a committee to make arrangements for the association which was to be held the next month. It was also voted "that the standing committee be empowered to find a home for our minister." Who the minister contemplated in this vote was does not appear. Among the ministers who preached between 1811 and 1819 were the Rev. Thomas Barnes, Rev. Mr. Butterfield, and probably Rev. B. Streeter. Rev. William Farwell, of Vermont, also visited and preached in the town during this period.

Between 1819 and 1827 there was preaching every year for a part—generally half—of the time by Mr. Streeter, and the Revs. Wm. A. Drew, Jabez Woodman, George Bates, Sylvanus Cobb, and perhaps by others. In the latter year steps were taken for the building of a church, and on the eighth of September a parish meeting was held at which William H. Brettun was elected moderator, and Dr. Bradford, clerk. A committee, consisting of Otis Pray, Jesse Stone, William H. Brettun, Isaac Strickland, Ebenezer Hinds, jr., Daniel Coolidge, and Daniel Briggs, were appointed to fix on a suitable site for a meeting-house, estimate the expense thereof, and ascertain, as near as might be, the number that would assist in defraying it; and two weeks were allowed them to make their report. At the adjournment it was voted "that the most suitable site for the meeting-house is between the dwelling-houses of Israel Washburn and Otis Pray." The meeting was further adjourned to the sixth of October, at which time it would seem a plan of the house was presented, for it appears that Ebenezer Hinds, jr., Abner Holman, Renel Washburn, Henry Aldrich, and Simeon Waters were made a committee to appraise the pews. The meeting was then adjourned to the twentieth of October, when a building committee, of which Henry Aldrich, Benjamin Bradford, and Otis Pray were the members, was appointed. It was voted at this meeting—for the parish took the precaution to sell the pews before a blow was struck on the work—"that one-third of the sum for which each pew shall sell shall be

paid the first of May next and the residue the first of January, 1829." The sale of pews was then commenced and was continued from time to time until fifty-four out of the sixty-one pews which the house would contain, and enough to warrant the making of contracts for the building of it, were sold. Contracts for materials, stone work, wood work, etc., were entered into. John Griffith, Jr., did the stone work, and the general contractor was Ezra Cary, of Greene. The house was completed by the spring of 1829, and in June of that year was dedicated, the Rev. William A. Drew preaching the sermon.\* Great preparation was made for the music on the occasion. Apollos Osgood, of Buckfield, and Horace Gould, both of whom enjoyed great local celebrity as singers, Capt. John Simmons, of Canton, with his bass viol, and Moses Sears, of Winthrop, with his violin, assisted upon the occasion. The house had a capacity for seating four hundred persons, was of fine proportions, and was surmounted by a graceful spire. From its elevated situation it is a conspicuous object in the landscape from many miles around. Upon the final settlement of the accounts for its construction, it was found that the receipts from the sale of pews were *seventy-two cents in excess of the cost of the church*, and the auditors of accounts recommended, and the proprietors unanimously voted, "that the building committee be discharged from that sum." Repairs upon the church were made in 1839, under the direction of Ebenezer Hinds, Jr., Otis Pray, and Samuel P. Holman, committee. Further repairs were made in 1850, for which Otis Pray, Daniel Briggs, and M. M. Stone were the committee.

After the erection of the church its pulpit was supplied by Messrs. Bates and Drew and the Rev. Seth Stetson until 1832. The Rev. Jeremiah Stoddard was the minister in 1832 and 1833, the Rev. Jabez Woodman in 1834 and 1836, Rev. George Bates in 1835. Rev. George W. Quimby, now editor of the *Gospel Banner*, was settled as pastor in 1837 and remained four years. In 1839, Rev. Mr. Quimby, Israel Washburn, and Clarendon Waters were a committee to report a constitution and by-laws for the parish. Rev.

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\*The venerable William A. Drew, of Augusta, for so many years proprietor and editor of the *Gospel Banner*, writes under date Jan. 16, 1874: "The church at the Norlands was dedicated June 18, 1829. It was calculated that there were over one thousand people present, within and around the house. The ministers present were Bros. Bates, of Livermore, Thompson, of Farmington, Murray, of Norway, Merrill, of New Gloucester, and Drew, of Augusta, who preached the dedicatory sermon from John ii. 16. I believe I have that sermon yet on hand. It was voted to have it published, but this I declined."

Ezekiel Vose succeeded Mr. Quimby in 1840 and was pastor until 1843, when he left, and Rev. Robert Blacker, of Norridgewock, was called to the pastorate, in which he continued until 1850. Rev. Frederic Foster was his successor until 1855. Since 1855, the preachers—with the exception of occasional supplies—have been Revs. W. R. French, D. T. Stevens, and O. H. Johnson. During the year 1873 extensive repairs and improvements upon the church were made. Changes, since the erection of this church, in the line of travel, in business, in the residence of the members of the parish, and the inconvenience of reaching the old church in the winter season, when the roads over the hills are filled with snow-banks, suggested, many years ago, the building of a church at the village for the accommodation of a large portion of the society. So, without any division of the parish or secession of members, but in order that better accommodations might be secured to many, and strength gained for the common parochial expenses, it was at length determined that a new church should be built. Accordingly, in 1869, a handsome church with a vestry in the basement was erected. It was dedicated in November of that year, the Rev. Amory Battles, of Bangor, preaching the sermon. A fine-toned bell was hung in the tower in 1870, and a good organ of sufficient power has been supplied by the active exertions of the ladies of the parish.

Maj. Isaac Strickland, Col. Lee Strickland, Col. Silas Morse, Orison Rollins, Esq., Messrs. Hiram Briggs, Charles Springer, William Pollard, William H. Bennett, Sumner and Richard Morse, Palmer Elliot, Sumner Soule, N. Turner, and S. and S. Phillips were among the members who took an active interest in the erection of this church.

Before the division of the town, a union meeting-house, in the building of which the Universalists and Methodists co-operated, was erected in East Livermore, near Haines' Corner. It was dedicated Sept. 8, 1825.

## CHAPTER VII.

## CONCERNING LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

NOTICES having been made of clergymen who have had pastorates, residences, and temporary or occasional engagements to preach in the town, it remains to give some facts and references in respect to the lawyers and physicians who have been residents of the town and engaged in the practice of their respective professions therein.

## LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who settled in town was probably a man by the name of STRONG, whose christian name is not remembered. His office was at the inn of Abijah Monroe; but he did not remain long in town. He was from Vermont.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON had an office at Monroe's, and was for a year or two in practice of the law there, dividing his time, it is believed, between this town and Readfield, where his residence probably was. Mr. Hunton was born in Unity, N. H., in 1781. He opened an office in Readfield, Kennebec County, about the year 1807, and resided in that town until 1837, when he moved to Dixmont, in the County of Penobscot. He died at Fairfield, in the County of Somerset. He was a member of the executive council in 1829, and governor of the State in 1830.

The next lawyer was EZRA KINGMAN. His office was at Monroe's. Mr. Kingman was born in East Bridgewater July 20, 1789; commenced the study of law with Hon. William Baylies, in West Bridgewater, in 1806; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Livermore. He returned to East Bridgewater and went into trade with his father; was a member of the legislature for six years and taught school six years. He was chosen town clerk and treasurer when the town was incorporated, in 1823, continuing to hold the same office at intervals until his death, Feb. 13, 1852. He



was much esteemed and respected by his townspeople. His sister, Hannah, married the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., long a distinguished lawyer in Portland, and afterwards a professor in the law school at Cambridge.

ASA KING, a native of Vermont, wandered here from New Hampshire soon after the departure of Mr. Kingman and opened an office at Monroe's. King was a man of respectable talents and attainments, but of intemperate habits. Owing to this infirmity he found but little encouragement in Livermore, and in a year or two moved to Hebron, to which goodly town his bad habits accompanied him.

HARRY WOOD, of Grafton, Mass., was King's successor. He came in 1814, and remained here in the practice of his profession about three years. He married a daughter of Gardner Brown, then of Dixfield, but afterwards of Bath. He returned to Grafton at the urgent request of his aged parents and was made the principal heir to their estate. He was a well-educated man, pleasant, social, companionable, but not a great student or much distinguished at the bar. His office was at the Corner.

RICHARD BELCHER followed Wood and was here in 1817. He remained about two years, when he removed to Winthrop. He afterwards resided in Freeport and Waldoboro. His place of business was at North Livermore, or the Corner, as it was called.

REUEL WASHBURN (a younger brother of Israel Washburn), who was born in Raynham, Mass., May 21, 1793, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1814, read law with the late Hon. Albion K. Parris, at Paris, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He opened an office soon afterwards at the Corner in Livermore, and has resided there ever since, with the exception of a residence for about a year—in 1851 and 1852—in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He did a good business in his profession for many years, especially in conveyancing, drawing wills, and making collections. His great carefulness and integrity, as well as his accurate legal knowledge, secured to him the confidence of the community in an especial manner. In contested questions, also, he was much trusted, for few men prepared their cases more thoroughly or tried them more wisely than he. He was register of probate from 1821 to 1823, senator from Oxford County in 1828 and 1829, and executive councillor in 1830. He was elected to congress in 1829, but was deprived of his seat by the counting against him of five votes, which had been given to other persons for other offices, but which,



under the system of voting at that time in force, of placing the votes in separate boxes, were, by mistake, deposited in the box used for receiving votes for representative to congress instead of that used for receiving votes for senator, as was intended. As illustrating the recklessness of party spirit at that day, and indicating the low tone of political morals at that time, the facts in this case will be given in detail :

According to the official count of the votes as returned to the governor and council, Mr. Washburn lacked five votes of a majority. In those days it was not necessary to express upon the ballot the office for which the candidate was voted for; but the selectmen held separate boxes for as many officers as were voted for. For example, a box for governor, another for senators, and still another for town representative, etc. In the town of Canton, Otis Hayford, Esq., made a mistake by casting a senatorial ballot, with the names of George French and Nathaniel Howe upon it, into the box for representative to congress. He discovered his mistake the very moment the ballot dropped from his hand and asked permission of the selectmen to correct it, but was refused. This senatorial ballot should have been rejected as illegal and void, as all blank ballots are rejected, because it is impossible to tell who was intended to be voted for, and no voter has a right to cast more than one ballot for the same officer. But this illegal senatorial ballot was counted and returned as *two separate votes*. Thus, Mr. Hayford was compelled to carry two votes against the candidate he intended to vote for.

Bridgton, in the County of Cumberland, belonged to this congressional district. In this town a senatorial ballot, with three names upon it, by mistake in the same way, was put into the box for representative to congress, and was counted and returned as three separate votes. If these two illegal senatorial ballots had been rejected, then there would have been a choice. These facts were proved before the committee on elections and were not disputed, but a partisan house of representatives denied Mr. Washburn his seat, deciding that no election had been made. It seems incredible at this time that party spirit could go so far as to defeat an election on such grounds as these, and it is to the honor of the age, and a witness to its vast improvement over the last generation, that such an act of palpable injustice would not now be attempted or tolerated by any political party—or defended by any partisan, however bitter or unscrupulous he might be.

Mr. Washburn was a representative from Livermore in the legislature for the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1841. He has held, also, many municipal offices and was judge of probate for Androscoggin County from 1857 to 1859, when he resigned the office. He has continued in the practice of the law for fifty-six years and is still consulted and employed in his profession. His children are *Ganem W.*, who was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1845, and educated to the bar; he was a lawyer in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and for several years was judge of the circuit court of that State; *Alonzo*, who has resided many years in the west; *SETH D.*, a lawyer in Livermore; he married in March, 1870, Julia, daughter of Job Chase, Esq; *Harriet*, unmarried, and *Ellen*, the wife of Dr. Roscoe Smith, of Turner.

BARZILLAI STREETER had an office at the village for a short time prior to 1840; but his character and habits were not such as to secure the confidence or respect of the people.

WILLIAM A. EVANS, a brother of Hon. George Evans, was in the practice of the law at the Falls for several years before the division of the town. He is now at Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County.

GROVE CATLIN was at the Falls after Mr. Evans left, before the organization of the new town, as well as afterwards.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Until the year 1795 the people had been dependent upon physicians in the towns of Winthrop and Turner; but the population had increased and become so large that they felt that it was unnecessary longer to submit to this inconvenience, and efforts were made to find a man of good character and ability in his profession, and induce him to make his home in the new town. Among the candidates who presented themselves were Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN, of Harvard, Mass., a young man, then but recently admitted to the profession, and another, whose name is not recalled, but who was said to have received the preference of Deacon Livermore, at a citizens' meeting called to decide the question, "Who shall be our doctor?" But the voice of the majority was in favor of Dr. Hamlin, and he paid off the deacon for his error of judgment by, a year or two afterwards, marrying his daughter. The action of this meeting was followed up by the preparation of a paper by the Rev. Sylvanus

Boardman, the Baptist minister, which was signed by some of the principal inhabitants, and of which a copy is given below :

"Whereas the town of Livermore is destitute of a physician, and as the inhabitants are subject to great inconveniences on account of the distance they have to travel in order to procure one, and being informed by Dr. Hamlin that he contemplates settling in said town, and wishes to know the minds of the people in this respect, we, the subscribers, hereby testify that it is agreeable to our wishes that he should settle with us, and that we will contribute all that we can, consistently, to his encouragement so far as his prudent conduct and skill in his profession shall commend him to our esteem.

SYLVANUS BOARDMAN.

RANSOM NORTON.

WILLIAM HURD.

Livermore, Sept. 1, 1795.

ISAAC LIVERMORE."

The original paper (with the exception of some of the names which have been torn off) is in the possession of Dr. Hamlin's daughter, Vesta, the widow of the late Dr. Job Holmes, of Calais.

It may be added, that the people of the town of sufficient ability agreed to board the doctor and his horse for one year gratuitously. Dr. Hamlin resided in Livermore till 1805, having a large practice as a physician and enjoying the confidence of the people. He bought a farm of Gen. Learned, near to that occupied by the latter, in what was then, practically, the center of the town, and upon its principal thoroughfare, and erected thereon a large and convenient two-storied house. It was a spot of exceedingly great natural beauty which the doctor selected for his home, and it was made more pleasant by the good taste which prompted him and Gen. Learned to plant a long row of elm trees upon the line of the road between their residences, which grew amain and long ago became stately and beautiful. So long as these grand old trees shall stand and flourish they should keep the names of those who planted them in fresh and grateful remembrance.

When the County of Oxford was incorporated, it found Gen. Learned and Dr. Hamlin among its most prominent and able men, and they were naturally selected for its principal officers. The former was made sheriff and the latter clerk of the courts for the new county. But while Gen. Learned's office permitted him to continue his residence in Livermore, Dr. Hamlin's required his removal

to the shire town. And so, in this year, he sold his property in Livermore and removed to Paris. He was afterwards sheriff of the county. He died Feb. 2, 1829. Dr. Hamlin married on the fourth of December, 1797, Anna, daughter of Dea. Elijah Livermore. She survived him many years, dying Aug. 25, 1852. Their children were Elijah Livermore (a son of the same name had died in infancy the year before), Cyrus, Eliza, Anna, Vesta, Hannibal, and Hannah. *Elijah* was born in Livermore March 29, 1800, graduated at Brown University 1819, and practiced law for several years at Columbia, in the County of Washington. During his residence in this county he was a representative in the legislature from his town, and also a State senator. He moved to Bangor in the year 1835, and resided there until his death, July 16, 1872. While a resident of Bangor he was a member of both branches of the legislature of Maine, and land agent for the State for the years 1838 and 1841. He was also a member of the executive council of the State, and mayor of the city of Bangor. In 1848 and 1849 he was the whig candidate for governor, and was commissioner under the treaty with Great Britain of 1854 to define the fishing limits between the two countries. The Maine Historical Society lost in his demise one of its most valuable and esteemed members. The remark made by Dr. Bond, in his "Genealogies," in reference to his grandfather (and who he is said to have resembled, especially in the fine vein of humor which made his society so delightful) is applicable to Mr. Hamlin, viz.: "He was a man of great worth." *Cyrus*, born in Livermore July 16, 1802, was educated for the medical profession, and received his degree of M. D. at Bowdoin in 1828. He settled in Calais, and died at Galveston, Texas, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, May, 1839. *Eliza*, born April 4, 1804, was unmarried. *Anna*, born July 14, 1805, married Hon. Daniel Brown, of Waterford, whom she survives. She now resides in Paris. *Vesta*, who was born June 6, 1808, married Dr. Job Holmes, of Calais, M. D. Bowdoin College, 1826. Dr. Holmes settled in Calais and died there a few years since. *Hannibal* (LL. D.), was born in Paris Aug. 27, 1809, settled in Hampden, Penobscot County, as a lawyer, but resides now in Bangor. He was a member of the legislature of Maine in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1847, presiding as speaker of the house of representatives in 1837, 1839, 1840; a representative from Maine in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses; governor of Maine in 1857; vice-president of the United States from 1861 to

1865; collector of the port of Boston in 1865 and 1866; U. S. senator, elected (1848) for four years to fill a vacancy, and subsequently elected for three full terms; aid-de-camp of Governor Fairfield; commissioner of schools for the County of Penobscot, and commissioner of the State of Maine in 1861 and 1862 in respect to her fortifications. *Hannah Livermore*, born 1814, married Dr. Thomas B. Townsend, M. D. Bowdoin College, who died soon after his marriage.

DR. CORNELIUS HOLLAND was in the practice of his profession as a physician for a few years after 1805. His home was at Monroe's. He finally settled at Jay (now Canton) Point, where he had an extensive practice. He died 1871, at an advanced age. He was twice elected to congress from the Oxford district.

When Dr. Hamlin removed to Paris he was succeeded by Dr. BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, a son-in-law of Gen. John Chandler, of Monmouth. Dr. Prescott was a native of Winthrop, and had a good reputation in his profession.

In 1809, he sold his house to DR. BENJAMIN BRADFORD, and settled in Dresden, Me., and afterwards moved to Bath. Dr. Bradford moved to Livermore in August of that year, where he resided till his death in May, 1864, at the age of eighty years. He was the son of Chandler Bradford, of Turner. As a physician, he was careful and judicious and had a large practice; as a man, he was genial, wise, and of rare humor; as a citizen, useful and honored. He was for several years a member of the Maine legislature from Livermore, and in 1841 was a member of the executive council. He was much esteemed by Governors Lincoln and Kent, with whom he was in intimate relations, for his good sense and admirable colloquial powers. He was the treasurer of the town for fifty-one consecutive years. Dr. Boud, in his letter quoted elsewhere, speaks of him in terms at once appreciative and just. He married Martha Bisbee, whom he survived (she having died in 1863), and by whom he had a family of thirteen children, of whom the following survived him: *Flora*, widow of Merritt Coolidge, Esq., a merchant of Portland; *Osca*, widow of John W. Bigelow, Esq., of Livermore; *Celia*, wife of Maj. Elisha Coolidge, of Jay; *Henry Bond*, farmer, who resides on the old place, and two years after the death of his father was elected town treasurer, which office he has held ever since; *Martha*, wife of Joseph Locke, who lives in Minnesota; *Algernon Sidney*, a farmer, who also lives in Minnesota.



The old social library, which, for many years, furnished excellent reading to the families of the subscribers, was kept at Dr. Bradford's. There were in it a goodly number of valuable books, largely histories and travels—as Hume, Robertson, Marshall, Gordon, Bruce, Brydone, and Lady Mary Wortley Montague. There were also on its shelves Goldsmith's works, including "The Earth and Animated Nature;" The Spectator, in eight volumes, and other books of the best kinds. The modern novel had no place there, but the works of Cervantes and Le Sage were on its catalogue, and not seldom in the hands of its patrons; and the doctor had a private library—to which his neighbors had access—not large, but much read. A man of quiet but excellent humor, he had no books which he read oftener or enjoyed more than the works of Laurence Sterne, Dean Swift's Tale of a Tub, Knickerbocker's History of New York, and the poems of Peter Pindar and George Colman. Tristram Shandy furnished an inexhaustible resource for quotation and illustration. Dr. Bradford was pretty regularly supplied by Rufus Pray, then a law student in New York, with Noah's *Advocate*, and his neighbor, the storekeeper—whose love of reading possibly exceeded his interest in the shop, and who found more pleasure, it may be ventured to say, in Burns' poems than in day-book or ledger—was a subscriber to the *New England Galaxy*, edited by Joseph T. Buckingham. In good things and bright sayings these papers led all others in the country. If Noah excelled in humor, Buckingham was unrivalled in satire. His "attentions" to Alexis Eustaphieive, the Russian consul at Boston, and to the Rev. John Newland Maffit, with his Bromfield Street pranks, afforded these neighbors infinite amusement.

To see one of them approaching the house of the other on a stormy day, when the session might be long and uninterrupted, gave unbounded pleasure to the young people of the favored household, who understood well what was coming—the news of the day, the funny sayings of Noah, the sharp ones of Buckingham, the anecdote never stale however often repeated, the freshest joke of the neighborhood, the body-shaking laugh of the genial doctor, the more explosive one of his companion—and with these, at not infrequent intervals, discourse on higher themes, earnest discussions of topics political, religious, literary, and social, when Algernon Sidney, Burke, Jefferson, Archbishop Tillotson, William Whiston, Dr. Priestley, Jonathan Mayhew, the dialogues of Elhanan Winchester,

Addison, Goldsmith, or Dr. Johnson, were quoted and commented on.

Sometimes Capt. Kendall and, perchance, Capts. Waters and Pray were present also, and at such times the discourse was more likely to be political, when State matters and public men were discussed with rare intelligence and the freedom that became independent thinkers. At one time, the theme might be the Missouri compromise and John Holmes' connection with it, or the separation of Maine from Massachusetts with references to Mr. Holmes' theory of "fifteen-ninths;" at another, it would be the controversies of the Bucktails and the Clintonians in New York, or the "era of good feeling," heralding the election of Dr. Eustis as governor of Massachusetts; again, it would refer to the Panama mission, and later to the northeastern boundary question, and the labors of their honored friend, Enoch Lincoln, the chivalrous governor, whose love of Maine was so earnest and so touching. Previous to the new departure at the close of Mr. Monroe's administration, the doctor, the storekeeper, and Capt. Waters had been republicans, and the other captains, federalists; but they came together in the support of John Quincy Adams, for president, against Mr. Crawford in 1824, and Gen. Jackson in 1828, and were never afterwards divided in their political views or party affiliations.

When theology or religion was the topic, as was not seldom the case, it needed no great discernment to discover that they were all staunch adherents of the Broad Church, reverent in feeling, and apt and valiant in the maintenance of its views and doctrines.

Of these neighbors, since the recent decease of Capt. Pray at the age of eighty-five years and twelve days, one only—the venerable Israel Washburn, the storekeeper and long-time magistrate—remains. While he is nearly blind from the effect of cataracts, which began to be a source of inconvenience about fifteen years ago, his general health is excellent, and his memory, at almost four score and ten, is remarkably active and distinct, covering things new and old, and small as well as great, so thoroughly that it would seem no event or anecdote of which he ever had knowledge—from the day when a boy of five years he advocated the adoption of the federal constitution, against Daniel Wilbur, to the general election in 1872, in which he took a lively interest—had escaped its marvellous grasp.

TIMOTHY HOWE was a well-educated physician and a man of much intelligence. He came to Livermore in 1814, or perhaps earli-

er. In November of that year he was member of a committee to petition the legislature. He lived at the village in 1816, and soon afterwards moved to Turner, where he passed the rest of his life. His son, *Timothy O. Howe*, was born in Livermore Feb. 24, 1816. He was educated to the bar, settled in Readfield, Kennebec County, and represented that town in the State legislature in 1845. He emigrated to Wisconsin soon afterwards, and settled at Green Bay, where he practiced law with success, and was judge of the circuit and supreme courts from 1850 until his resignation in 1855. In 1861 he was elected, and in 1867 and 1873 re-elected, to the United States senate. He married a daughter of Francis F. Haines, Esq., of East Livermore. *Z. H. Howe*, postmaster at Monroe, Wis., is also a son of Dr. Timothy Howe.

Previous to the division of the town, DR. WILLIAM SNOW, DR. CHARLES MILLETT, DR. WILLIAM B. SMALL, DR. WILLIAM CARY (father of Annie Louisa Cary, the great vocalist), and perhaps others were in practice on the east side of the river.

DR. S. B. MORRISON was in practice at the village for several years. Since his removal DRs. BARNARD, WILLIAM DROWN, ALBERT L. FRYE, J. W. BRIDGHAM, JOHN LADD, and I. C. DUNHAM have been physicians in the town.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## NOTES MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE MASONS.—Preliminary steps towards the organization of a Lodge of Masons were taken in March, 1811, and as early as the second day of July of that year intelligence was received that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had granted the petitioners a charter, conveying full powers as a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by the name of ORIENTAL STAR LODGE, No. 21. At a meeting April 21, 1812, the charter, bearing date June 13, 1811, and of masonry 5,811, signed by Timothy Bigelow, Grand Master, Francis J. Oliver, Senior Grand Warden, Benjamin Russell, Junior Grand Warden, John Proctor, Grand Secretary, Andrew Sigourney, Grand Treasurer, was received. At this meeting the following officers of the Lodge were chosen, viz.: Samuel Small, Master; William H. Brettun, Senior Warden; Simeon Waters, Junior Warden; Jesse Stone, Treasurer; Sylvester Strickland, Secretary. Aug. 28, 1816, "the Lodge was duly constituted and solemnly consecrated, according to the ancient usages of Masons, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts." A hall for its accommodation was built at the Corner in 1818. An act of incorporation granting the right to hold real and personal estate was passed by the legislature Feb. 10, 1823. While the Lodge was kept in working order and officers were generally elected from year to year, no work was done from February, 1829, to December, 1843. After the period of inaction, superinduced by the Morgan excitement, had passed, the Lodge awoke to new life, and has since enjoyed a satisfactory degree of prosperity. Many of the best citizens of Livermore and neighboring towns have been connected with it.

In a compendious and model History of the Lodge, recently published, prepared by Hon. Reuel Washburn, a long-time member, and P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Maine, some notices are given of the original members. It is therein said that Samuel Small was by profession a physician, who in the prime of life had an extensive

practice and the confidence of his patients, and who as a man had the respect of his fellow-citizens; that he served his adopted town in the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, and the County of Oxford in the senate of Massachusetts and of Maine, and was also a member of the executive council. As a Mason he was a devoted friend, and well posted in the lectures and work. He died at the age of eighty-three years. Oriental Star Lodge have great reason to respect his memory. Others are mentioned as follows:

“William Henry Brettun was an active business man, who amassed a large property.

Simeon Waters was a saddle and harness maker by trade, but has always given some attention to farming. He has been several times elected representative from the town of Livermore in the legislature of Massachusetts.

Sylvester Strickland was a trader and merchant.

Oliver Pollard was a trader and innholder.

Isaac Livermore was a well-educated gentleman—lived on a farm—health feeble—could not do much labor, but was popular as a magistrate, and did considerable business in that line.

Libeus Leach was a farmer.

Ithamar Phinney was a farmer.

James Johnston was a foreigner, an Irishman, engaged in farming. He had a diploma duly authenticated by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Isaac Root was a minister of the gospel.

James Waite was a blacksmith.

Aaron S. Barton was a housewright.

Jesse Stone was a tanner and innholder—very much beloved.

Dexter Walker was a farmer and deputy-sheriff.

Cornelius Holland was a physician with large practice. He has had the confidence of his constituents in a high degree. Has been twice elected to the senate of Maine from Oxford County, and twice elected representative in the congress of the United States from the same county. He was also a member of the convention that framed our State constitution, and represented the town of Canton the first two sessions of the legislature.”

Dr. Small was a resident of Jay, as were Rev. Moses Stone, Stillman Noyes and Joseph Covill, Esqs., gentlemen of great worth and respectability, and active Masons, whose loss was sincerely mourned by their brethren and their fellow-citizens generally.



Dr. Holland was of Canton. This "venerable and much respected brother died at his late residence" on the second of June, 1870, aged eighty-six years, ten months, and twenty-four days.

#### MINISTERIAL AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

The lands reserved in the grant of the town for ministerial and school purposes were sold many years ago, and the proceeds were placed in the charge of trustees. The interest on these funds may be used from year to year. Upon the division of the town, the proportion equitably belonging to East Livermore was paid over to that town. The income of the ministerial fund is apportioned annually to the several religious societies, according to the direction given by the legal voters to the assessors.

#### POSTMASTERS AND MAIL CARRIERS.

The first postmaster in town was Dr. Benjamin Prescott, and the next was Dr. Benjamin Bradford. When, about 1830, Dr. Bradford removed to the farm which he had purchased of Alexander Kincaid, Isaac Strickland was appointed postmaster, and after he had held the office for a few years it was removed to the village, where it has since been kept, and where there have been several postmasters, the present being G. T. Piper.

Offices were subsequently established at North Livermore, Livermore Center, and South Livermore. Reuel Washburn was the first postmaster at North Livermore; Jesse Stone the second; the postmaster at this time is Roscoe Goding. The postmaster at Livermore Center is John Bigelow; at South Livermore, Job Chase.

The first mail carrier (1806) was Josiah Smith. His route was from Portland, *via* New Gloucester and Turner, to Livermore, returning by way of Hartford, Buckfield, and Paris, and making the round trip once a week. Previous to this time John Walker had for many years visited Portland weekly, as a sort of expressman, carrying and bringing packages, doing errands, and taking and bringing letters to and from the nearest post-office on his route.

A post route was established, after the close of the war of 1812, from Readfield, by way of Livermore, to Farmington, and Jedediah White was the first post rider thereon. In 1826, a route from Brunswick was established, and "post" Chase was the first carrier of the mails on it. For two years previous to this time, Joseph Griffin, of Brunswick, had maintained a mail route from Brunswick

to Jay, principally for the distribution of the *Maine Baptist Herald*, of which he was the publisher. The Readfield and Farmington line was discontinued before 1830, and routes opened and mails put on which supplied its place. One route was from Augusta to Dixfield; another was from Portland to Farmington, on both of which the mails were taken in coaches, or stages, as they were called.

#### CENTENARIANS.

Although there have been a good many men and women in town who have lived to be more than ninety years old, only two have reached an age not bounded by a century of years. They are CAPT. DAVID HINKLEY, and SARAH, widow of JESSE KIDDER. Capt. Hinkley was born in Bath, Me., Jan. 8, 1766. His father moved to Hallowell and settled on Hinkley's plain—from whom it derived its name—in 1775. Capt. Hinkley well remembered the passing of Arnold's expedition, in September of that year, up the Kennebec *en route* to Quebec. This occurrence was the more distinctly impressed upon his memory, from the fact that a fine patch of water-melons, which he had himself planted, was robbed by Arnold's men. He settled in Livermore in 1805, and died here December, 1867, having reached the great age, lacking a few days, of one hundred and two years. He voted for Washington for president at the first election under the constitution, being then twenty-three years old, and he voted at every subsequent presidential election that was held during his life. His last presidential vote was for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The following notes referring to Capt. Hinkley and his times are copied from the journal of a family residing in Livermore:

"He was an intelligent man and a good citizen. He voted for Washington at the first election of president under the constitution, and voted at every presidential election since. In September last (1867) he rode six miles to vote for Governor Chamberlain, and a few days before he died expressed a hope that he might live to vote for Gen. Grant for president.

Benjamin Franklin was in the vigor of his years, and George Washington was a young man of thirty-four, when Capt. Hinkley was born. Wolfe had fallen at Quebec but a little more than six years before, and Gray's *Elegy*, which Wolfe recited the night before he fell, had just been published. Dr. Johnson was maintaining that taxation was no tyranny, and the first Pitt was still the grandest figure in the house of lords.

How much came to pass, how many things were done, within the limits bounded by the life of this venerable man! Will the little one of to-day, who shall live till 1967, see as much accomplished within his time? Will he measure improvement in morals, progress in science, art, literature, in religious ideas, in government, in material helps, equal to those witnessed in the lifetime of Capt. Hinkley? Will the turnpike, the steamboat, the railroad, the photograph, the telegraph, be superseded by achievements as much greater than they as they are better than what they displaced? Will our children travel from Livermore to the 'Hub' in half an hour, and from the 'Hub' to the moon in half a day?"

Mrs. Kidder, daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Humphrey, a prominent citizen of Oxford, Mass., was born Oct. 30, 1771. She married Jesse Kidder of the same town. They came to Livermore in 1802, to which place her brother, Peter Humphrey, had previously moved. They settled on the farm under the hill about half a mile west of that of Gen. Learned, and where Mr. Kidder died in August, 1857. Mrs. Kidder is now (1874) living with John White, whose wife is a distant relative, upon the farm on which she has resided for more than seventy years. She is very deaf, but although in her one hundred and third year her health is remarkably good, and her face smooth and fair as a girl's.

#### FERRIES.

The first ferry opened was below the farm now owned by Col. Lewis Hunton, in the neighborhood of Tollawalla. It was called Wing's Ferry. In a few years it was apparent that it was not on the line of any of the principal highways necessary for the accommodation of the residents of the town, and it was abandoned, and a ferry, formerly Fuller's but now called Hillman's Ferry, was established at the Intervale. Another ferry was opened below and near the Falls, and yet another at Lieut. Benjamin's. This last-named ferry was discontinued some forty years ago, and a ferry was opened in the southerly part of Tollawalla, called first Norris' and afterwards Strickland's Ferry. The Androscoggin, being a river that rises rapidly and to a great height in freshets, and the crossings being unfavorable for the maintenance of bridges on the line of the principal highways, no bridge was erected across the river within the town until about 1850, when one was built at the Falls. It was carried off in the freshet of 1870, but was rebuilt in 1872.

## RAILROADS.

There is no railroad in Livermore, but the Androscoggin Railroad, now a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, extending from Leeds Junction to Farmington, runs upon the East Livermore side of the river the entire length of the former town, and near its eastern boundary. A charter, however, has been obtained for a road to extend from Lewiston, *via* Auburn, North Auburn, Turner, North Turner, Livermore, Canton, and Dixfield, to Rumford Falls. This road, as far at least as Livermore, is likely to be built at an early day. Traversing a productive farming territory and passing several thriving villages, as this road will, when built, it will constitute an important and valuable feeder to whichever of the roads leading from Lewiston to Portland it shall be connected with. Whether it shall be united with the Maine Central road or with the Grand Trunk road, a branch will doubtless be built from Livermore village to the Falls.

## CHANGES—THE SITUATION.

The town is no longer in many respects what it was thirty or forty years ago. Its families have changed; old familiar names are no longer familiar; old customs, habits, and ways of working, thinking, and speaking have passed away, and new ones have taken their places. Much that could not well be spared has been lost. The era of the picturesque, the humorous—it will not do, remembering the civil war, to say the chivalrous—is perhaps past. The shoemaker, and his poor relation, the cobbler, the traveling tailor and seamstress, the fulling-mill and carding machine, the “potash,” the quilting, the husking, the paring bee, and, it may be feared, the spelling school, are things of history, and seldom anything more. They have felt the inevitable law; but his claims to be a philosopher will not be readily admitted who denies that the operation of this law is on the whole for improvement and progress, and for improvement and progress here in Livermore as well as elsewhere. Doubtless, the emigration to other places of so many active and intelligent young men and women as the town has spared in these later years is, in many respects, to be regretted; but there are considerations which will not be overlooked whenever the subject of these losses is presented, and which will suggest that they are not wholly irreparable. The exodus of young men from the town has been materially repaired by the introduction of labor-saving implements and expedi-

ents, and especially by railroads. The annual product, though varied in kind somewhat from what it was forty years ago, is as considerable in amount, and of greatly increased value, whether measured in money or by its power to purchase commodities of necessity, convenience, and luxury.

The practice of the farmer now is to sell at home for cash, and many articles which formerly had no marketable value now yield a handsome profit. Formerly, the markets were Hallowell, Bath, and Portland, principally the last. The average farmer would, in the course of a winter, go to market three or four times. His pung, drawn by a single horse, would take a load of eight or nine hundred pounds, and the trip would occupy, if the last-named towns were the markets visited, three days. A dressed hog, a tub or two of butter, half a dozen cheeses, a keg of cider apple-sauce, a hundred pounds of dried apples, and perhaps a few chickens or turkeys would form a not unusual assortment, and would make a reasonable load for a single horse to draw over a highway so uneven and snow-blocked as the farmer would be likely to find. The contents of his pung would, ordinarily, bring him not over fifty dollars, half in cash and half in goods. The money paid out on the trip would be not far from three dollars. Net result: cash, \$22.00; goods, barter price, \$25.00, cash price, \$20.00—\$42.00. To-day the same articles would yield him at his door at least \$125.00 cash. But the change to the farmer's advantage does not stop here. Not only does he receive nearly three dollars where forty years ago he received one, for such products of the farm as have been mentioned, but other products, which at that time had no sale, because they would not bear transportation, are now important sources of income. Potatoes, apples, and green corn for canning may be mentioned in this category. It is a poor yield that does not give more than one hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, and an exceptional year when they cannot be sold on the farm or at the neighboring station for fifty cents a bushel. Apples, which are cheaply and extensively raised, are worth from two to five dollars a barrel at home—an average for ten years not falling below three dollars. Green corn, where a canning house is not too far off, will return a profit of fifty dollars to the acre; it sometimes yields a hundred.

Compare these returns with the best the farmer knew when Enoch Lincoln was governor, or with the best the farmer in Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota realizes to-day, and it will be seen how little



real occasion our industrious farmers have for complaining of their lot. Forty years ago the majority of the farmers were in debt and in frequent correspondence with attorneys and deputy-sheriffs. Now, a farmer in debt is the exception. The rule is that he has government bonds, a deposit in a savings bank, or a *permanent* investment in Northern Pacific, or some other western, railroad obligation.

It is, unfortunately, true that in too many instances he has failed to invest his surplus funds, "where they would do most good"—in his farm, fences, and buildings. But he may comfort himself, if he has sufficient philosophy or patriotism, with the reflection that what he has robbed his farm of has gone to build railroads and cities in distant States and that, though the sight of his money shall never again gladden his eyes, it has not been wholly lost to the country.

But, notwithstanding these mistakes, this farmer is better off than his father or grandfather was, and would not wisely exchange places with any other in the east or in the west. Thirty millions of dollars in the savings banks of the State, and a sum still larger in other sound investments, by those whom he, and men of toil in other lines, represent, is not a showing that implies pauperism in our rural districts, or postulates their early and complete desertion.

But with these gains of the modern farmer he must submit to one loss, serious and irremediable—the old-time marketings, so packed with fun, frolic, and keen enjoyment, when a dozen neighbors would set out in company with their train of puns for the market town. The cold might be piercing, the winds boisterous, and the roads filled with drifts, but sooner or later the wayside inn, with its glowing hearthstone and its ruby landlord, was reached; the horses were carefully blanketed and fed; their drivers, who were their owners, were seated around the blazing fire, raiding with unaffected sharpness upon the doughnuts and other contents of their "mitchin" boxes, while the genial warmth of the chimney, assisted, perhaps, by something comfortable from the "bar," would elicit from Capt. Leavitt the admission that it was "moderating;" to which the bluff and hearty host would respond: "Hang it, Leavitt, were you ever here when it didn't *moderate*?" and the echoing laugh, the joke—the story, whose humor was keen and true—went round, until the time for departure was at hand when the frugal bills were paid, coats were buttoned, comforters adjusted, and hearty "good-byes" said by guests and host.

The variety store, at the Mills, the Corner, or the Hillside, is no longer the attraction—at once shop, exchange, and loafer's retreat—that it was formerly; the lawyer has ceased to be counsellor, mentor, oracle; and the doctor, who was so wise as to be looked up to with admiration bordering upon awe, walks with his neighbors, side by side, in the light of common day. There shines no more, at night, the cheerful taper in the tiny window of the shoemaker's tiny shop, and the fires of the blacksmith, in more than half the forges where years ago they were wont to burn, have been extinguished, never to be rekindled. The unity and solidarity of the town—its independence, its sufficiency within itself for almost every occasion and every need, and the society which these conditions produced—are things that were. Men grieve that they can be no more; and then, in healthier mood, they ask themselves whether, if they could, they would bring them back at the expense of the things by which they have been supplanted or succeeded.

No longer isolated and self-dependent, the people reach to and feel the world without, and the world without touches and visits them. Commodities, manners, and modes of thought are exchanged, and the free circulation improves and benefits both parties—twice blessed, like the quality of mercy. The hats, boots, and coats of men, the dresses and bonnets of women, are at once better, cheaper, and more comely and tasteful than they were when they were fashioned and wrought at home. The taste is educated; the thrifty farmer is no mere boor, and if he wants something of the ease of the city, he makes it up by superior intelligence. The way is opened for every man to do the best the thing he can the best do. And woman, too, is no longer shut out from the occupations and competitions of the world. Her right to labor and grow strong, wise, useful, and beautiful finds room to express itself under these new conditions as it could never find before. And thus, under the combined influence of the division of occupations and the commingling of individuals, of the separation of industries and the intertwining of interests, the world's work of material development, of social gain, of culture and civilization goes on, and the town's work, too.

If three or four farms, each unprofitable when managed and worked for the usual variety of crops, being adapted to only one or two kinds, are united to make one large sheep or dairy farm, and are worked with profit, the town surely loses nothing by the change, un-

less the decrease of its pauper list be deemed a loss. The self-sustaining, profitable farm requires in the end more hands, affords better wages, and educates to higher skill than the half dozen starveling homes could do. This process of sorting and sifting; this policy of giving farms over to the crops or uses for which they are best adapted, of finding out what they were made for and respecting the answer, of treating nature as an ally rather than as an enemy, are going on and will go on despite all the efforts that may be made to arrest or defeat them. Enough is known of this town to make it plain to intelligent husbandmen that it affords opportunities for the successful prosecution of their work. Its sky and soil, ordained, as it should seem, for producing an apple as closely fibred and as richly flavored, as juicy and long-keeping as is raised in any part of America; by whose chemistry the grasses of these hills are constrained to furnish material for cheese such as, when made by skilful hands, leads in all the markets where it has been introduced; which give to Indian corn a peculiar and unequalled fitness and value for purposes of canning and preservation; and to the potato a brittle jacket and a liberal harvest-home, are their backers and guarantors; and better ones, more reliable, more certain to respond upon demand and notice, will scarcely be found anywhere.

## CHAPTER IX.

## CONTRIBUTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

MY ALMA MATER—*Her Students, Professors, and Patrons*, by "UNCLE JOHN."—The first school-house in the Doctor Bradford district was built about the beginning of the century. It was an old-fashioned square building, with a hipped roof, and was never painted; it stood on the same spot where the present school-house stands. The master's desk was on the east side of the room between two enormous fire-places, where wood was burned daily by the cord. Wood then cost nothing but hauling, and great havoc was made in its consumption. The scholars took turns in building the fires; there was some emulation as to who could keep the best fires. It might have been in the summer of 1820 or 1821 that a violent tornado took the school-house in its track and blew off a part of the roof into the field near by, and levelled all the fences on both sides of the road. I remember to have rather enjoyed it, especially in going home through the puddles, where a score of urchins had great fun, wading to their knees. The old school-house finally came to the humiliation of being converted into a wood-house, and afterwards it was very near being destroyed by fire.

Jane Monroe was the first school-ma'am, within my remembrance, who pointed out to the very smallest scholars the A, B, C, with a white-handled penknife. She was not a relative of the two or three families of that name living in the district. Her father was a Scotchman, who came to this country with Hugh Orr, a man of considerable prominence in Bridgewater, in the old colony. She kept the school four summers, to the great satisfaction of the elders and benefit of the children. Unfortunately, for the neighborhood, she ventured one day to go to Connecticut on a visit, and happily, for herself, made the acquaintance of a very estimable gentleman by the name of Boyd, to whom she was soon married. She never taught the A, B, C, with the "white-handled penknife," to any children but her own any more. Her regard for the people did not cease with

her removal. She continued to make periodical visits to the old school district, and took a deep interest in her young pupils, and I believe I am safe in saying that they were influenced for good by her kind and judicious instruction. She was a person of intelligence and culture, and of great sweetness of temper and manners, and is remembered and spoken of to-day, by the few now living about the old school-house, with peculiar interest and affection.

After Miss Monroe came Abigail Talbot, from Turner. She was an excellent teacher, and kept two or three summers. She was succeeded by Cordelia Allen, of Hartford, a well-educated and acceptable teacher, who incurred the displeasure of "Uncle" Zach Chickering for receiving the addresses of his brother, who he seems to have destined to be his companion in bachelorhood. Miss Allen married George W. Jones, a respectable man, and moved to Penobscot County.

Afterwards, Susan Chandler, of Wayne, an excellent instructress, and a very pleasant and popular young lady, kept the school. Miss Lucy Howe, daughter of Doctor Howe, and sister to Hon. Timothy O. Howe, U. S. senator from Wisconsin—who kept the school one or two winters, perhaps about the time his sister was keeping in the summer—followed Miss Chandler.

The writer had graduated, with all the schooling it was ever his good or evil fortune to receive, previous to Tim's experience in the district, but he well remembers seeing him during his school-master experience, tall and angular in person, with an amiable and benignant expression, and strongly resembling his father, the doctor, who was a popular and genial gentleman.

I do not remember much of Perkins, the first master in the new school-house. Nathaniel Haynes, son of Elder John Haynes, might have followed Perkins. He became a lawyer and politician, and settled in Bangor.

E. F. Deane came on about this time. Deane was afterwards a lawyer, and settled in Gardiner. He kept three or four winters. He was a hard disciplinarian, and was charged with inflicting capital punishment upon the younger boys as a sort of terror to the big boys on the "back seats." He had an enormous ferrule, made of bird's-eye maple, and I remember his cruelly ferruling Jacob Childs, a weak and inoffensive person, incapable of a misdemeanor, because he did not dare to thrash the guilty parties. I never entirely forgave him for this cowardly performance, and I think he lost favor with the



handsome girls in the school, who detect a cowardly man with unerring instinct, and no doubt he was punished by an upbraiding conscience for many a long day.\*

Oakes Thompson succeeded Mr. Deane and was an acceptable master. He gave a good deal of attention to declamation, and his recitation from Pope's Homer, commencing

“Aurora, now fair daughter of the dawn,”

was the special admiration of the boys; yet it never received the favor that was afterwards accorded to John Monroe's “Hohenlinden,” “Again to battle, Achians,” and “The Highlander.” Among the incidents of Mr. Thompson's school I remember the following: A class, consisting of a young man and a small boy, was called out for recitation in geography. The answers, as laid down in the book, were given, the last of which (referring to the position of the Island of St. Helena) having been correctly made by the boy, the master inquired of the elder scholar, “What great man was imprisoned there?” “I have not got so far as that” was the response. Not far from this time the same boy and a girl of about his age were reciting a lesson from one of the grammars of the period, in which, in opposite columns, names were set down, representing the masculine and feminine genders, as

Man	Woman
Boy	Girl
Husband	Wife
Uncle	Aunt

the boy giving the first and the girl the second column. The responses proceeded till the last, when the boy having said “uncle,” the girl promptly answered “pismire,” bringing a suffusion to the master's cheeks and an audible “snicker,” such as only the old-time country school could give, from the boys and girls.

Lyman Rawson, afterwards judge of probate for Oxford County, Hiram Bradbury, John Monroe, Jr., and Samuel Dinsmore, now or formerly an M. D. in Piscataquis County, were among the subsequent masters of this school during the winters that covered my curricu-

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\*Our contributor is rather severe on Mr. Deane, who was one of the best masters the school ever had, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the parents in an eminent degree. He was a member of Bowdoin College at the time of his school-keeping in Livermore. After his graduation he studied law, in Gardiner, with Hon. George Evans, and when admitted to the bar became a partner of that gentleman.

lum, though I think my attendance during the term of the last-named was rather as a resident graduate.

The winter schools were very full, sometimes numbering eighty scholars or more, and among them were a good many big fellows who occupied the seats of honor, called the "back seats." They were not so perfect in their lessons as in feats of wrestling, snow-balling, and "washing the faces" of the boys in the snow. I forget under what reign five of these big fellows had built a desk before the fire, and had taken possession one morning before the arrival of the master, where they could kick the shins of the small fry as they were warming themselves at the fire. They had, however, but a single field day, enjoying themselves hugely under the delusion that possession was the "nine points" in their case. The high court of "committee men" got wind of the proceeding and met in Star-chamber conclave in the evening and adopted decided measures for the utter discomfiture of the confederates. When the valiant builders of desks and benches came to school next morning their demoralization was complete, finding all their carpenter work, excepting what had been used to kindle the morning fire, broken to flinders and pitched into the middle of a four-acre lot. The heroes took to the back seats with mortification and kept hid behind their books. 'Twas a perfect Waterloo. They could not endure the roguish winks of the boys and girls, and some of them were so disgusted with the hard road to knowledge that they left the track "where fame's proud temple shines afar," and have never been heard of since.

The spelling schools, speaking schools, and debating clubs were sources of a good deal of pleasure and perhaps some profit at the time. There was considerable dramatic talent among the scholars, and the exhibitions in that line were frequent. John Monroe was enthusiastic and indefatigable in preparing for the performances and arranging the properties and scenery of the stage. Many of the old mothers, whose lives were a constant sacrifice for their children, were teased to death for carpets, blankets, curtains, and clothes lines to furnish the theatre. John, who was a good reader and prided himself on his elocution, and was the great representative of tragedy, appeared in more than one of Shakspeare's plays. His greatest achievement in this line was in the character of Marc Antony in 'Julius Cæsar.' At this time the Scotch Tartan plaids were in great vogue. John had a gay cloak (the envy of all the scholars)

with big arm-holes. The great point he made on the stage was in exhibiting one of these openings in the cloak to the audience, with the exclamation, "Look you here, see where ran Cassius' dagger through; see what a rent the envious Casca made!" etc. Snelling Monroe always "giggled" at this point.

The reading books of the period—the "Columbian Orator," "American Preceptor," "Scott's Lessons," and "Murray's English Reader"—were full of extracts from the old English comedies. These sterling old plays were well studied, and the acting of them would not suffer in comparison with that of the more pretentious academy boys of the present day. Sir Charles and Lady Rackett in "Three Weeks after Marriage," Lovegold and Lappett in the "Miser," Boniface and Aimwell in the "Beaux Stratagem," Lady Towuly and Lady Grace in the "Provoked Husband," Belcour and Stockwell in the "West Indian," were among the favorite pieces. Abijah Monroe, son of Uncle John, was very felicitous in reciting "Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man," and always brought down the house.

Our entertainments were sometimes aided by Mr. Thomas Hanna, a native of Lisburn, in the north of Ireland, of good family and education, who by some curious fortune dropped right down here in the wilderness. He was known as "The Colonel," and had some talent as a ventriloquist. He resided in the bailiwick for several years. If the colonel had a weakness it was for an occasional glass of toddy, and it was a dodge of his to decline his role of "Killing the Calf" until the consideration of a glass of old Jamaica was produced, which never failed to inspire him to his best efforts in his peculiar line. But sometimes he could be persuaded to "Kill the Calf" for the delectation of the boys and girls who attended these exhibitions, although he knew that on such occasions he could have no dram.

John Humphrey, who was the only son of his mother, and she a widow, was among the more promising young men of the district. His accidental and early death caused universal sorrow. He was a nephew of "Aunt Kidder," now living at the advanced age of one hundred and two, and was a great reader of books, especially of the old English authors, and had devoured every book in the town library. He took an active part in all our dramatic entertainments, and was an enthusiastic declaimer. He drew largely from the Roman history and orators for his themes. I can see him, as if it were

but yesterday, in the speech of Adherbal to the Roman senate, imploring their assistance against Jugurtha. The Revolutionary orators, also, such as Dr. Warren, John Adams, and Patrick Henry, held a place of honor in his repertoire. He had a high-toned and laudable ambition, and a chivalrous spirit, with the utmost simplicity of character, and had he lived could scarcely have failed to achieve a useful and honorable career in life. The snows of more than forty winters must have lain on his breast, and 'tis a grateful pleasure to-day to place this slight offering of remembrance on his almost forgotten grave.

These exhibitions were not postponed on account of the weather; blow high, blow low, come rain, or come snow, the attendance was prompt and full. Abijah, John, and Snelling Monroe, and all from the extreme outlying homes came a mile and a half through the drifts, and perhaps after chopping in the woods all day. Nothing but a tremendous storm kept the girls at home; the hope of their approval and appreciation might have had some influence in bringing the young Rosciuses of the period to their very best efforts.

'Twas no uncommon thing for the boys and girls to assemble at the school-house on moonlit nights for a bout at sliding down hill. There was no little rivalry about the speed of the sleds, and the effort to get a good start was as exciting as we see nowadays at the trotting park. The truth of history requires me to say that among all the sled-owners Stedman Kendall came out the winner. Sted. built the best fires, cut the most wood, could skate the fastest, and catch the most pickerel of any boy in the neighborhood.

The Livermore Social Library was always kept at the doctor's; the cupboards in the kitchen and parlor were the alcoves where the books were placed. The volumes were not extensive, but were select, embracing many of the standard English authors. "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Vicar of Wakefield" were read over and over again, and the old ladies in the neighborhood never discovered to their dying day that they had been reading the best romances that were ever written, though they regarded novels as a delusion and a snare. "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" were literally "used up." Sterne's works were read by the old folks. The doctor was fond of reading aloud from Sterne, and the story of Uncle Toby and Le Fever was a great favorite with him, closing with Uncle Toby's oath, "He shall not

die, by heaven," and the statement that the "accusing spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in; and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever." The scholars used to take the library books into school to read, which with the school books before spoken of gave them a healthy literary tone.

Capt. Pray kept the dancing school in the winter in the old Masonic hall over his shop. The young gentlemen were provided with sheepskin pumps from the midnight bench of John Sanders. There was rivalry in the dancing school as well as in the sliding school. It would be invidious to name the most elegant and graceful on the "light fantastic toe," but I remember very distinctly the "swing balance," which was executed with singular grace by one of the lads, who to this day prides himself on that special performance even more than he does upon his slight-of-foot exhibition at Memphis, when the rebels were upon his track, for it served him well, it is reported, on a recent occasion when, as chief magistrate of a western Commonwealth, he opened the ball given in honor of a Russian Prince. Columbus Horsley tipped the fiddle for twelve and a half cents *per capita* an evening, regular, with an extra charge for nights when the school was visited by scholars from the outlying districts. A man by the name of Ford sometimes kept a short school at Horsley's hall in summer, between the hay and grain harvest. His style of dancing was more modern than Capt. Pray's method, and it was admitted that he took the fly off on "swinging."

The ball dresses of the period were not from the Lyons' looms but were woven by the fair hands of the fair wearers themselves, and after passing through the mill of Kimball, celebrated as the best clothier and dresser in half a dozen counties, came out smooth and shining, and were very attractive to look on. Kimball was something of a gallant, and was accused of partiality to his favorites among the damsels, which he indicated by giving to them a favorite tint of coloring, much to the disgust of the homely girls.

About this time, when Chase and Morrow were in full tide of successful experiment, and furnished all the country with better sleighs than the minds of men had ever conceived, Horace Gould kept the singing school. He had a magnificent voice and was a successful teacher. It has always been thought that some fine musical talent was lost to future years by his persistence in the opinion that cer-



tain youngsters had better "wait till another winter" before taking lessons.

Uncle John Monroe lived quietly under the hill. Uncle Abel lived on the top of the hill, but not so quietly. He was of an inquiring mind and slightly aggressive, and delighted in theological disputes and was always ready for a controversy. The itinerant Universalists were tolerably thick in those days, preaching round in the school-houses and barns, and wherever one put up his head Uncle Abel was ready to hit him. He afterwards, it is understood, became himself a Broad Churchman, trusting in a universal redemption. His wife, a lady of culture and refinement, was connected with the family of the late Col. Israel Thorndike, of Boston. Uncle 'Bijah kept the wayside inn, one of the old-fashioned, comfortable taverns, with a great fireplace for wood, and the cleanest sanded floor in the world. It was a treat to sit there in your comfortable kitchen chair. The ministers, the young lawyers and doctors who were waiting for something to turn up, might be found at Uncle 'Bijah's, on the pleasant summer days under the portico, or in the chimney corner in the long winter evenings. It was there that the young professional aspirants, who, according to Dr. Holland, had spent the "principal," lived on the "interest of their money."

Uncle Philoon was an honest son of Erin, and a useful and convenient man to have about. Nobody was his match with the sickle in the autumn, and in the short winter days you could hear his flail in all the neighboring barns. He was always in good spirits. This was a common refrain to his sounding flail:

"King George on the throne  
Is a good king I own,  
But the memory of King William forever."

When Henry Aldrich and Seth Ballou were setting the world around Brettun's Mills crazy with the new patent threshing machine which they had introduced, Philoon visited the Mills, and on his return, in reply to my father's question "What is the news," replied,

"There's nothing new  
But Aldrich and Ballou."

He preferred Capt. Samuel Morison for representative in the legislature to Dr. Bradford, because he said he "would credit his keeping."

There was an unusually good race of men in the circle known to

my boyhood. Dr. Bradford, Capt. Waters, Capt. Pray, Capt. Kendall, Capt. Leavitt, George Chandler, Jesse Kidder, Uncles John, Abijah, and Abel Monroe,\* Uncle Bartlett, the Coolidges, the Stricklands and the Chases were good, solid, honest, faithful, and stanch men; men of convictions and principles, with an honest purpose for every duty, and who made all reasonable sacrifices to educate their children, that their lot in life might be better than their own. They settled a new country, underwent the privations attending early settlers, worked hard, fared hard, but with industry and good management lived comfortably. It was a neighborhood of great social harmony. I don't remember a neighborhood quarrel. They were all politicians, to a greater or less extent, and not without ambition; they read the newspapers with interest; they discussed and criticised all questions of neighborhood, State, and country; were a trifle more conservative than their descendants, perhaps, but were intolerant of injustice, oppression, meanness, and lying. Most of them lived to old age, and died and were buried where their lives had been passed. Capt. Kendall, a man of great spirit and keen sense of honor, followed his children to a newer but not a happier country. An early sorrow had settled a dark veil upon his face which was never lifted again. I look back with a sort of mournful pleasure, not unmixed with pride, upon their useful and honest lives, and feel thankful for the lessons they imparted. May they rest in peace!

And from the primitive old brown, and later old white, school-house, without a letter of Latin or Greek, with the simple instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, I slid quietly and unnoticed away from the good old neighborhood, while a great many other boys, more favored, went to the high schools, academies, and colleges. No wonder that when, at a long subsequent period, a bright and ingenuous youth was hearing others discuss their graduations and their degrees, their class days and commencements, and was told that the writer's *alma mater* was represented by the old faded school-house, he should have been struck with amazement that one with such scant opportunity "should be so wise."

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EXTRACTS FROM NOTES *made, in the journal of Maj. Thomas Fish, Jan. 10, 1852, by Thomas Chase, Esq., of Washington, D. C.*

From a careful examination of these ancient entries (they were made by Thomas Fish, of Oxford, in the county of Worcester and

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\*Almost every farmer in town over fifty years old was called "Uncle."

State of Massachusetts), I find that he was a surveyor, and for that reason was employed by Dea. Livermore, and finally decided to settle in Livermore. Dea. Livermore purposed to remove to Livermore about A. D. 1775, but the "times that tried men's souls" coming on, that great project was abandoned for the time being, and he did not leave Waltham until April, 1779, and—tarrying at Winthrop some four or five months, while he raised a crop in "Liverton" and built a frame house—removed to his new farm on the west bank of the Androscoggin River, and near the centre of the town, in the fall of 1779; of course the winter of 1779–80 was the first he passed at Livermore.

*Remarks.*—The towns of Winthrop and Readfield were first called "Pond Town," and it seems Winthrop was first so called in 1773, as by foregoing.\* The town of Turner Maj. Fish here seems to call Sylvester. "Phipps' Canada" in the foregoing is now Jay and Canton. About this time, or soon after, Bethel and Rumford were called "Sudbury-Canada." Fryeburg and vicinity were the ancient "Pigwacket," and (1773) still retained that name. (I had forgotten to say that "Canton Point" is the ancient "Roccomeco" of the Indians.) Hallowell was at this time (1773) and long afterward called "The Hook." Augusta was "The Fort," for the reason that a fort was there built to protect the first settlers against the Roccomeco and Norridgewock Indians.

I now propose to give a short narrative of Thomas Fish, derived principally from the late Samuel Livermore, Esq., the youngest son of Dea. Elijah Livermore (who married my aunt, Lura Chase, born at Martha's Vineyard), Widow Anna Hamlin, a daughter of the deacon, residing at Paris Hill, the late Josiah Wyer, of Livermore, and Jabez Delano, also of Livermore. The widow Hamlin is the only one of these persons now living (A. D. 1852, Jan. 16th). Fish was a widower. The writer does not know the date when Thomas Fish was born, but supposes it was about the year 1750, perhaps earlier. After surveying and lotting out the township of Livermore, or a considerable portion of it, and abandoning for the then present time the settlement of it, in consequence of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Thomas Fish went into the patriot army as an officer. Whether he ever held more than one commission the writer knows not, but during the latter part of his military career he was

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\*That is, by statement in Maj. Fish's journal.

a major in the Continental army and an active and efficient officer. He resigned and left the army about the time of the actual close of the war, some two years before the treaty of 1783. Deacon Livermore had removed to his new home, and Maj. Fish took up his abode with him; he was an unmarried man, a widower with two or three children, a competent surveyor and an active business man for those times; he either was a shoemaker by trade or had taken up that business in order to improve what would otherwise have been waste time.

It will be seen by the preceding sketches,\* in the handwriting of Maj. Fish, that the first route from Boston to Livermore was by water to Falmouth, now Portland, thence by land through the several towns and townships, the last of which is now Minot, the easterly part of which is now Auburn, and Turner, to Livermore.† It was soon ascertained to be an easier route to go up the Kennebec River to Hallowell, thence by land through what is now Winthrop, Wayne, and East Livermore, to Livermore, crossing the Androscoggin below "the rips," a mile below what has since been Benjamin's Ferry. This ferry below the rips was kept by old Reuben Wing, the husband of "Aunt Priss Wing," a somewhat famous personage in the early history of Livermore; and the writer has it by tradition that Dea. Livermore gave Wing a lot of land on the east side of the river to keep the ferry for the accommodation of those wishing to pass, who also paid their ferriage. On this route Maj. Fish became acquainted in the family of old Mr. Marrow, with one of whose daughters he became a favorite. It was the first or second winter (probably the second, for Maj. Fish "had made his pitch" and built him a "log cabin" near the upper end of "the great meadow," and where soon after was built the first school-house in town, in which the writer "took his degree," which meadow still retains the name, "Fish Meadow,") that Maj. Fish took his shoemaker's tools and went to Winthrop to work a few weeks at shoe-making, but more particularly to do up a small job of courting the Marrow girl, preparatory to their marriage, which was to take place on his next visit. After tarrying at Mr. Marrow's a few weeks he left for Livermore. Unfortunately, a cold north-east snow storm commenced that same day, making it a hard day's work to travel on

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\*These sketches will be found in the appendix.

†The journal of the trip in 1772 (to be found in the appendix) was kept in another book.

foot to Dea. Livermore's in one day, and he did not get across the river till after dark. When about half a mile short of the deacon's, on the south part of that farm, by mistake he turned out of the road to the west side something like a rod, and finding his mistake turned to the east, and crossing the road and traveling by a circuitous route along the south and east of the hill through the deep snow, apparently became exhausted. He hung up his pack on the dead limb or knot of a spruce tree; there was a burnt stub near by on which he made many marks and scratches, as was supposed to give some account of his last cruise, and also to give some directions as to his little property, but nothing intelligible could ever be made of the writing or scratching on the stub. He laid himself down beside a pine tree, turned up by the roots, and died. He was found about three days afterwards, Uncle Jabez Delano being the first who found him. Thus died Maj. Thomas Fish. After enduring the hardships of a surveyor, even more, the hardships of a soldier in the Revolutionary war, he died alone in a swamp, with not a friend to close his eyes.

From my Uncle, Samuel Livermore, I first heard the facts concerning Maj. Fish. He pointed out to me the place (A. D. 1817) where Fish died. The pine root and about ten feet of the trunk still remained, as when Fish died. In 1850, I was there and it was removed; it was on the plain nearly east from Dea. Livermore's house, about six rods from the bottom of the hill, and about twenty rods south of the road leading from (now) Hillman's Ferry, up by the old Dea. Livermore house, to the Methodist meeting-house. Uncle Jabez Delano told me the same in substance as my Uncle Samuel Livermore, and further that it was not known by Dea. Livermore's folks that Maj. Fish had left Winthrop for a day or two. As soon as it was known search was made (I think Delano then lived at Winthrop), and his track could be and was followed, by which means he was readily found; also his deviation from the road at first was made known by his track. On the night Maj. Fish died, and about midnight, Dea. Livermore's folks heard a noise as of one in distress, and some of them got up—the deacon himself, my father says; the noise ceasing, they thought it must be some wild beast, and did not answer nor fire guns.

Widow Anna Hamlin, by whose kindness I am favored with this antiquity, told me last Tuesday—Jan. 27, 1852—"I was a very little girl when Maj. Fish froze to death, and slept in the trundle bed. It



was in the evening when they got Maj. Fish to our house; he was crooked, as he died, and they laid him upon the hearth before the fire to thaw him. Several times I looked out over the headboard of my trundle bed and saw them thawing Maj. Fish so that they could lay him out. He was buried at Winthrop, and not a stone tells where he lies. Two years since a daughter of his was still living in Massachusetts, and one of the Livermore connections saw her; she wished to have her father's ashes removed to Massachusetts, but his place of rest could not be pointed out."

The sword that Maj. Fish had in the Continental army was used by Maj. William Livermore, the deacon's oldest son. He let my father have it, and he used it until he was made colonel, when he bought another. My father let my Uncle Gilbert Hathaway have the "Maj. Fish sword." It was a short but heavy sword, probably a genuine "broad sword;" it had been ground sharp, and was a very formidable weapon in the hand of a skilful swordsman. I remember that sword very distinctly. I also distinctly remember Maj. Fish's cellar, near where the "Fish Meadow school-house" used to be, and assisted my schoolmates to bury two hedge hogs in it that Uncle Jabe Delano had killed in his corn field with a pitchfork in 1808 or 1809.

**WILD BEASTS.**—Wild beasts were plenty in Livermore in those early days. I give a few facts. Uncle Jabe Delano and two others, each having an axe, had crossed the river below the rips, at the old Wing Ferry, some distance below Benjamin's Ferry and the Jonathan Merrill farm, having been at work for old Mr. Norcross—who died soon after and was buried in a severe north-east snow storm (as per Uncle Nat Dailey)—and soon after taking their course up river toward Dea. Livermore's, "treed" a smallish bear; they had no gun with them, but they must have the bear; so two of them cut the tree down; Uncle Jabe placed himself favorably, and when the tree fell he "seized the bear by the heels and swung him over his head till he got to a tree and knocked his brains out." Uncle Jabe met a large bull moose on the east side of the Fish Meadow, about twenty rods east of the road across the Meadow, when looking for partridges. Luckily, he had a ball in his pocket, and rolling it into his gun shot the moose dead on the spot, at the moment the moose was going to attack him. "Moose Hill" in the north-east corner of the town was so named from the circumstance that Dea. Livermore shot

a moose there with his own hand. The carcass of that moose was secured for a time in a hole on the deacon's intervale, not far from a lone pine tree that has been there ever since I can remember.

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SEGREGATIONS FROM ENTRIES *referring to Livermore, made in 1873, by Thomas Chase, Esq.*

CASUALTIES.—Among the early settlers in the south part of the town was Jonathan Morse, afterwards captain of the "South Company." Morse was a blacksmith, but was also making for himself and family a farm. He had got a barn frame raised when a neighbor-woman, a Mrs. Keith, wife of Eben Keith, called to see Mrs. Morse one afternoon; both these women had nursing children. After chatting awhile in the house they went out to see the new barn frame, taking their infants with them. They sat down upon the sill of the barn when, without anything to attract their attention, alarm them, or arouse their fears, the broken fragments of the frame were upon them; it was a total wreck. Mrs. Morse was killed where she sat, but her infant in her arms was not seriously injured. Mrs. Keith and infant were not badly hurt; all this was done by a whirlwind.

An early settler in town was Stephen Fisher. He lived on the south road, not far from Dea. Fisher's. I know not how numerous his family was in 1794 or thereabouts, but he had one little girl\* four or five years old. One day in mild weather she was missing from the house. Search was made about the house, then about all the buildings, all the fences, all the neighborhood, and finally the whole town and part of Turner were in the search, which continued for seven days, when a little apron was found about a mile from her home that she had on when last seen, and under such circumstances as to make it probable that she had been devoured by some evil beast; but some people always doubted it and thought her drowned or strangled in the Bog Brook. Three generations are nearly past, and the little Fisher girl has never been seen or heard of.

There was a pond which I knew as Bartlett's Pond while I sojourned in the town of my nativity, at the outlet of which Capt. Kendall used to have a tan-yard. This is a small, black, deep pond, three-quarters of a mile long by less than half a mile wide. The

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\*There is some doubt whether this child was a girl or boy.

first person drowned there, to my knowledge, was the daughter of Luther Lovewell, and niece of Isaac Lovewell, a girl some ten or twelve years old. It was early in this century. She was crossing the pond on the ice in the spring and broke in. The next were three boys near my age, perhaps about the year 1817. It was Sunday morning, and they were bathing with their clothes off; they got on a raft of loose bits of boards, were frightened, and drowned each other, there being no one present able to rescue them. One of these boys was Nathan Monroe, second son of "Uncle" Abel; another was named Folsom; the name of the other I have forgotten. The fifth person I remember as being drowned in Bartlett's Pond was a young Bicknell, from Hartford; he was an apprentice to my relative Sarson Chase. Young Bicknell was drowned about 1825.

Another startling fact I will name: Stacey Knox bought the William Chamberlain farm (I should think) prior to 1800; he got well off as a farmer, but went into the lumbering business and lost all, and was drowned at Livermore Falls, 1820, 1825, or later. But the main fact I am after is this: Mr. Knox had a son, Daniel, old enough for military service in 1812, a tall, slim man; could outwalk the wandering Jew, or almost anybody ever heard of, and was brave to a fault. He enlisted in the war of 1812; was on the Canada frontier; and whenever volunteers were called for a dangerous expedition, Daniel Knox was one. When Commodore O. H. Perry wanted more men for his terrible fight on Lake Erie, and was permitted to call for volunteers from the land force, Daniel Knox was among the first; was on the commodore's "flag ship;" when that became disabled and Perry wished to charge, and called for twelve men to row him in an open boat, Daniel Knox was one of "that twelve;" when Perry stopped the first shot hole in their boat with *his own coat*, Daniel Knox stopped the second with *his own jacket*. Daniel was in for the war, nor did his friends and family at Livermore see him as soon as some other soldiers got home, and there was a report for a week or two that he was killed for his money; but Daniel came safe and sound at last. Daniel was industrious always, and when his father went into the lumber business used to work for him. About 1820 or later I think, in the spring of the year, they were breaking in a brow of logs on Musquito Brook, in the town of Jay; the brow gave way while Daniel was on it, or before it, and broke him all to pieces.

Two of my grandfather's brothers came to Livermore soon after

he came, and settled on a lot of land adjoining and northerly of Isaac Lovewell's; their names were Tristram and Sarson. Uncle Sarson took the west half of the lot, and Tristram the east, on the west side of the pond at the south end. Sarson was a shoemaker. Uncle Tristram had been a sea captain, nor did he entirely abandon that business on settling at Livermore. I think it was in 1801, he made a voyage to the West Indies, for some merchant or ship owner at Portland. His voyage out was safe and prosperous. On his return he was lost overboard in a gale and could not be recovered. He left a wife and three children at his comfortable and pleasant home in Livermore. About this time Col. Jesse Stone lost his first wife and soon after married Capt. Chase's widow for his second wife. Col. Stone had three children of his first wife: Polly, who married Ephraim Pray, and lived at the Falls; Dwight, who went to Massachusetts, and Capt. John Stone, who married Ann Orill Coolidge. John died young, and his widow married Sewall Cram, Esq., of Wilton, a particular friend and associate of mine. Aunt Chase had three children when she married Col. Stone: Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel Benjamin, and lived and died on the Intervale; Abigail, who married Charles Barrell, afterwards a deacon, and a very worthy, good man; they had a large family; I have not learned of her death; Charles T. Chase, of Dixfield, a prominent business man, was Uncle Tristram's youngest child, and was an infant when his father was lost. Col. Stone and Aunt Stone had two children, both sons; William A. went south, and the second, Mathew Merry Stone, lived at the Falls the last I knew. Col. Stone lived to be a very old man.

The other painful circumstance I will now relate is this: Nathali Coffin and wife were among the early settlers in Livermore. They were from Wiscasset, and had a large family, most or all of whom were born at Livermore. The first two children were William, and Nancy (who was Mrs. Atwood); the third was Stephen, who was very near my age. These children, with several others, were gathered at John Gibbs' with his children; I was among them. Our ages varied from three to seven years; Stephen Coffin was four years old, the same age that I was. In our sport and play we got to climbing upon an old-fashioned hay-cart body that leaned against a fence, up edgewise. Unluckily, we got too many on for the lean of the body to overbalance us, and it fell over from the fence upon some ten or twelve of us; most of us were hurt more or less, and

poor Stephen Coffin so badly that he died in a short time; most of the others are gone long since.

But one of the most afflicting and painful accidents or casualties that has ever happened in my native town was as follows: Among the early settlers of Livermore were a Mr. Weston and a Mr. Rowell. Weston was on a river farm east side, and Rowell on a river farm west side, and nearly opposite each other, something like a mile below the Falls. Some one near the Falls made "a falling bee," and all hands turned out to fell trees, Weston and Rowell among them. By a tree or "drove" going the wrong way both Weston and Rowell were killed on the spot! My father, then a minor, helped my grandfather, whose name I bear, to make their coffins and put them in them. I remember six (probably all) of Weston's children, three sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters married Asa Lane and Eben Whittemore, and lived near the Falls on the east side; the other daughter married a Stront, of Poland or thereabouts. The two elder sons left Livermore not many years after the painful death of their father, and their whereabouts has ever since been unknown; the youngest son, Jonas Weston, Esq., or Rev. Jonas Weston, was for many years a prominent citizen of Livermore, also a prominent Methodist preacher. Past middle age he went to Penobscot County, from which section he was a member of the senate of Maine. His wife was Catherine Barton, eldest sister of my first wife.

FACETIÆ.—There was a cavalry company in Livermore, and one of its members for some years was a man by the name of Gideon Southard, an eccentric, queer genius. Southard was at a training of the company at the Washburn place, with several of his neighbors, also troopers, and the moment they were dismissed Southard called loudly to those going with him to hurry, for he had promised his wife to come home that night sober, and if he was not at home about that time his wife would be so mad he could not live with her. Having a little business to do, they urged him to tarry a while. Soon as possible they were ready, and called Southard, who very deliberately said: "My wife has got as mad as she can get by this time, and it's no use to hurry."

Isaac Lovewell was called rather a hard-faced man in his dealings and money matters. One day at town-meeting some little trouble came up between him and another, and the other accused



Lovewell of having no conscience. Many were present and took part in the chat. Lovewell insisted that he had as much conscience as any of them. Abel Monroe intimated that he might have, but that it must be a very convenient one, and would stretch and contract to favor his interest. Many others gave laughable opinions. Finally, John Howard, a younger brother to "Uncle Sim," decided that Lovewell had the best conscience of any man in town; "though it was somewhat old, it was just as good as new, never having been used."

Dea. Livermore usually built a saw-mill and grist-mill at or near the same place, and for several years he owned three or four sets of these mills at one and the same time. Of course he was in need of millers. There was a man in that region, I think in Fayette, named Walton, of whose integrity and uprightness some had doubts. This man had just been made a deacon, of which fact Dea. Livermore was not aware. He applied to Dea. Livermore "to tend his grist-mill" at the Falls. Livermore was cold and repulsive on the occasion, and Walton urgent in proportion; finally, Walton told the deacon of his advancement to a deaconship. "Well, well," said Livermore, "then you are Deacon Walton." "Yes," said Walton, now confident of success, "I am Deacon Walton." Livermore, with one of his biggest puffs, so peculiar to himself, said, "Well, Dea. Walton, *anything* will do for a *deacon*, but it requires an *honest* man for a *mill*er." Dea. Walton was not successful.

TOLLAWALLA.—Every neighborhood of Livermore was always respectable except perhaps one, and that exception lasted only for a few years. I have already called its name, "Tollawalla." Perhaps there may still be some stigma upon or attached to that name, so I will do that away. This is the neighborhood lying from Col. Lewis Hunton's to Strickland's Ferry, on both sides the river. Old Mr. Wing, who kept the first ferry, with his wife, "Aunt Priss," old Mr. Norcross, and Haines Learned were the first settlers here. Norcross died, sometime prior to 1800, and was buried in the midst of a cold north-east snow storm. Learned failed in business, and went South, where he afterwards died; three of his daughters married Morisons, very worthy women. So all the old, first settlers had left Tollawalla except the Wing family. A family or race of Lovejoys came in there. I knew five of the men and one or two of the women. Things were missing by the people, and finally horses,

etc., etc., and there were strangers, suspicious strangers, hanging about Tollawalla; but these depredations, perhaps most of them fancied, were increasing, and Bishop Soule, then Elder, his brother Nathan, my father, and many others made up their minds to bring the Tollawallians to justice, and rid the town of the evil. I can now look back fifty or sixty years, I trust with candor, and ever seem to see that this great zeal for honesty and right was carried so far as to be a persecution against the inhabitants of that neighborhood. It was about a State's prison crime for a stranger to be found there; several were sent to the State's Prison of Massachusetts for a term. The Tollawallians had to leave; some went to one place, some to another. But all this does not explain the etymology of the name "Tollawalla." This was the Indian name of the rips just below Col. Hunton's, and meant the little falls, rips, or rapids, and really in itself means nothing worse or more disreputable than the honorable name, Livermore. The rips were so called by the Rocomeco Indians. My reader will readily see a similarity between this name and the name of that tribe itself, Rocomeco; also from the same tribe and language came the name of Rumford Falls, Pennicook, or Great Falls.

I learned to count as the Rocomeco Indians used to, in my younger days, and to amuse the reader I will give their numerals, aiming to give their precise pronunciation in our letters, using no silent ones.

English	Indian
One	Pússuck (accent as marked)
Two	Nees
Three	Wass
Four	Yorr
Five	Palâmus (a as in father)
Six	Umkitùsh
Seven	Tebâmus (a as in father)
Eight	Sâsæk
Nine	Noliwée
Ten	Metâla (a as in father)

I think I have already said that the Indian name of the river was Ain-er-es-cog-gin. These Indians used but ten numerals, but could repeat them at pleasure, as we do ours. This Indian method of counting, as well as many other facts before stated, I learned from my Uncle Samuel Livermore. So far Mr. Chase.

OF CERTAIN TRAMPS AND ODDITIES.—The town used to be visited frequently—more perhaps during the last decade of the half century succeeding its settlement than at any other period—by pedlars, beggars, charlatans, tramps, and odd characters generally, some of whom made it at times their head-quarters.

Prominent among the pedlars was Joshua Brown, a native of some town on the lower Kennebec, who is said to have been crazed in early manhood by unrequited love. In the better days of his itineracy he carried his wares, consisting chiefly of needles, pins, thimbles, cotton and linen thread, sewing silk, and tapes, on horse-back. His traveling expenses—moderate as they were, for his peculiarities and strange simplicity made him a not unwelcome guest at the wayside homes where he was wont to call, and at which the charge for supper, lodging, breakfast, and horse-keeping could often be cancelled by a darning needle—gradually exhausted his capital, and he was compelled at last to trudge on foot, with his diminished stores. A fond, garrulous old man, whom the children were always glad to see and hear, his visits were not so much enjoyed by the elder sisters and maiden ladies of the household, to whom, to the great amusement of the mirth-loving youngers, he never failed, with absolute impartiality, to offer himself as a candidate for matrimony. When a matter-of-fact maiden lady, to whom he proposed marriage, answered with a prompt and curt negative, like the Laird of Cockpen, upon a similar occasion, “he gave no sigh,” but “mounted his mare,” and only said as he rode away, “I think you must be a Fosterite, my pretty dear,” leaving her to wonder what that might mean.

There was a class of stragglers who frequented the town for many years, called “cider pots,” who went from house to house begging for cider. They were commonly hard cases, seedy and sodden, but inoffensive. One of a better type than the general is remembered. He was a man of education and had evidently seen happier days. He had the carriage and tone of a gentleman. Calling in the afternoon of a delicious summer day at one of the hospitable orchard-flanked mansions in the town, he inquired if he could be favored with a mug of cider. Receiving an affirmative answer, he seated himself in the doorway and patiently awaited the return of the large-hearted matron, to whom he had addressed his petition. When she had given him the cider he sat it upon the floor, and repeated from beginning to end, in a voice of singular sweetness and

pathos, Wordsworth's "We are Seven." He then drank off his cider and bade the lady good-bye. She had never seen or heard the poem before, but the stanza,

"And often at the sunset, sir,  
When it is bright and fair,  
I take my little porringer,  
And eat my supper there,"

never ceased to haunt her memory until she was herself

"In the churchyard laid."

A peripatetic Irish tailor, by the name of Brennan, who made and mended clothes for the more substantial families, enlivened many a household by his tales of the "old country," and by good-natured threats of vengeance, with his goose, upon all enemies of good little boys and girls.

A well-remembered denizen for a year or two, between forty and fifty years ago, was Jeremiah Gilman, from Vermont, a sort of chartered rascal, and the champion liar of the town. His fables were so impudently and outrageously improbable, so various and audacious, that Zachariah Chickering declared he received assistance from the father of lies himself. His name—and more's the pity—will doubtless outlive that of the good deacon whom he had, as he boasted, "tackled" on a question of religion, and worsted "on the pinnacle of the Scripture."

A *pseudo* doctor, pretentious and imposing, haunted the town for a season about this time. He related with circumstantial detail and curious plausibility many wonderful cures of the sick and remarkable transformations of the healthy, which had been accomplished by his treatment. He found some dupes, but unfortunately they were not of "the slaves who pay." There was living in town a respectable old gentleman, protuberant and unwieldy, whose wife was as singularly and inconveniently lean and thin as he was gross and stout. The doctor proposed, for a moderate consideration, to transfer, without pain or danger to either, the surplus rotundity of the husband to the wife. But reasonable as his terms were, he was not encouraged to make an experiment which promised results so happy and so greatly desiderated! He left town not long afterwards, disappointed, saddened, not to say affronted, by the want of faith of these excellent people in his power to do them good. But if they wanted faith, the gossips of the town, whose wonder and theme he

had been, did not ; nor did they cease for many years to lament the incredulity which deprived their neighbors of the benefit which they might have so surely derived from the magical power of the great doctor.

More substantial is the history and better verified are the works of William Godfrey Martin, who was a Hessian soldier, in the British army, and served in America in the Revolutionary war. After its close he came to Maine, and for a good many years was in and about Livermore. He professed to have been an educated physician, and boasted of having effected some remarkable cures. He told a patient that he was educated at the Royal College in Leyden, and had read "Booerhave in Latin, a book as big as that bed," pointing to an old-fashioned large-sized bed upon which the patient was reclining ; and that he bought his medicines by wholesale in Portland of the "Sharleyarvin," meaning the eminent apothecary and physician, Dr. Shirley Ervin. "Having been born under Jupiter," he said, "I can generally tell what ails folks." He claimed to have been a Mason in the "ninth arch" before he left Germany.



## CHAPTER X.

## THE STORY OF THOMAS FISH.

1782.

BY ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

ALMOST a hundred years ago,  
While Maine's sparse hamlets were scattered wide,  
And threatened still by the savage foe—  
Where the turbulent Androscoggin's tide  
In fetterless freedom flowed at will,  
Unspanned by bridge and untasked by mill—  
Unvexed, as it threaded the forest gloom,  
By floating lumber or hindering boom—  
Across the ice on a winter day,  
As thickly the dizzy snow came down,  
A traveler toiled, on his tiresome way  
To New Port Royal from Winthrop town.

All day long it had snowed and snowed,  
And now the drifts were heavy and deep;  
For a score of miles he had kept the road  
Buried and blocked by the tempest's sweep—  
But beating his hands to keep them warm,  
He faced, undaunted, the blustering storm—  
For only a little space away  
The end of his weary journey lay.  
But all too soon did the shadows fall,  
And the chill gray twilight leave the skies,  
And night let down, like a solid wall,  
Its thick black curtain before his eyes.

With weary muscles and straining sight,  
He bent his head to the furious blast,  
And toiled and struggled with sturdy might,  
And pictured the rest he should find at last—  
Blessing the way-marks which let him know  
The hidden pathway beneath the snow.  
Had he not walked it, in dark and light,  
Often and often, before to-night?  
But the mighty wind, from the bleak northeast,  
Seized him and smote him and made him reel,  
His feet grew numb, and their aching ceased—  
But the sharp snow stung him like points of steel.

It beat like sand in his blinded eyes,  
And filled his nostrils, and choked his breath—  
And the cold seemed slowly to paralyze  
His brain to a drowsy dream of death.  
Stumbling, wading—he rose once more  
Deafened and dazed by the tempest's roar,  
And yet again through the drifts he pressed,  
With cold hands beating his aching breast,  
And pulses faltering—while so near,  
Only a short half mile before,  
Were warmth and safety and friendly cheer  
In the dwelling of Farmer Livermore.

The farmer's kitchen was broad and bright,  
And cheerily out on the driving storm  
Streamed from its windows the ruddy light  
Of the social hearth-fire wide and warm;  
But the inmates shuddered beside the fire,  
As the raging tempest shrieked in ire,  
And the striving gusts in the chimney cried,  
While higher the snow-banks piled outside.  
But nine had struck from the tall old clock;  
The ashes over the coals were pressed;  
The door was fastened with bolt and lock,  
And the farmer's household sought their rest.

Long after fire and lights were out,  
And half asleep as the farmer lay,  
He dreamed, or fancied, he heard a shout  
In the stormy tumult, far away.  
Alert he listened—and caught once more  
The voice half lost in the wind's wild roar—  
Muffled, faint, on the snow-thick air,  
It came like the cry of a great despair—  
And the farmer, leaving his pillow warm,  
Went out in the darkness and strove to hear,  
In the fitful pauses of blast and storm,  
Again the voice that had reached his ear.

Long he listened, but all in vain—  
Never again came the pleading cry;  
Over the clearing, and wide pine plain,  
The wrathful tempest swept heedless by;  
And he turned again to the sheltering door,  
Doubting and querying more and more.  
“The night is terrible—who would be  
Out at a time like this,” said he,  
“To face this bitter and bleak northeast?”  
And he crept again to his pillow warm;  
“It was but the cry of a scared wild beast  
Roused from its lair by the howling storm.”

The wanderer's heart grew sick with fear;  
He had lost the road—and he struggled back  
Manfully, stoutly—for life was dear—  
Eager to reach the baffling track;  
But, sore bewildered and chilled and blind,  
Crossed it, leaving it far behind,  
Floundering, plunging, with slow advance,  
Away from his life's last feeble chance.  
What wonder, when from his heart was riven  
The precious hope he had tried to nurse,  
If he lost all faith in earth and heaven,  
And blamed his fate with a bitter curse?

*Could* he be lost? He had passed this way  
On many a wide exploring tramp;  
Had planned with careful and close survey  
The road to the earliest settler's camp;  
And long ere the first log house was made  
Had slept in the forest, unafraid,  
With curtain of leaves and pillow of moss;  
Had roamed the ridges and swamps across,  
With compass and quadrant, stake and chain,  
And traced, and measured, and noted down,  
And conned, and studied, again and again,  
The boundary lines of the purposed town.

Was this the end? Should he never see  
The growth and glory, by land and wave,  
Of the infant nation he helped to free,  
The young republic he fought to save?  
Never again would his vigorous hand  
Clear the trees from the virgin land,  
Never with cordial warmth again  
Answer the grasp of his fellow-men?  
Never more should he ford the streams  
Or rove the woods of the future town?  
And was this the end of his happy dreams?  
And thus must his brave, strong life go down?

He thought of the home he had toiled to frame,  
The new-built house in the meadow set—  
(The faithful meadow still bears his name,  
And the half-filled cellar is seen there yet.)  
The home that waited its coming crown—  
The promised sweetheart in Winthrop town;  
And did she slumber with peaceful breath  
While he was battling alone with death?  
Or did she wake from her happy sleep,  
And peering out through the midnight dim,  
Noting the snow-fall dense and deep,  
Think of his journey and pray for him?

Was this the end of his fond desire ?

Was it for this inglorious close

His life passed scathless amid the fire

Poured from the cannon of foreign foes ?

Was it for this he had dared to press

Into the heart of the wilderness,

And met and grappled, without a fear,

The dangers and toils of the wild frontier ?

Was it to die in the woods alone,

Freezing slowly to senseless rock,

He was saved in the perils his life had known,

And spared by the Indian's tomahawk ?

Ah, how cruel seemed all on earth !

All he had prized, or loved, or known !

What could friendship or love be worth,

Since they left him to die alone ?

Empty mockery seemed they then,

Love of women and praise of men,

False and hollow and useless all ;

And he pierced the night with his frenzied call,

And pushed again through the hopeless drift,

And shouted and shrieked with his failing breath,

Striving with desperate will to lift

The growing stupor he knew was death.

Did his heart go back to his fresher years,

His early manhood,—his children twain,

Who long with questions and sobs and tears

Would wait his coming and wait in vain,

Afar in their Massachusetts home ?

Or did his wavering memory roam

To the few bright days of his wedded life,

And linger last with his long-lost wife ?

Haply her love's serene control,

Hovering near him, a helpful power,

Lent new strength to the tortured soul

At war with fate in that dreadful hour.



Utterly wearied out, at length,

He paused by the roots of a fallen pine,  
Yet strove with his last remaining strength  
To leave some record, or trace, or sign,  
For those who would seek and find him there;  
On a half-burned stump, by the wind blown bare,  
With his trusty knife in the nerveless hold  
Of fingers stiff with the cruel cold,  
He tried to fashion a word—in vain—  
The knife escaped from his frozen hand,  
And his feeble message of love and pain  
No mortal ever could understand.

Powerless longer to strive or shout,  
He dropped on his desolate death-bed there;  
The final flicker of hope went out  
And left him alone with his black despair.  
Little he thought, as he slowly sunk  
Down to die by the pine tree's trunk,  
With never a helping hand to save  
Or beckon him back from his snowy grave—  
Little he dreamed, on his pillow cold,  
That after the lapse of a hundred years,  
His mournful story would still be told,  
With tender pity and many tears.

Sweetly a strange delirium stole  
The sense of anguish and pain away;  
For a merciful moment, across his soul,  
A wondrous vision of summer lay;  
The sunshine warm on the sweet pine woods,  
The murmur of wide, green solitudes,  
The glancing leaves by the breezes stirred,  
The gurgle of brook and the song of bird;  
Softly the fluttering pulse grew still,  
As spent waves die on a pleasant shore;  
The wrathful tempest had wrought its will,  
And the cold and darkness vexed no more.

And the merciless snow kept on and on,  
And draped his bed with a curtain white,  
And covered his cold cheek, pale and wan ;  
And three days after, at fall of night—  
When a flying rumor of dread and fear  
Had startled the settlers far and near,  
And sore alarmed at his long delay,  
They followed his track where he lost the way—  
They found him frozen and stark, and bore,  
With awe-struck faces and whispered speech,  
His stiffened form to the very door  
He had tried so vainly and long to reach.

There in the evening firelight warm,  
They thawed the frost from his rigid limbs,  
And gently straightened his poor bent form ;  
And with prayer, and sermon, and quaint old hymns,  
Their fitting and simple burial rite,  
They buried him in his sweetheart's sight ;  
With tender reverence they laid him down  
Near her dwelling in Winthrop town.  
His grave was nameless, and none may know,  
So many the changing years have been,  
Where the kind earth opened, so long ago,  
Her warm, brown bosom and took him in.

Scarce remembered and seldom told,  
Even in the homes of the self-same town  
Where the traveler died of the bitter cold,  
Is the sorrowful history here set down,  
The mournful story of Thomas Fish ;  
Yet oft indulging my childish wish,  
My father told me the legend true  
When fiercely the mad Maine snow-storms blew ;  
The tale of the gallant pioneer,  
Frozen to death in the driving snow  
Of the winter midnight, wild and drear,  
Almost a hundred years ago.

## APPENDIX.

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### A

PETITION OF SAMUEL LIVERMORE AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE, FOR  
A NEW GRANT—RESOLVE OF GENERAL COURT—ORDER FOR SE-  
LECTION AND LOCATION.

*Province of the Massachusetts Bay.*

To the hon<sup>ble</sup> Thos. Hutchinson, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieut. Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief in and over said Province to the hon<sup>ble</sup> his Majesty's  
Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled the  
29 day of Oct. 1770.

The Petition and Remonstrance of Samuel Livermore, Leonard Wil-  
liams, and George Badcock, a Committee appointed by a Society who  
were Proprietors of a Township of Land granted to Nath'l Harris, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
and others by said General Court in the year 1736, as a gratuity for their  
service in the Reduction of Port Royal, humbly sheweth, That the said  
Proprietors in observance of the condition of their Grant proceeded to  
lay out said Township and returned a plan of the same to the same  
Court for their approbation which was approved of by them according-  
ly; That then the Grantees proceeded to perform the conditions of their  
Grant by allotting out the house lots, and some began to build thereon,  
and repaired to said town with design to dwell there, clear'd roads and  
built a saw-mill at the charge of the Proprietors, with many other  
charges, in the whole amounting to more than £1,000 of the then cur-  
rency, as by the Book of Records of said Proprietors clearly appears,  
besides their expence of time and labour. But yet it happen'd that a  
war broke out and many of the inhabitants were killed, others taken  
captive, others surprized and discouraged; and immediately by the set-  
tlement of the bounds between this Province and the Province of New  
Hampshire, to our great loss and disappointment, the town fell within  
the bounds of New Hampshire Province, whereby the Proprietors were  
wholly deprived of all the profit and advantages they expected to reap  
and enjoy for their services aforesaid, and suffered great loss not only

in time but in money in laying out their lotts, clearing roads, &c., and have no way to obtain relief but by the interposition of your Honors. Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honors would take the same into your wise consideration, and appoint a committee to enquire into the equity of our claims and also the claims of several others who were in the same expedition, but have received no favor therefor, and who desire to be admitted with us, and grant leave to remove our pitch to some other place in some of the unappropriated lands in said Province, and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, }  
LEONARD WILLIAMS, } Committee.  
GEORGE BADCOCK, }

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Samuel Livermore, Esq<sup>r</sup>., and others have enquired into the facts therein set forth and judge them to be true, and therefore are of opinion that the following Resolve pass:

In the House of Representatives June 11, 1771, Resolved that the Prayer of this Petition be granted, and that there be granted to the Petitioners, and to the assigns or legal representatives of the original Grantees in said Petition mentioned, their heirs and assigns, a township of the contents of six miles and three-quarters square, in some of the unappropriated lands in the Province of Maine to the eastward of Saco River, adjoining to some former Grant, to satisfy the Grant of a Township therein mentioned, which they lost by the running of the line between this Province and the Province of New Hampshire, and that the Petitioners at the cost of themselves and their associates cause the same to be laid out by a skilful surveyor and chainmen under oath and return a Plan of the same to this Court for their acceptance within twelve months, and the said Grantees shall hold the same to themselves, their heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions, viz.: That the Grantees within seven years settle sixty families in said Township, build a house for the public worship of God and settle a learned Protestant minister, and lay out one sixty-fourth part for the first settled minister, one sixty-fourth part for the ministry, one sixty-fourth part for the use of schools, and one sixty-fourth part for the use of Harvard College forever.\*

Sent up for concurrence.

T. CUSHING, *Speaker*.

In Council June 11, 1771. Read and concurred. T. FLUCKER, *Sec*.

Consented to.

T. HUTCHINSON.

A true copy. Attest

THOS. FLUCKER, *Secretary*.

Record the above copy. Per LEONARD WILLIAMS, *Propr's Clerk*.

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\*A further time for the performance of these conditions was allowed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, by Resolve June 17, 1779.

*To Lieut. Elijah Livermore and Mr. Elisha Harrington.*

GENTLEMEN,—By virtue of the Power vested in us by the foregoing Grant we appoint you jointly to lay out said Township, with such other assistance as you shall find necessary, with the following instructions, that you go directly to Brunswick Falls. On your way thither call at Col. Bagley's, get what information you can of him, both as to the best land and best place. At Casco Bay consult likewise with Capt. Jones, and get what knowledge you can. At Brunswick take a Boat or Battoe and a skilful Pilot, go up Androscoggin River, see what the navigation is, proceed up as far as Rocky Meco, explore the distance from any Grant; if the land is good and will make a good Township lay one out 9 mile and forty rods long, and five mile wide if you can adjoin it any former Grant; if not and by extending to ten miles and  $\frac{1}{4}$  long you can obtain the Intervale lay it out there ten miles and  $\frac{1}{4}$  long and four miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  wide. If the land will not suit go up Little Androscoggin River; if the land will there suit lay it out under the same instructions. If you cannot obtain a Township there, take the best advice and best Pilots you can and lay it out in the best place and manner you can. We likewise appoint you, Mr. Elisha Harrington, Surveyor of said Township with power with the concurrence of Mr. Livermore to appoint and agree with some other skilful Surveyor to compleat said survey if you should be called off before you have compleated the same. We expect you will compleat a Plan of said Township and send or bring it to us as soon as possible that we may present the same to the General Court for their acceptance.

Given under our Hands this ninth day of August 1771.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE,  
LEONARD WILLIAMS.



## B

The names of the original Proprietors of the Township No. 2, for which this on Androscoggin River is granted as an equivalent, together with the names of the persons who claim under them and to whom the right of the original Proprietors are sold for payment of taxes.

## Original Proprietors of No. 2.

Nathl. Harris, Esq.,  
 Capt. Samuel Googen, sold for forty  
 shillings to  
 Capt. Benj. Flagg, sold for payment  
 of taxes to  
 Capt. Ebenezer Woodward, sold for  
 payment of taxes to  
 Capt. Ebenezer Learnard, his son,  
 Capt. John Hazzeltine, sold for pay-  
 ment of taxes to  
 Thomas Gibbs, sold for payment of  
 taxes to  
 Jonas Ward,  
 Ebenezer Whipple, sold for payment  
 of taxes to  
 Ensign Thomas Harrington, his son,  
 Lieut. Samuel Lyon, sold for pay-  
 ment of taxes to  
 William Cheaney,  
 James Colburn, sold for payment of  
 taxes to  
 Ebenezer Lyon, sold for payment of  
 taxes to  
 Dea. Thomas Marshall, sold for pay-  
 ment of taxes to  
 Lt. Jerijah Wales, sold for payment  
 of taxes to  
 John Sawin, sold for payment of  
 taxes to  
 John Ward, sold for payment of  
 taxes to  
 Ephraim Sautle, sold for payment  
 of taxes to

Persons claiming under said Proprietors and  
 persons to whom rights are sold for pay-  
 ment of taxes.

his son, Stephen Harris.  
 James Kettle.  
 Capt. Benj. Flagg.  
 Richard Woodward.  
 Capt. Ebenezer Learnard.  
 Asa Hazzeltine.  
 Capt. Ebenezer Learnard.  
 himself, Jonas Ward.  
 William Campbell.  
 Thomas Harrington.  
 Thomas Fish.  
 his son, Thomas Cheaney.  
 John Clark, Jun'r.  
 John Clark, Jun'r.  
 Ebenezer Marshall.  
 Isaac Gleason.  
 Daniel Sawin.  
 John Clark, Jun'r.  
 Isaac Gleason.

## Original Proprietors of No. 2.

Isaac Parker, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Jonathan Gates, sold for payment of taxes to  
 John Stearns, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Jonathan Wellington,  
 Nath'l Davis, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Eliphelet Lyon, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Wd. Hannah Badcock, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Josiah Sautle, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Nath'l Whitmore,  
 Ebenezer Hartshorn,  
 John Harwood, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Rev. John Whiting, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Daniel Googen, Esq., sold for payment of taxes to  
 Rev. Warham Williams,  
 Thomas Marshall, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Ebenezer Hubbard, sold for payment of taxes to  
 William Chubb, sold for payment of taxes to  
 John Maddock, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Ensign Joseph Fuller,  
 Thomas Robbins, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Samuel Smith, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Peter Lyon, sold for payment of taxes to  
 Benjamin Munroe,

Persons claiming under said Proprietors and persons to whom rights are sold for payment of taxes.

Isaac Gleason.  
 Elijah Livermore.  
 Capt. Benjamin Flagg.  
 himself, Jonathan Wellington.  
 Richard Woodward.  
 Simeon Pond.  
 John Badcock.  
 David Haven.  
 Asa Hazzeltine.  
 Samuel Livermore, Esq.  
 John Clark, Jun'r.  
 William Badcock.  
 Jabez Totnam.  
 his son, Leonard Williams, Esq.  
 John Clark, Jun'r.  
 Capt. Thomas Denny.  
 Isaac Gleason.  
 Capt. John Fuller.  
 his son, Abraham Fuller, Esq.  
 Capt. Thomas Denny.  
 Samuel Smith Learnard.  
 Isaac Gleason.  
 his son, Benjamin Munroe.

## Original Proprietors of No. 2.

Persons claiming under said Proprietors and persons to whom rights are sold for payment of taxes.

Jona. Ball, sold for payment of taxes to	John Ball.
Nath'l Dike, sold to	Anthony Dike.
Benus Woodward, sold for payment of taxes to	Isaac Gleason.
Dea. Ebenezer Goodhue, sold for payment of taxes to	John Clark, Jun'r.
Benjamin Wood, sold for payment of taxes to	John Clark, Jun'r.
William Robinson, sold for payment of taxes to	Elisha Harrington.
Benjamin Corey,	Asa Hezzeltine.
John Cager, sold for payment of taxes to	John Clark, Jun'r.
Nathan Whipple, sold for payment of taxes to	Isaac Gleason.
Israel Reese, sold for payment of taxes to	Lt. Elijah Livermore.
Peter Hunt, sold for payment of taxes to	Moses Stone, Jun'r.
John Ramsey, sold for payment of taxes to	Isaac Gleason.
Benjamin Chadwick, sold for payment of taxes to	Lt. Elijah Livermore.
David Knap, to	Jeremiah Whittemore.
Benjamin Aldridge, sold for payment of taxes to	Isaac Gleason.
William Puffer, sold for payment of taxes to	Seth Adams.

The foregoing extract from the Proprietors' Records was entered therein in 1771. Between that time and 1779 a large number of rights or shares came to Dea. Elijah Livermore by purchase at tax sales and from individual proprietors.

## C

*A JOURNAL of our Journey To Lot out our Township on Androscoggen River.*

Set out from Waltham for Boston Tuesday August 18, 1772, waited for fair wind till Friday 8 o'clock in the morning Then set sail in a fine Large Sloop Called the Fenix and had a very good voige Landed near Collon Lithgros miles up Kenebeck River on the next Day about four o'clock Afternoon.

23 Set sail 3 o'clock Afternoon went to merry meeting Bay.

24 Set sail 6 o'clock morning and that Tide went to Pownalboro, next Tide went to Gardner town.

25 Set sail 7 o'clock Ran up to Bombay Hook\* where we Ran a ground at the turn of Tide then took our stores in Boat up to Snows a mile Below Fort western. About 5 o'clock Fish and I went forward about 4 mile in order to procure a battoo for our use ether to buy or make or Borrow.

26 a rainy morning spent the whole day without success.

27 our Store arrived at Winthrop about noon wee Bought boards to make a Battoo then went to Mr. Frosts about 2 mile from Wilson pond.

28 wee Hired Icabad How to help us wee paid our Teamster Mr. How and Fish began the battoo and the rest carried the stores forward toward the pond.

29 battoo finished about noon then lanchd into said pond and got safe over about Sunset.†

Lots on the east side of the river were laid out in the months of September and October, 1772, by Ebenezer Waters, surveyor, and Elijah Livermore and Richard Woodward, chainmen.

Accounts of parties connected with the survey of 1772 as allowed and paid:

Ebenezer Waters, . . . . .	£19
Capt. Ebenezer Learned, . . . . .	18 6s.
Richard Woodward, . . . . .	22
Lieut. Elijah Livermore, . . . . .	46 3s. 8d.
Thomas Fish, . . . . .	7 18s.

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\*Hallowell.

†It is not certainly known who made these entries. They are in a small memorandum book that was in possession of Dea. Livermore; but they are not in his hand writing. There are many other entries in the book, some of which seem to have been made by a "Sudbury-Canada" man. The ones here given were undoubtedly made by Ebenezer Waters, Capt. Learned, or Mr. Woodward.

## D

## JOURNAL OF THOMAS FISH.

Thos. Fish his Book price 7s. 6d. of Oxford in the County of Worcester New England.

Jornal from Oxford to Androscoggen River April 26, 1773. Left Oxford Dinner at ——— Loged at Framinham.

27 to Boston Spok for a passage a Board of Capt John Martins Sloop, Name the Salley, Belonging to Falmouth.

28 Got our Stores aboard waiting for a fare wind.

29 waiting for a fare wind.

30 Sailed 7 o the clock in the morning came of aganst Dear Ireland head wind.

May 1 Day 1773 Saild half after 8 and at Sun Set of agains Epswech bay Ninty six Saile of Vessels all In Sight at once pleasant weather fare wind but Small.

2 Sunday In at Falmouth at one of the clock afternoon three o clock come To an ancer at Town.

May 3rd Day 1773 got our stoares out of the Vessel and Stoard them In Mr Shattucks Store Left Falmouth 2 o the clock On the afternoon Traveld Eleven miles and cared our packs very heavey Loged at Mr Joseph Latens North Casco.

4th Traveld 4 miles  $\frac{1}{2}$  throw the woods before Breakfast killed one piggon and Eat for Breakfast at Knight at Mr Stinchfield of New Gloucester Very hot weather met Mr Livermores Team a going after thee Rest of the Stoars Left Behind.

5th Set out for our township Mr James Stinchfield our pillot D. Mixer Thos. Fish Willm Foster Ebiz Gleas (on?) Lieut. Livermore behind to bring up our Stores traviled to Little Amascoggen 9 mile from New Goucester waided the River Willm Foster fell in to the River all over with 3 axes and a grait coat on his Shoulders Killed 4 Pignons one patrage campt by great Wilson pond 30 miles to Little amascoggen\* meashuard by the chain 9 miles to wilson pond, In wading I wet my watch in the works and Did Not stop and take water out.

6th Day began to clear our Road Set the woods af fire and burnt our gun stick Lay very coald for our Blankets is behind with our Stores.

7th Day Lieut Livermore and his hands come to us at Ten of the cloack with stores and had bad luck In crosing Little amascoggen River

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\*Probably from Falmouth.



and fell In with one hors and our Stores (were) Vary much wet and Left us at 2 of the Cloack and Returnd after more Stores Claard the Road to a large Brook Vary Bad pasing till thare is a bridg built—the 1st Day of may Lieut Livermore Left Falmouth with his Team and hands.

8 Still at work on our Road Kild 2 patriges cetch Fish—Encampt by a pleasant pond our pilot Returnd to us at Sun Set, marked the Road out.

9 Sunday morning our pilot Left us he was In our Enploy 3 Days besides Sunday to goe home in—Delivrd Mr James Stinchfield my Deed to Keep or Leave at the Registers office In Falmouth if he has opertunty To get Recorded Deed of my Land In port Royal Township—this Knight vary sharp Litning and Thunder vary hard Til about 12 o the clock.

10 Clearing our Road vary much Tormented with the flys—hot Day thunder and Litning veary hard and Sharp til midnite much Rain Lay uncomfortable this Knight Cleard the Road within one mile of 20 mile River bad Logs by the mile to gather to cut out of the Road we have Not Eat but 2 meals of Solt provision Since we have been In the woods Fish and patridges plenty Saw whare the thunder Struck a tree not far from our camp Last Knight.

11 Clearing Road—this Knight Phipses Cannaday Commitees campt with us, bound up to theire Towship to Loting out,

12 Lieut Livermore and his hands come to us about Ten o the clock forenoon. this Knight Rany.

13 Day Lieut Livermore crost the Twenty mile River with 4 oxen 1 hors—this Day caryd our Bagage over Dito River and Encampt Near the River. crost with the Road at three o the clock. Rany Knight.

14 Rany morning Rany all Day Encampt on the East side of 20 mile River Fish plenty Trouts vary Large and plenty Lay hear with our Blangkets Strecht all Day.

15 Lieut Livermoor and I Sett out in order to vew the Land for the Rod In To our Township about 15 miles the way we went and it Rained Some when we Set out and was as rainy a Day as a most Ever I New and Lieut Livermoor went to goe Round a Swamp to se if the Land would not beter acomadate for the Road and got Lost from (us) and I fir'd three guns and continued hollering for 2 hours and half by Times before he came to me and then we Sett out towerds and arived at our ground camp at Dusk—but Like to have Layd in the wood all Knight without fire but to our grait Jouy Mr How of pond Town was thare a Sleep in my old Saw bunk I had thare the Last year and had a good fire and I puld of my Shirt and Rung it as Dry as I could and warmed it and put on again and I Did the same by my Blanket and Lay Down in my wet cloaths and Rested as comfortable as I could—we wet our plan

and it come into 9 peeces which cost us some Trouble having no other with us.

16. Sunday Returned to our people to 20 mile River—by the misforting we had a Satturday we was oblige to Return for want of provition and I Snapt my gun at a Large buck moose well Loaded with a ball but the powder being wet a saterday and Damp to my grait Sorow Did not goe off and Returd to our peopell and all was well with them and found them Eating Som hot patrige Broath whitche Did not com a mis to us also for we had not Eat any hot victtuls Since we left them.

17 munday went with Lieut Livermoore to help him Drive his cattle Into Town and got along vary well Except his hors fell Down and cut his Knee and Lamed himself—got within about one mile of camp at Dusk and haveing a grait mind to git in to our camp (we) on yoak our oxen and I set my compas and it being so Dark that I could not Se the Needle but Tuck East to be West and Sheard of about one mile and Struck the grait meadow and was oblige to Ly on an Island in the madow and after Long Trial we got fire but had Noe ax with us Nor provition—Sum Rany but we Campt Down as well as we cold and Starved it out haveing eat Noe hot victtuls Since morning but wished for Day Light before it com—arived at our grand camp Eight o clock morning.

18 Tusday a Looeking over the Town to find whare will best acomodate for the Road—patridges or pigons almost Every Day the Dog came a croast a pocapine and filled his nose with Quills.

19 Wensday Returned to Silvester to our people and arived thare about 5 o the clock and Jest before I got thare the Dog Stole Sum Chease and converted it to his own use and as he broack the Law he Reed his punishment Jest as I arived and in about one hour after he Tread a vary Large pocopine and I Shot it and Skind it and he Stoed the whole Body (in) to him that he nead not Steal no more provition.

20 Thusday about the oald Task claring Road past a Large Brook—about 12 o the clock bagane to Raine Set in araining and Beat us of from our work before Knight Vary Rany and uncomfortable weather for our Busness 14 & 15th Days all our hands Lay by by Reason of Rain besides sevaral other times part of a Day. this Day we had patrige for Diner and after we had Dind I Tuck the gun and went about 100 Rods from the camp and Kild 2 more for the Next Day—our famly is small Nobody hear but Foster and Gleason and I—father Mixer and Lieut Livermore and his hands Left us the 17th Day to goe to our New Oxford Ryal to plant corn and prottous (potatoes)—this Time a Drawing a plan of our Town by the oald peacess that was wet and made out So as that it will answer our Town at this time.

21 Set out to goe for Stores to Little andrascoggen River to Mr Lanes

arived thare Jest before Knight and put up our Stores for marching the Next moning.

22 Day Satturday Set out heavy Load upon our Back But we had one cag we cald the Bull which helpt us cary the Rest at Every Spring we Bluded the Bull we come Twelve mile and Night com on.

23 Sunday arived at our camp this morning and found all things well.

24 Day monday moved forard on our Road about 1 mile and haf about 2 o the Cloack thare come up a Thunder Shoure and Raine and Thunder Vary hard Sharp Litning, Rand till Knight.

25 Tusday pleasant and cold and the flies Did not bite So bad as useyal.

26 Wensday or Election and vary Rany and noe Bread nor meal Some croas and crocked Went Into our Town. Rany all the way and arived at the Grand Camp about Two o cloack—Lieut Livermore had Jest Killed a fat calf and the Sight of the calf with other good Neaccerys made us (in) as good condition as Ever—hear we found Phipses cannaday men come to Se us also. To spend a few Soshable hours with us and Thay told us that thay Kild a fat calf the Day before to Keep Election with, but thare cow Run away into the wood wild and thay had not milked hir since thay Kild the calf, but not Somuch to be wonderd at for she was of the Natives of the Land thare—So we had som further Discorse about flies thay asked me if I had Sean any and I tould them I had Sean a few but thay would not beleve me had not my check and face and hands ben almost Raw whitch proved that I Spoack the Truth. I Should not ben cald one of Varassatay by them So after a little past time In Eating Some fresh Veal and Drinking Some W. Enda Toddy we parted with our Neabours we went to grinding our axes for the Next Days Servis.

27 thusday the hands at work on the Road Next to the River for we cold not git any meal to cary out with us but expect Som Tomorow from pond Town by Mr How and I went up to the meating house Lot and Layd out the Road and marked Down to the Entervale.

28 the ould Task and thar come a Scout of Gnats Down upon us this Day the first we have Sean and we expect thousands Directly, the Black flies Seam to abate, but the muscatoes are Vary Numer's among us and a grait many of them will weigh half a pound—not apeace tho'—the wind Vary high to Day So that we amagin (imagine) Mr how could not cros ammasscogen pond that our meal is not come.

29 Satturday at work at the Road till 12 of the clock. Left Foster to fech out Some meal and Gleason and I went out to our camp In Silvester for we was afraid the wild Beasts would Distrouty our Stores and cloaths if we Left them thare any Longer and we markd the Road 5 hundred Road acroast 5 Lots and got to our camp Jest as the Sun Set

one mile and a half from our Town Line into Silvester and found all things well but Noe meal nor Bread.

30 Sunday this moning made a Breakefast of Chocolate and Buter and Chiese but noe Bread, Diner Noe Bread but about 2 o the Cloack we heard a cracking in the Brush and I tuck the gun into my hand thinking it to be a moose but as sone as it came in Sight Who Should it be but our Nabour Foster with half a bushel of meal to his Back whitch Rejoyst us as much as the Sight of a moose it Semes he thoat marcy was before Sacrifise tho it was Sunday he new we had Noe bread and Soe come out to us.

31 Monday unfortunate to and Remarkable—Foster cut his Knee or Jest above his Knee throw 3 thicknesses of garter, Trowsers 1 thickness, Stocken 2 thicknesses. Not vary bad it was cut half after Nine and ten minets after Eleven he came vary Near being Kild and (was) Remarkably preserved. I was afelling a tree about 20 Inches throu varay Tall and when I found thee tree was agoing I give the word—Take care, and foster was about 4 Road frome me upon a Log about 3 feet from the ground and Stood and Looked of the tree as it was a fall-ing and the tree fell on the Log he was on and gave it a cant and Turnd him Rite under the Tree he fell Right under a Log he was on and buckled him up Into a heep and the tree Settled on him and Struck the Breath out of his Body and Stounded him and the ax floe out of his hand about eight feet from him and he was In that position that he could not help him Self and Gleason Lifted the Log about one Inch and I Turnd his head it being buckled under his Body So that as he come (to) he could Jest help him Self So as to get out—hurt his Shoulder Some and Beat his Leg Black and Blue and give his whole Body a uni-vers (al) Shock.

June 1 Day Tusday Rany this morning till after Nine—went to work and about three o cloack Beat of by Rane and a good Deal of thunder but not Near—com home to our camp and Sett the girles to washing and Keep them washing till thare finger was Sore and the Bouys tended the Kittels with water—the first time of washing Since we Left home, our Linnings and wollens Look vary White but our muslings and cam-bricks we thot Not best to wash to Day becaze the weather looks Downt-full for Driing and we are going to move to morow and we thot it would make them yalow So that thay would not be fit to be Sean in the meat-ing hous.\*

2 Wensday Cloudy Loose Weather this morning Lowary all Day but we worked all Day on the Road and fitting muscatoes till Dusk—about Ten o the cloack a Bare came within few Road of our camp—all a sleep

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\*We have here an example of the Surveyor's humor.



but I, and I Let him come prity Near and waked the Dog thinking he might Tree him and he Stood and Snuffed a Spell and I Tuck the gun in my hand and the Dog Jumpt Into the Bruech (brush) about three Road and come back frited allmost to Death and yeald with his Brussels Stuck up and he Laramed (alarmed) all our camp and I Let him out and he folloed him of a Spell and com back againe glad he was alive and we had Noe Little Laff of our Suprize and the fear the dog Sustaned for a fue minits—we cleard the Road into our Township this Day.

3 Day Thusday Rany amost al Day but we movd about 2 mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile into our Town.

4 Friday old worek Broak 1 ax to Day.

5 Day Sattur Day I went into Town to grind Fosters Ax broack yesterday and the flyes bit me the worst I have ben bit Since I have ben in the woods—a woolf com and hould Round our camp and made much Rout amongus.

6 Day Sunday.

7 Day monday about 10 o the Clock Phipses Cannaday men come to us and thay Kooked thare Dinner at oure house and was bound home all harty and after we had Drunk a Little Brandy Toddy and Eat Diner to gather we parted. This after None I moved all our housing Stuff with our provition with a little help 2 mile.

8 Day Tusday this after Noon the Dog Kiled a pocopine and filled his mouth full of quiles and caused a good Deal of Truble to get them out of his mouth we tied his legs and gaged him and worked about an houre upon him and he was vary glad after it was over.

9 Day Wensday this Day cloudy afternoon Rany Knight and the wind Blue So that we was afraid to go to Sleep but Kept awake all Night amost for feare of being Kild by the Trees.

10 Day Thusday Traviled in to Lieut Livermoores for we was afraid to Stay in the woods any Longer the Trees fell so—cleard of about Noon and we Returnd again to camp.

11 Friday at work at the Road went in to our camp at Knight (Expected) whare Mr How had markd our Road from Winthrop.

12 Day Satturday Rany in the foorenoon afernoon at worek at the Road.

13 Day Sunday Set out to Wintrup 10 o the cloack Struck our Town Line In the Loar of Tyall somwar near whare it crosses a bever Dam and folod it about Two mile and Steard of E S E and Struck a pond and thoat it was great andresseoggen pond and steard of E S E and Struck Dead River about half after one and Still Steard our corse and Struck Wintrup North part of the Town one mr Earses (Sears'?) Improvement—Vary Rany and Struck this improvement about foure o the clock hindered by the Raine so that we Did not git to mr Hows till Knight.



14 Day monday set out at one of the clock to mark oure Road to poart Royal and at Knight campt by grait anderascoggin pond and as we was En camping we heard Something growling Like a bare and we went of from our camp and we found 2 cubs up on a Tree and I shot one of them and mr how Shoat the other and we had Som for brakefast and had a vary good brakefast.

Road finished to Day.

15 Day Tusday Set out this morning and Struck the River by fishes Island about Eleven o the cloack—1 (o'clock) our hands Washing up for hom.

16 Day wensday after Lieut Livermoores cattle that was runaway Steard of about 12 o the cloack Struck thare Tracks and follow of after them till Sun Set but could Not over take them our hands cutting a Road to the falls and campt with out Blanket or Victuals Next Day I got in Next Day.

17 Thusday at Eleven o the clock 24 hours without any victules Except one pan cake this afternoon packed up our things for marching home about the Sun Set foure miles on our Jorney Som Raine and thunder.

18 Fryday got into Mr Laines about the middle of the afternoon and Refreshed our Selves and Rested our Selves at Little andrew Soggen River.

19 Saturday crost the River and got to Mr Stinchfield about Eleven o the Clock and Refreshed ourselvs and Sot of for falmouth Traveled to Mr Winslows in North casko and Loged thare.

20 Sunday at falmouth afternoon went to church\* Quarterd at Mr Shattucks.

21 Day Monday and Looking out for a pasage found 2 Vesels Liakely to Saile in 2 or three Days but it happend that a Vesel from Canybeck fell in with the Land in the foog and put In to falmouth to fill water and we axadantly Se the Capt and agreed with him for a pasage and put our Stoares a board in about 15 minits and Sailed down the harbour but for want of wind we was oblige to come to an anker againe we Sailed at Sunsett and come to about Nine o the clock.

22 Day Tusday Lay wind bound and went a shoare againe—about five o the clock the wind com Round to the Norord and we com to Saile and went out of the harbour fare wind but Small.

23 wensday Still on our pasage Small wind but pleasant the Sun about an heure high thare com up a Small Squall Som thunder and Raine plasant Knight.

24 thusday this morning Round cape pan Beating all Day Small

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\*They probably heard Parson Smith preach.

Brease part of the Time Lashed to a vesell Becalmed about Ten o the clock got within the Light and Run up to gorges Island and it Died away calm and we Run on the Island but the Tide being flowing we got of Sone without any Damage—and com too above Long Island for want of winde about Day Light and Lay till the Next Tide.

25 Fryday about 2 o the clock come to toing in Leue (lieu) of coming to Saile for we had Noe wind and at fore o the clock we Landed our Bagage and Foster and I Set out for home and went to Lieut Livermoore of waltham about 10 o the clock In the Evening.

26 Saturday vary hot—and Traveled home—Vary hard Days work for me.

*JOURNAL of a second visit to Port Royal in 1773.*

August 23 Day\* To winthoop to attend Town meeting to Se if they would Lay out road to meat ours 29 Sunday 30th at Town meting 31 monday hom againe.

Sept. 3 Day 1773 To vew the Road Mr How markd to Se if I cold not Sheer the Swampy land But found Noe way Nor found Noe way to crose fishes Brook with a bridge.

4 Day to the Southard of the marks but found Noe way for the Road to goe Near the marks.

6 Day up fishes Brook and found it could Be pasd by a Bridge about 1 mile  $\frac{1}{2}$  from the River Struck of for Bever Brook and found whare it could be forded about 2 miles from the River.

7 Day marked from fishes Brook to Bever Dito and vewd to Se if the Road could come from fishes Brook to the River and found vary good Land for a Road.

8 Day went to Beaver Brook and markd E S E and Struck our Town Line about 3 miles from grate Andarsscoggen Pond and went to 30 mile River to Se if the Road could Not goe further to the E and North to Bring it Strait with my marks but found a vary Swamp.

9 Day Tuck a beach hill Near our Town Line and found it went up with a modret assent and Down with a modoret Desent and markd North about 2 miles to Beaver Brook and Struck my marks about half a mile to the west of our Town Line.

Octobr 5, 1773 to wintrup to Let out and See a Bout a Bridge.

6 Up to Mr Craigg Let out the Bridge to Mr Craigg Struck of west and By Southard and Struck Brags Lot.

7 Day home and vewed the Road with Mr How.

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\*Major Fish seems to have returned to Maine in August.

Recd of Capt Brown Mr whitmore Mr googe peirse commite to  
Phips Cannayday

4 axes

Markd S. W.

Recd at Poart Royal

2 Md Huds W

to take care of

1 Meat Tub

but not to

1 Butter Dito

hazard

2 Keggs Mkd A. B.

1 Box of Mr Ivory

Octobr ye 12d

1773

#### A MEMARANDUM FROM OXFORD TO POART ROYAL.

April 18 Day 1774 Sett out for Boston Dind at Grafton at Knight at  
waltham at Deacon Livermores.

19th to Boston to Look for a pasage Lodged at the Sign of the Lamb  
—Vary hard Thunder and Lightning.

20th found a pasage a Board of Capt John Campbell Sloop her Name  
the Polly Traveled up to waltham to Deacon Livermores and thared  
Lodged.

21 Thusday to Boston a bying Stores Lodged at the sign of the Lamb.

22d Bying Stores and waiting for a pasage.

23 Saturday got oure Stores aboard and a q. after 8 Eight in the  
Evining come to Sail.

24 Sunday maid wood Island and at Six o clock in the Evening Stode  
in for Seguin at 12 o the clock com to an anker in the mouth Kanebeck  
River at Knight.

25th Nine o the clock in the morning come to Saile the wind a head  
beat up the River about five mile the tide faileing us we come too.

26 Beat up the River to Long Reach Left the Sloop and went up the  
River with Mr Suel in his Boat Arived at Mr Agraves at ten o the clock  
at Knight at Pownalborough much vary Soar hands a Roing.

27 Road up the River against a very Swift freshet to Deacon Clarks  
Travelled to winthrup to hyer a Teame to fetch up our Stores hyerd Mr.  
Brag.

28 Back to Kenebeck River and up to Winthup again Lodged at Mr.  
Whiteonge (Whitings?).

29 to Mr Hous Set out to goe to Mr Fullers Towards our town mised  
the Right Road and went out of our way about one mile and then struck  
through the woods about 4 miles in order to Strike a bridge cald craiggs  
Bridge and Struck within Ten Rods of said bridge kiled one pattering  
on our march Encampt by fullers meadow Vary Rany Day Rany  
Knight Mr Willington Taken not well.

Saturday went to Shoe Mr Ballard our town Line we left Mr John Badcock with Mr Willington Vary Rany Returnd to our camp found Mr Willington Violently Seized with a pain in his head and much Distress at his Stummuch got him into Mr Braggs.

May ye 1st Sunday Rany went to Mr hows to Lodg. While I am now writting I heard credably that 4 men was Drowned at Versalborough Lieut Warring from pepperrell Deacon Browns Son of Concord the others unnone to me.

2d Day went to Mr. Hopkins after my Instrments Left behind in our chist Bought a vary (large?) pack, come to Mr Clmdlers (Chandlers) found Mr Willington moved from Mr Braggs to Mr Chandlers vary sick and Staid with him this Knight.

3 Day measured the Road from Mr Chandlers and markd every mile on the Tree that it come out against on the Tres the South Side of the Road found the Road to be 18 mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  wanting 13 Rod found our people campt whare 30 mile River Empties into grait Ammasoggen pond.

4 Day Set out with part of our Stores and crosed Ammascoggen Pond went Down Dead River to greait Ammascoggen River Land our Stores and fired 2 guns for a token that we had arived and with much Joy thay Recved the token and maid the best of thare way to us for they haud Not Eat any victules cooked with water.

5 Day Set out to Run a line to the west part of our town.

6 Day Surveying and Saw Some Ice in a back cove of our River Laid on the Bank by the freshet out of the Sun.

7 Day went up the River and found all things well at my chest and Deacon Livermore well at his camp.

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MINUTS OF THE SWAMP.—South End of the Town from Dead River West to Grait ammascog River 250 Rods Hard Land 200 Rods through Black Swamp 277 Rods Loe Land to the River.

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MINUTS of the Roads from the S. W. corner adjoineing Silvester Runing S 60 E from Sd corner 86 R Struck the Road.

## COPY OF ENTRIES IN MAJ. FISH'S JOURNAL.

Received of Mr Thomas Fish & william foster the sum of twelve shil-  
len Laful money for there Pasages from Boston to falmouth.

Pr Me

JOHN MARTIN.

Falmouth May ye 3th 1773.

June 28 Day 1773.

Mr. Eglz Gleason to cash paid Lieut Livermore	Old T. 3=17=6
June the 21d 1773 Willm Foster to cash paid him at falmouth	Old T. 6=15=0
June 29 1773 Paid for Mr David Mixr Board to Lieut Liver- more for three weaks and 1 Day	L. M. 1=2=0

WINTHROP Octr ye 18 1773.

E. Gleason to Cash	Old T. 2=9=6
Poark Shuger chease 1 Purs	
Novr 4th paid 13 Dollers E Gleason to wards his wages.	
Paid Willm Foster 9 Dollers his wages.	

Mr Ebn Ballard to cash paid Deacon Livermore for Tobaco	
June ye 28 1774	0=14=0

July 14 Day 1773. Reed of Lieut Elijah Livermore of Wal- tham to by Nales and hay seed	Old Tener 19=0=0
Bought of Mr Marshell of Boston 4 M 10d Nailes a 47=6	9=10=0
Bought of J Stevens of Winthrop 4 bushell of hay seed a 18	3=12=0
Bought of Mr Chandler 3 bushell of hay seed a 18	2=14=0
	<hr/> 6=16=0

Octr ye 15 Day 1773

Lieut Livermore Dr to order from me by David Mixer Law. money	7=19=6
Novembr 3d 1773 Settled the above acct.	



July 1773

Mr Icobod How Dr Winthrop To 5lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Chocolate 3= 0=6

Octr ye 7 to 1 gun 18=18=0

12 Cash paid Josiah Mixer 0= 6=0

Cash lent 0= 9=0

Octr ye 15 Day 1773 Recd the above of Mr How.

At Winthrop Abraham Merefield Dr to one Jacket old Tener 6=15=0

May ye 4d 1774 Abraham Merefield cr by Cash 5=10=0

Cash 5=5

the 3d Wensday In march 1774 Propriators meting at Mr Isaac Gleasons Waltham 10 the clock.

the 4th Wensday in In June 1774 meating of our propriators at Isaac Gleasons of Waltham.

December 14 D 1773 Due Mr Ep Balard if he has  $\frac{1}{2}$  Right 4= 3=0

Decm 29 gave Mr Daniel Phillips my Note for the sum of 2=16=8  
payable within one year.

#### NOTE ON THE COVER (INSIDE) OF MAJOR FISH'S JOURNAL.

Doct. Noas of Boston lives near funnel Hall prsebyjebscot Company.

#### MAY 1774.

#### NOTES OF AMMASOGGEN RIVER FROM BEVER BROOK ABREST LONG ISLAND 4 ROD FROM SOUTH END.

			R	D	R	
N	23	E	24	2	at	20
N	20	E	60	2	at	40
N	5	W	20	2	00	R 12
N	28	W	41	3		{ Island upper End { 17 Rod of ye 41 R
N	6	E	21	2	at	10
N	30	E	23			Falls

N	55	E	9	2	
N	14	E	33		
N	56	E	18	3	Fall white
N	10	E	8		
N	20	E	20	6	
N	10	W	25	4 at 12	
N	00		60		{ 5 at 85 3 51 6 60
N	10	W	54		{ 2 at 20 3 20 End of these Falls fishes
N	33	E	14	3	
N	30	E	6		
N	00		91		
N	15	E	54		Lot No 9 Bore S 82 W
N	37	E	40	8	
N	3	E	28	4	
N	23	E	34	8	
N	8	W	72	4	30
N	5	E	20	2	10
N	30	E	23	6	
N	12	W	42	6	
N	39	W	52		{ 5 20 6 20 7
N	70	W	26	2 10	
N	54	W	40	2	
N	64	W	88	2 20 2 40	
N	51	W	37		28 Struck the River
N	44	W	18		
N	35	W	44	2 20	
N	18	W	12		{ 4 20 5 40 6 80
N	8	E	143		
N	13	E	34		
N	18	E	132		{ 3 40 4 80 5
N	8	W	22		
N	10	E	41	34	
N	1	W	68	6 52 8	Corse struck over about 1 Rod
N	30	E	22		against Narrow pasage
N	13	E	34		
N	16	W	26		
N	12	E	6	3	Met Mr Sheppard a Surveying the River from the Town Line between Liverton and Phippses Cannaday

NOTES OF LIVERMORES POND IN LIVERTON MAY 1774 BEGAN AT  
MR WILLM BADCOCS LINE RUNNING N.

		R	Distance	
N	28	E 20	2	
N	2	W 64	4	
N	15	W 20		
N	25	W 24	D R R	
N	12	W 136	{	$\begin{matrix} 3 & 20 \\ 5 & 20 \\ 6 & 40 \\ 10 & 20 \\ 11 & 36 \end{matrix}$
N	31	W 44		
N	9	W 20	4	
N	20	W 60	14	
N	46	W 32		
N	24	W 24	2	
W	00	0 34	8 Rod to corner between	
S	18	W 13	155 & 156 Ngh	
S	11	E 70	after striking the Line	
S	1	E 14	at the N End of the pond	
S	13	E 17	15 from the pond at the end	
S	9	E 79	of 34° west	
S	25	E 43	{	$\begin{matrix} 5 & 60 \\ 7 & \\ 6 & 20 \\ 4 & 23 \end{matrix}$
S	36	E 60	12 40 West 5 R of sett	
S	00	0 30		
S	17	E 46	8 10	
S	00	0 27		
S	15	W 14		
S	12	E 19	to loting Line first mentioned	
			Acrost the Pond on said Line	
			S 87° 30 minutes E	
			N 1° 30 minutes W 12 Rod 6 Links	
			S 71° 30 minutes E	

## E

## SUNDRY EXTRACTS FROM THE PROPRIETARY RECORDS.

*Meeting November 3, 1773, at the house of Isaac Gleason, innholder in Waltham.*

Voted and chose Mr Thomas Fish to prosecute in behalf of the Proprietors to final Judgment and Execution (*Facultate substituendi*) any person or persons who shall commit trespass on said Township.

Voted that they will lay out the remainder of said Township and that they will lay out exclusive of what is drawn 3 Lotts of one hundred acres to each Right, and the remainder in equal parts to each Right.

Voted to choose a Committee of three persons to perform said service.

Voted and chose Dea<sup>a</sup> Elijah Livermore, Capt Ebenezer Learned and Mr Thomas Fish a committee for that purpose.

Voted that the Committee now chosen sort the lotts in an equal proportion to quality as possible so that each Proprietor draw his lots at one draught.

Voted that said Committee perform said service between the first day of next April and the first day of Nov<sup>r</sup> next.

Voted that they hire the Proprietors in said business provided they will work as reasonably seasonably and faithfully as others will.

Voted and granted a tax of forty eight shillings on each Right to defray the expenses of settling and laying out said Township.

Voted that one half of said tax be paid to the Treasurer at the next meeting of said Proprietors and the other half by the first day of next August.

Voted and granted Mr Isaac Gleasons account of the expenses of this meeting amounting to £2 14s 11d and order<sup>d</sup> the Treas<sup>r</sup> to pay it.

*Meeting at inn of Isaac Gleason, June 29, 1774.*

Voted to choose a committee to agree with some person or persons to build a Saw Mill and Grist Mill on said Propriety and to engage said person or persons 200 dollars and 100 acres of land they giving security to erect a Saw Mill this year and a Grist Mill next on said Township and to keep them in repair the space of fifteen years and to saw for the Proprietors for common price and grind for lawful profits.

Voted and chose Leonard Williams Esq<sup>r</sup> Deacon Elijah Livermore and Mr Elisha Harrington a committee for said purpose.

Voted and granted £4 to each of the ten first who shall settle families

in said Township and build a house there provided they settle there and build a house before the year 1776, and give security to dwell there five years.

*Meeting at the house of Micajah Gleason, innholder in Framingham, October 12, 1774.*

Voted that the Clerk be directed to record the bounds of the lots in said Township as they are or shall be returned by the Surveyors Eleazer Waters, Ephraim Ballard and Thomas Fish and with what Committees they perform each survey and that the clerk be directed to call upon Ephraim Ballard and Thomas Fish for a return of the bounds of the lots surveyed by them.

*At a meeting at the house of Capt. Isaac Gleason, innholder, Wednesday, March 3, 1779, it was "Voted and chose Leonard Williams Esq., Dea. Elijah Livermore and Mr Elisha Harrington a Committee to petition the Great and General Court for a further time to fulfil the conditions of the Grant of said township, the times having been such that it has been impossible to fulfil the same in the time allowed."*

This petition received a favorable answer.

*At a meeting Sept. 12, 1781, a motion was carried for a Committee of two to "view and report where there are proper places to build mills."*

*"Voted and chose Dea. Elijah Livermore and Major Thomas Fish a committee for said service."*

This is the last time that the name of Thomas Fish appears upon the proprietors' records.

*Meeting November 6, 1783.*

Voted that a committee be appointed to lay out and clear such roads to the inhabitants in said Township as shall be thought conducive to the good of said Propriety and repair the old way not to exceed thirty pound and lay their accounts before the Proprietors at their next meeting for their acceptance.

Voted and chose D<sup>a</sup> Elijah Livermore, Lieut Sam<sup>l</sup> Benjamin and Mr Daniel Holman a Committee therefor.

*Meeting at the house of Benjamin Bird, innholder in Waltham, January 13, 1790.*

Voted to choose a committee to prefer a Petition to the General Court obtain Grant of land for that part of the Township which by ascertaining the bounds between said Township and the town of Turner now falls into the town of Turner.

Voted and chose Dea<sup>a</sup> Elijah Livermore Leonard Williams Esq<sup>r</sup> and Daniel Holman a committee therefor.



## F

Copy of two receipts in the handwriting of, and signed by, Elijah Livermore, in the book in which the "Journal of 1772" was kept.

WALTHAM Jan<sup>y</sup> 19, 1756

Received of Mr. Daniel Harrington Six pound thirteen Shillings and four pence in part of a note

ELIJ LIVERMORE.

WALTHAM January 19, 1756

Then received of Nath<sup>l</sup> Livermore two pound in part of a note that is due to Sa<sup>m</sup> Livermore, Esq.

received by me

ELIJ LIVERMORE.

## G

## MEMORANDA OF CERTAIN DEEDS.

*Samuel Livermore, Leonard Williams, and Nathaniel Livermore*, Committee, etc., conveyed to *Thomas Fish*, cordwainer, of Oxford, in the County of Worcester, "one whole right or share in the township granted to Samuel Livermore and others June 11, 1771." This deed was dated November 11, 1772, and recorded in the Cumberland Registry, Vol. 9, p. 22.

*Jonas Ward*, of Worcester, releases to *Fish* Nov. 6, 1773, "one whole right or share in township &c I being one of the original grantees in said town and the House Lots in the first division of my said right in said township being No. 28." (Vol. 13, p. 415.)

November 24, 1773, *Thomas Fish*, of Oxford, conveyed to *William Watson*, of Oxford (Vol. 10, p. 438), one whole right or share in said township.

August 7, 1780, *Josiah Wyer*, of Liverton, yeoman, conveyed to *Thomas Fish*, of Liverton, gentleman, 50 acres half of 27th lot in the first division. This deed was acknowledged June 19, 1782, and recorded Vol. 13, p. 414, Cumberland Registry.

August 9, 1781, *Amasa Allen*, of Charlton, Worcester County, conveyed one hundred acres to the township, No. 9, 1st Division.

April 10, 1781, *Asa Hasseltine*, of Upton, Worcester County, conveyed to *Thomas Fish* lots 18 and 8, 1st Division, containing one hundred acres each.

Sept. 16, 1785, *Elijah Livermore* conveyed to *Wm. Bachelor*, of Liverton, 50 acres.

Oct. 1, 1785, *Elijah Livermore* conveyed to *Daniel Dailey* 50 acres, part of No. 11, east side of the river.

Oct. 13, 1785, *Same* conveyed to *Wm. Carver* lot 14, west side.

Oct. 14, 1785, *Elijah Livermore* conveyed to *Pelatihah Gibbs* lot 33, west side of the river.

## H

Names of the Representatives to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts and to the Legislature of the State of Maine from the first one after the organization of the town in 1795 to 1874.

Date of Election.	TO THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT.
1799	Elijah Livermore.
1800	Gen. David Learned.
1801	Gen. David Learned.
1802	Rev. Sylvanus Boardman.
1803	Dr. Cyrus Hamlin.
1804	No record made of any election.
1805	Voted not to send.
1806	Capt. Simeon Waters.
1807	Nathaniel Perley.
1808	Capt. Simeon Waters.
1809	Capt. Simeon Waters.
1810	Capt. Simeon Waters.
1811	William H. Brettun.
1812	William H. Brettun and Capt. Simeon Waters.
1813	William H. Brettun and Samuel Livermore.
1814	Capt. Simeon Waters and Israel Washburn.
1815	Capt. Simeon Waters and Israel Washburn.
1816	Capt. Simeon Waters and Ira Thompson.
1817	Voted not to send.
1818	Capt. Simeon Waters and Israel Washburn.
1819	Israel Washburn.

	TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.
1820	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1821	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1822	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1823	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1824	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1825	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1826	Thomas Chase, Jr.
1827	Dr. Benjamin Bradford.
1828	Dr. Benjamin Bradford.
1829	Dr. Benjamin Bradford.

1830	Charles Barrell.
1831	Dr. William Snow.
1832	Reuel Washburn.
1833	Reuel Washburn.
1834	Reuel Washburn.
1835	Reuel Washburn.
1836	Dr. Benjamin Bradford.
1837	Samuel B. Holt.
1838	Samuel B. Holt.
1839	Dr. Willard Kelsey.
1840	Dr. Willard Kelsey.
1841	Reuel Washburn.
1842	Dr. Samuel B. Morison.
1843	Isaac S. Daly.
1844	Dr. Samuel B. Morison.
1845	Isaac S. Daly.
1846	Rev. Philip Munger.
1847	Dr. Benjamin Bradford. <sup>1</sup>
1848	James Chase.
1849	Dr. William B. Small.
1850	Nathaniel Norcross.
1851	Nathaniel Norcross.
1852	Held over under the amended constitution.
1853	Gen. John B. Morrow, of Dixfield. <sup>2</sup>
1854	Elbridge G. Harlow, of Canton.
1855	Thomas C. Gurney, of Canton.
1856	Peter Trask, of Mexico.
1857	Orrison Rollins, of Livermore.
1858	Calvin Stanley, of Dixfield.
1859	Thomas C. Gurney, of Canton.
1860	Sewall M. Norton, of Livermore.
1861	John Monroe, of Livermore.
1862	Solon Chase, of Turner. <sup>3</sup>
1863	Solon Chase, of Turner.
1864	Charles W. Fuller, of Livermore.
1865	Daniel H. Kilbreth, of Livermore.

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<sup>1</sup>This election of Dr. Bradford was only made after fifteen different trials. The first voting was at the regular State election Sept. 14th, resulting in no choice. The town continued voting once or twice a month till the fifth day of July following, when Dr. B. was finally elected. It then required a *majority* of all the votes cast to elect.

<sup>2</sup>This year Livermore was classed with Canton, Dixfield, and Mexico as a representative district.

<sup>3</sup>This year Livermore was classed with Turner as a representative district.

1866	Philip Bradford, of Turner.
1867	Philip Bradford, of Turner.
1868	Albert C. Pray, of Livermore.
1870	Zebulon H. Bearce, of Turner.
1871	James Fish, of Turner.
1872	Rufus Prince, of Turner.
1873	James A. Cary, of Turner.
1874	Caleb Smith, of Livermore.

## I

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

(with the amounts subscribed) for the support of preaching in the Universalist Society in 1807.

Thomas Bryant.....	\$3.00	David Learned.....	\$5.00
Cornelius Holland.....	3.00	Israel Paul.....	2.00
Isaac King.....	1.00	Gideon Southworth.....	2.00
Samuel Beals.....	2.00	John Leavitt.....	2.00
Ezra Parker.....	2.00	John Griffeth, Jr.....	2.00
John Wormwell.....	2.00	Abel Delano.....	1.50
Joseph Horsley.....	5.00	John Griffeth.....	2.00
Daniel Child.....	3 00	David Morse.....	2.00
Asa Haskell.....	3.00	Isaac Hamlin.....	1.00
Joseph Mills.....	3.00	Rouse H. Leavitt.....	1.00
Henry Sawtelle.....	3.00	Jonathan Morse.....	3.00
Ephraim Griffeth.....	2.00	John Turner.....	1.00
William Cooper.....	2.00	Samuel Benjamin.....	4.00
Hezekiah Bryant.....	2.00	Jonathan Bryant.....	2.00
Simeon Waters.....	3.00	Jesse Stone.....	2.28
Samuel Atwood.....	5.00		

## J

## CATALOGUE OF SCHOLARS

In Livermore, made by Benjamin Foster. Mr. Foster was a popular and successful teacher of schools in Livermore from 1806 to 1810 or 1811. For which of these years the subjoined list was made does not appear.

Allen Eben.  
 Abbot Hull.  
 Abbot Bill.  
 Abbot Elizabeth.  
 Abbot Bethiah.  
 Abbot Anna.  
 Abbot Polly.  
 Basford Reuben.  
 Basford Nabby.  
 Basford Anna.  
 Boardman Sally.  
 Boardman George.  
 Boardman Holmes.  
 Bond Hannah.  
 Bigelow Polly.  
 Bigelow Eliza.  
 Bigelow Caroline.  
 Barton Asa.  
 Barton Catherine.  
 Barton Sally.  
 Barton Eunice.  
 Barton Aaron.  
 Benjamin William.  
 Benjamin Nathaniel.  
 Benjamin Betsy.  
 Benjamin Patty.  
 Benjamin Polly.  
 Benjamin David.  
 Benjamin Charles.  
 Benjamin Elisha.  
 Benjamin Ruth.  
 Basford Ebenezer.  
 Basford Joanna.  
 Basford Mercy.

Blanchard James.  
 Beals Jennet.  
 Beals Olive.  
 Britton William.  
 Bartlett Cyrus.  
 Bartlett Nathan.  
 Billings Abijah.  
 Billings Munro.  
 Commins Sally.  
 Commins Lucy.  
 Commins Asenath.  
 Cooper Sally.  
 Cooper Sukey.  
 Cooper Polly.  
 Chase Betsy.  
 Chase Nabby.  
 Chase Charles T.  
 Chase Lydia.  
 Chase Olive.  
 Cochran William.  
 Cochran Nancy.  
 Cochran Stephen.  
 Carver Eleazer.  
 Child Lewis W.  
 Child Joseph.  
 Child True.  
 Child Elisha.  
 Clark William.  
 Clark Samuel.  
 Clark Mary.  
 Chase Munro.  
 Chase Sarson.  
 Chase Jane.  
 Chase Mary.



Child Manson.  
 Child Bloe.  
 Clark Lydia.  
 Dolbier Polly.  
 Dennett Moses.  
 Dennett Nabby.  
 Delano John.  
 Delano Jabez.  
 Delano Samuel.  
 Edes Phebe.  
 Edes Eliza.  
 Edes Maria.  
 Edes Nabby.  
 French Betsy.  
 French Sally.  
 Fuller Philenia.  
 Fuller Hannah.  
 Fuller Anna.  
 Fuller Betsy.  
 Fuller Jesse Lee.  
 Fuller Orin.  
 Fuller Samuel.  
 Foster Aseuth.  
 Fuller Nabby.  
 French Rebecca.  
 Fuller Rebecca.  
 Fuller Sally.  
 Fuller Ruth.  
 Gibbs Patty.  
 Goding Rhoda.  
 Goding Hannah.  
 Goding Zebulon.  
 Griffin Obed.  
 Griffin Hezekiah.  
 Griffin Sally.  
 Griffin Betsy.  
 Hathaway William.  
 Hubbard Nathaniel.  
 Haskell Hezekiah.  
 Haskell Polly.  
 Holman Dolly.  
 Holman Samuel.  
 Holman Daniel.  
 Hathaway Luther.  
 Hathaway Patience.  
 Hathaway Eben.  
 Hersey Mary.

Hersey Samuel.  
 Hersey Eliza.  
 Hersey Isaac.  
 Hersey William.  
 Hurd Polly.  
 Hurd Betsy.  
 Hurd John.  
 Hurd Hannah.  
 Hains Francis.  
 Hains Jerusha.  
 Hains Peter.  
 Hains Hannah.  
 Hains Henry.  
 Hains Henry.  
 Hains Rossetta.  
 Holmes Clark.  
 Hamlin Anna.  
 Hamlin Greene.  
 Jackson Nancy.  
 Judkins Fanny.  
 Judkins Asa.  
 Judkins Anna.  
 Judkins Hannah.  
 Judkins Patty.  
 Kenny Maria.  
 Kimball Jane.  
 Kenny Rachel.  
 Kenny Elisha.  
 Livermore Granville.  
 Livermore Hannah.  
 Livermore Eliza.  
 Livermore Elijah.  
 Learned Samuel.  
 Learned Charles.  
 Learned Maria.  
 Lovel Luther.  
 Leavitt Myloza.  
 Leavitt Sukey.  
 Learned Edward.  
 Leadbetter Luther.  
 Leadbetter Thomas.  
 Leadbetter Charles.  
 Leadbetter Huldah.  
 Mayhew Eliza.  
 Mayhew Phebe.  
 More Sally.  
 Merrill Eunice.

Merrill Joseph.  
 Merrill Silas.  
 Merrill Richard.  
 Monroe Sally.  
 Monroe Luda.  
 Monroe Hannah.  
 Monroe Nathan.  
 Monroe Isaac.  
 Merrill Salome.  
 Mills Sally.  
 Mills Persis.  
 Mills Appy.  
 Mills Julia.  
 Mills Lewis.  
 Morrison Cybil.  
 Norton Sukey.  
 Norton Jones.  
 Norton Jethro.  
 Norton Mary.  
 Norton Nabby.  
 Norton Ira.  
 Norton Patty.  
 Norton Moses.  
 Norton James.  
 Norton Tristram.  
 Philbrick Hannah.  
 Philbrick Jane.  
 Philbrick Eliza.  
 Philbrick Betsy.  
 Philbrick Charlotte.  
 Philbrick Harriet.  
 Philbrick Eunice.  
 Philbrick Anna.  
 Philbrick Thomas.  
 Philbrick Stephen.  
 Philbrick Maria.  
 Pratt Sally.  
 Pitts Polly.  
 Pitts Anna.  
 Pierpont Robert.  
 Pierpont George.  
 Pierpont Elijah.  
 Pratt Lucy.  
 Parker Benjamin.  
 Parker Jesse.  
 Parker Lucy.  
 Parker Rupanna.

Parker Nancy.  
 Parker Clarissa.  
 Packard Alanson.  
 Packard Sylvanus.  
 Parker Simon.  
 Packard Jerusha.  
 Paul Phebe.  
 Paul Ellis.  
 Paul Olive.  
 Rowell Betsy.  
 Rowell Bulia.  
 Rowell Abijah.  
 Reed Lucinda.  
 Reed Phillips.  
 Rose Zebedee.  
 Rose Church.  
 Randall Samuel.  
 Randall Mary.  
 Randall Joshua.  
 Randall Asa.  
 Stevens Clarissa.  
 Stevens Hannah.  
 Stevens Nabby.  
 Stevens Wealthy.  
 Stevens Markwell.  
 Stafford Moses.  
 Stone Sally.  
 Stone William.  
 Stacy Dolly.  
 Stacy William.  
 Stacy Hiram.  
 Stacy Sukey.  
 Strickland John.  
 Strickland Isaac.  
 Strickland Hastings.  
 Strickland Poily.  
 Sawtelle Lavinia.  
 Sawtelle Elmira.  
 Sawtelle Nathan.  
 Sawtelle Joanna.  
 Sawtelle Harriet.  
 Sawin Patty.  
 Sawin Samuel.  
 Sawin Rebecca.  
 Sawin Daniel.  
 Sawin John.  
 Sawin Abijah.

Sawin Polly.  
 Thompson Roxanna.  
 Turner Nabby.  
 Turner Persis.  
 Turner Arethusa.  
 Winter Olive.  
 Wyman Sally.  
 Wyman Eliza.  
 Wyman Witham.  
 Wyman Sukey.  
 Wyman Thomas.  
 Wing Mary.  
 Wing Susanna.  
 Wing Daniel.  
 Wing William.  
 Wing Emory.  
 Wing Samuel.  
 Wyer Diana.  
 Wyer William.  
 Wyer Sally.

Wyer George.  
 Woodbury Polly.  
 Woodbury Asa.  
 Waters Eliza.  
 Warren Aurelia.  
 Wing Hannah.  
 Washburn Cynthia.  
 Washburn Olive.  
 Washburn Abner W.  
 Wyman Peter.  
 Whitman Freeclove.  
 Whitman Snow.  
 York Gideon.  
 York Shadrach.  
 York Rachel.  
 Young Jacob.  
 Young Moses.  
 Young Aaron.  
 Young William.

## LIVERMORE SCHOOL, 1810, EAST SIDE.

Abbot Hall.  
 Abbot Bill.  
 Abbot Elizabeth.  
 Abbot Bethiah.  
 Abbot Anna.  
 Abbot Polly.  
 Abbot Rachel.  
 Bomp Zephaniah.  
 Benjamin Nathaniel.  
 Benjamin Patty.  
 Benjamin David.  
 Benjamin Polly.  
 Benjamin Charles.  
 Benjamin Elisha.  
 Benjamin Ruth.  
 Black William.  
 Basford Ebenezer.  
 Basford Johanna.  
 Basford Mercy.  
 Basford Elvira.  
 Barton Asa.  
 Barton Katherine.  
 Barton Sally.

Barton Eunice.  
 Barton Aaron.  
 Barton Lavinia.  
 Chandler Belinda.  
 Chandler Polly.  
 Chandler Dudley.  
 Clark Oliver.  
 Dutton Thomas.  
 Eastman Caleb.  
 Fuller Philena.  
 Fuller Hannah.  
 Fuller Anna.  
 Fuller Betsy.  
 Fuller Jesse Lee.  
 Fuller Selah.  
 Fuller Orin.  
 Fuller Samuel.  
 Fuller John.  
 Foster Asenath.  
 Fellows Benjamin.  
 Fellows Stephen.  
 Hobbs Jonathan.  
 Hains Francis.

Hains Jerusha.	Morrison Cybil.
Hains Hannah.	Morrison Ruth.
Hains Peter.	Pillsbury Eben.
Hains Henry.	Randall Samuel.
Hains Arabella.	Randall Joshua.
Hains Harvey.	Randall Asa.
Hains Rosella.	Swift Sally.
Judkins Lavinia.	Whitaker Stuart.
Judkins Asa.	Washburn Cynthia.
Judkins Hannah.	Washburn A. Waterman.
Judkins Polly.	Wynman Daniel.
Judkins Anna.	York Rachel.
Judkins Lucy.	York Gideon.
Leadbetter Thomas.	York Shadrach.
Leadbetter Charles.	Young Aaron.
Leadbetter Huldah.	Young William.
Leadbetter Benjamin.	Young Joshua.
Morrill Elijah.	

The spelling of the names, though not in all cases according to the usage of the parties themselves, stands as written by Mr. Foster.

## K

### AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF CAPT. DAVID HINKLEY, THE CENTENARIAN.

Samuel Hinkley and wife, Sarah, with four children came, in 1634, from Tenterden, Kent, England, in ship "Hercules;" settled at Scituate with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Lothrop. Finally settled in Barnstable, 1638-9; was father of Thomas, who was Governor of New Plymouth eleven years to the time when that colony was united with Massachusetts.

Thomas—married Mary Richards and Mary Glover.

Samuel— " Sarah Pope.

Samuel— " Mary Freeman.

Shubael\*— " Mary Smith.

Thomas— " Deborah Mitchell, Mary Taylor.

David, born in Georgetown January 8, 1766.

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\*Shubael, the grandfather of David, moved from Cape Cod and settled in Georgetown, Me. His wife was a native of York, Me.

## L

By the favor of Z. K. Harmon, Esq., of Portland, the following lists of officers and soldiers of the militia from Livermore, who went to the defence of that town in the war of 1812, are given.

In the war of 1812-14, when the State militia were called out for defence of the sea-coast towns, two companies were called out from this town and marched to Portland for the defence of that place. These companies were commanded by Capts. Elias Morse and William Morison and were attached to Lieut. Col. Samuel Holland's regiment. A copy of Col. Holland's staff roll is given below; those marked with a \* were from Livermore:

Samuel Holland, <i>Lieut. Col.</i>	*John Briggs, <i>Paymaster.</i>
Moses Stone, <i>Major.</i>	Cornelius Holland, <i>Surgeon.</i>
*Joshua Soule, † <i>Chaplain.</i>	Ebenezer Ellis, <i>Sergeant Major.</i>
*James Chase, <i>Adjutant.</i>	Daniel Austin, <i>Quartermaster Sergt.</i>
*Henry Wood, <i>Quartermaster.</i>	John Hearsey, <i>Drum Major.</i>

When the militia had been in the service at Portland about two weeks, not much prospect for a fight appearing, the three Oxford County regiments were consolidated into one, which regiment was commanded by Col. William Ryerson and continued in service from Sept. 25, to Nov. 5, 1814. The following are the Livermore men who served under Col. Holland 14th to 24th Sept., and also under Col. Ryerson 25th Sept., to 5th Nov., 1814.

## CAPTAIN MORSE'S COMPANY.

	<i>Privates.</i>
Elias Morse, <i>Captain.</i>	Samuel Ames.
Henry Aldrich, <i>Ensign.</i>	Lucius Andrews.
Nathaniel Soper, <i>Sergeant.</i>	Lescom Andrews.
Thomas Haskell, “	John Bigelow.
Daniel Child, “	Samuel Beals.
—— Hardwick, “	Luther Beals.
John Fisher, <i>Corporal.</i>	Samuel Boothby.
John Hayes, “	Thomas Bryant.
John Griffith, “	Simeon Brown.
Bradish Turner, “	George Chandler.
Nezer Bailey, <i>Musician.</i>	Joshua Campbell.
Seth Ballou, “	

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†Afterwards Bishop Soule.



Didymus Edgecomb.  
 Warren Dailey.  
 Daniel Edgecomb.  
 Joseph Foss.  
 Elijah Fisher.  
 Grinfill Fisher.  
 Seth Foster.  
 Samuel Fuller.  
 Daniel Graffam.  
 Eli Hathaway.  
 Josiah Hobbs.  
 Joseph Jackson.  
 Stephen Jones.  
 Oris Morse.

Luther Lovewell.  
 David Morse, Jr.  
 Jonathan Merrill.  
 Simeon Putnam.  
 Paul Robinson.  
 David Rich.  
 John Strickland.  
 Daniel Safford.  
 John Safford.  
 Gad Soper.  
 Alexander Soper.  
 William Saunders.  
 Abijah Sawin, Jr.  
 James Starbird.

The following were Livermore soldiers who served after the draft from Sept. 25, to Nov. 5, 1814.

Elias Morse, *Captain*.  
 Henry Aldrich, *Ensign*.  
 John Griffith, *Corporal*.

*Privates.*

Lucius Andrews.  
 Luther Beals.  
 Simeon Brown.  
 Elijah Fisher.  
 Daniel Edgecomb.

Daniel Graffam.  
 Eli Hathaway.  
 Joseph Jackson.  
 Luther Lovewell.  
 David Morse, Jr.  
 David Rich.  
 James Starbird.  
 Alexander Soper.

CAPTAIN MORISON'S COMPANY.

William Morison, *Captain*.  
 Thomas Davis, *Lieutenant*.  
 Billy Benjamin, *Ensign*.  
 Alden Wellington, *Sergeant*.  
 Martin Farrington, "  
 Obed Wing, "  
 Timothy Eastman, "  
 Francis F. Haynes, *Musician*.  
 Daniel Dolley, "  
 John Clark, *Corporal*.  
 Samuel Randall, "  
 Nehemiah Knowles, "  
 Jacob Lovejoy, "

*Privates.*

Datus T. Allen.  
 Ebenezer Burgess.  
 Charles Benjamin.  
 David Bartlett.  
 Samuel Burgess.  
 Amos Carver.  
 Samuel Dunn.  
 Stephen Dutton.  
 Benjamin Farrington.  
 Abraham Fuller.  
 Stephen Freeman.  
 John Hodgdon.

Samuel C. Hodgdon.  
 Abraham Hodgdon.  
 Paul Hammond.  
 Amos Hobbs.  
 Thomas Leadbetter.  
 Oliver S. Lyford.  
 Samuel Lyford.  
 Joseph Lyford.  
 Jonathan Libby.  
 Joseph Morrill.  
 Elijah Morrill.  
 Jeremiah Knox.  
 Simeon Norris.  
 William Norris.

Samuel Norris.  
 Moses Page.  
 Edmund Phillips.  
 Nace Smith.  
 William Smith.  
 William Stinchfield.  
 Ebenezer Tanner.  
 John Wyman.  
 Elijah Wellington.  
 Adam Wilbur.  
 Lewis White.  
 Geo. Walker.  
 Moses Young.  
 Moses Young, Jr.

The following were Livermore soldiers who served after the draft from Sept. 25, to Nov. 5, 1814.

William Morison, *Captain*.  
 Thomas Davis, *Lieutenant*.  
 Alden Wellington, *Sergeant*.  
 John Clark, *Corporal*.  
 Jacob Lovejoy, "  
 Francis F. Haynes, *Musician*.

*Privates.*

Datus T. Allen.  
 David Bartlett.  
 Ebenezer Burgess.

Amos Carver.  
 Didymus C. Edgecomb.  
 Abraham Fuller.  
 Abraham Hodgdon.  
 Thomas Leadbetter.  
 Samuel Lyford.  
 Joseph Morrill.  
 Elijah Morrill.  
 Edmund Phillips.  
 Elijah Wellington.  
 Moses Young, Jr.

There were a large number of Livermore men who enlisted into the United States army for one year and during the war, and served in the 34th and 45th Regiments of Infantry, whose names cannot now be obtained to insert in this work.

## M

## NAMES OF SOLDIERS FROM LIVERMORE IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

*First Cavalry.*

- 1 Doble William, Oct 31, 1861.
- 2 Hutchins Joseph F., " " "
- 3 Russell Alonzo P., " " "
- 4 Ricker Milton F., Dec. 10, 1863.
- 5 Ripley Henry W., " " " Died at New Orleans July 1st.
- 6 Atwood James N., " 22, "
- 7 Dunn Daniel D., " 24, "

*Infantry, 1st Regiment.*

- 8 Fuller George H., July 28, 1863.
- 9 Hodgdon George F., Jan. 23, 1864. Wounded in action.

*3d Regiment.*

- 10 Harris Charles, July 16, 1861.

*4th Regiment.*

- 11 Brown William L., Aug. 20, 1863.
- 12 Dyer Adoniram L., July 24, 1863. Died at Brandy Station.

*8th Regiment.*

- 13 Strickland Lee Col., Sept. 7, 1861. Resigned Dec. 13, 1861.
- 14 Jones Eben M., Feb. 29, 1862.
- 15 Monroe Chas. F., Sept. 7, 1861. Wounded June 3, died June 6.
- 16 Shurtleff Sylvan G., June 1, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant.
- 17 Kilbreth Leander L., " 4, " " Sergeant.
- 18 Goding Emulous L., Sept. 7, 1861.
- 19 Mitchell George W., Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted Sergeant.
- 20 Ricker Wesley, Sept. 7, 1861.
- 21 Wyer Charles L., Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded in battle Aug. 17th.
- 22 Ross Daniel W., " " "
- 23 Beekler William, July 29, 1863.
- 24 Niles Timothy B.
- 25 Strickland Aug. II., Q. M., Sept. 9, 1861. Resigned Apr. 29, 1862.
- 26 Timberlake W. H., 2d Lieut., Sept. 7, 1861. Res. Dec. 31, 1861.
- 27 Waterman Louis A., 2d Lieut., Jan. 23, 1865. Dis. Jan. 18, 1866.
- 28 Ridley Jonathan, Feb. 29, 1864. Promoted Corporal.
- 29 Stevens LeRoy, Sept. 7, 1861. Killed at Gettysburg.
- 30 Quinby Edwin F., Sept. 7, 1861. Died at Port Royal 1862.

*9th Regiment.*

31 Harvard Stillman, Sept. 23, 1864.

32 Sweetser Fred. B., " 24, "

*10th Regiment.*

33 Putnam John A., Aug. 14, 1864.

*12th Regiment.*

34 Childs Henry O., Feb. 7, 1865.

*14th Regiment.*

35 Morse Eliphalet C., Jan. 1, 1864. Killed in battle.

*15th Regiment.*

36 Brown Benjamin F., Dec. 20, 1861.

37 Pearson Edward, Jan. 25, 1864.

*16th Regiment.*

38 Smith James C., Oct. 3, 1861.

39 Allen Jonathan, July 31, 1863.

40 Bartlett Nathan, Jr., Aug. 14, 1862. Died in Libby Prison.

41 Allen Charles W., " 20, "

*19th Regiment.*

42 Campbell Augustus, Aug. 18, 1863.

*20th Regiment.*

43 Pray A. C., Sergeant Major, Aug. 29, 1862.

44 Morrill William W., Aug. 9, 1862. Killed in battle May St.

45 Thompson Arad, Aug. 29, 1862. Promoted Lieutenant.

46 Neal George D., " " "

47 Brown Edward R., " " "

48 Drake Elisha O., " " "

49 Pratt Sereah M., " " "

50 Smith Seba, " " "

51 Williams Philip, Jr., " " "

*23d Regiment.*

52 Nash James T., Captain, Oct. 17, 1862.

*29th Regiment.*

53 Leavitt Volney, Sept. 16, 1864. Killed in battle.

54 Childs Marshall W., " " " Wounded.

55 Ellis Charles F., " " "

56 Nash Leonard F., " " " Wounded and died.

57 Wyman Henry A., Dec. 12, 1863.

*30th Regiment.*

58	Barrows Cyrus M.,	Sergeant,	Dec. 15, 1863.	
59	Robins George W.,	"	" " "	"
60	Goding William H. H.,		Dec. 15, 1863.	
61	Harrington Charles H.,	"	" " "	
62	Brown Francis S.,	"	" " "	
63	Fuller Isaac D.,	"	" " "	
64	Keith Charles W.,	"	" " "	
65	Merrill Roscoe F.,	"	" " "	Promoted Corporal.
66	Moore William S.,	"	" " "	" "
67	Norton Alden L.,	"	" " "	
68	Rollins George F.,	"	" " "	
69	Vining Llewellyn C.,	"	" " "	
70	Casey John,	"	28, "	
71	Coolidge George H.,	"	" " "	
72	Fernald Philemon H.,	"	" " "	
73	Roberts Frank,	"	15, "	Died in prison.

*31st Regiment.*

74	Battles Caleb,	March 10, 1864.	
75	Beckler John W.,	" 23, "	
76	Morse Loren W.,	" " "	
77	Morse Elias A.,	" " "	
78	Norton Hebron,	" " "	
79	Pratt Thomas M.,	" 11, "	
80	Edgecomb Alonzo D.,	April 2, 1864.	
81	Merrill Henry R.,	" " "	
82	Taylor Israel C.,	" " "	
83	Winslow Gilbert,	" " "	Wounded.
84	Rose George V.,	" 16, "	

*32d Regiment.*

85	Cole Charles E.,	March 23, 1864.	
86	Rose Henry B.,	" " "	Killed on picket.
87	Atwood Charles H.,	" " "	
88	Morse Charles,	" " "	
89	Gibbs Charles,	April 2, 1864.	Wounded.
90	Bigelow John W.,	" " "	
91	Irving Samuel P.,	April 14, 1865.	

*Fourth Battery.*

92	Goding Martin,	Dec. 19, 1864.
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*First Veterans.*

93	Emery Ira,	March 1, 1864.
94	Fuller George H.,	July 28, 1864.



## N.

## ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, ERRATA.

Dea. Elijah Livermore married (1st) Dinah Harrington, bap. May 20, 1733; she died Sept. 30, 1759: and he married (2d) April 6, 1762, Hannah Clarke, b. in Newton, January 14, 1740, dau. of Capt. John Clarke; she died March 17, 1827.

In the list of "heads of families" in 1789, given on page 9, the name of "Graves" appears. *Henry Grevy*, the Hessian soldier, is undoubtedly the person there referred to.

Accounts in reference to Major Fish's last visit to Winthrop are conflicting. Mr. Chase (p. 106) says he had been to Winthrop a few weeks, working as a shoemaker, and paying attentions to the young woman who was soon to be his wife.

While it will be entirely safe to depend upon Mr. Chase in respect to the circumstances of the death of the Major, and to all matters that transpired at Livermore, it is highly probable that the Winthrop accounts, relating to his departure on his return to Livermore, are correct. These accounts are to the following effect:

Mr. Z. A. Marrow, of Winthrop, understood to be a relative of Miss Betsey Marrow, the affianced of Maj. Fish, writes—

"He" Major Fish, "left the house of Mr. Nathaniel Fairbanks, of Pond-town, now Winthrop, with two sides of leather, about three o'clock in the afternoon for Port Royal, now Livermore. There were no roads at that time and only spotted trees for a guide. It is said that he perished near the Androscoggin River, within one mile of his home."

C. Fairbanks, of Winthrop, writes the *Lewiston Journal*, April, 1874—

"My father, Nathaniel Fairbanks, was one of the first settlers of Winthrop. He built a tannery two miles east of Winthrop village in 1778, the first tannery, I think, in Kennebec County. There was no road from Winthrop village except a spotted line, as it was called, from Winthrop to Livermore. Major Thomas Fish came to my father's house from Livermore in those days for half a side each of sole and upper leather. He arrived at 3 P. M. The snow was knee-deep and the weather cold. It was in January, I think, between the years 1781 and 1783. Major Fish was asked to remain all night, but declined, saying he must return home that night. He left for Livermore, but perished of cold and fatigue, when near his home."

Betsey Marrow, to whom Major Fish was engaged to be married, became the wife of Jonas Stevens, of Winthrop, where she lived and died.

The wife of Major Fish was Naomi Mixer, of Sutton, Worcester

County, Mass. The records of Oxford, in the same county, where Major Fish resided, show the following entries:

“Thomas Fish, of Oxford, and Naomi Mixer, of Sutton, were married in Oxford, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1767, by the Rev. Joseph Bowman.”

“Ruth, daughter of Thomas Fish and Naomi his wife, was born the 5th day of December, A. D. 1768.” It is understood that there were two children of this marriage, but the Oxford records indicate that one only was born in that town.

It will be remembered that Major Fish in his journal speaks of “father Mixer,” who was with him in 1773. Previous to the return of the Major to Livermore in 1780-81, Mrs. Fish had died.

NATHAN WELLINGTON, of East Livermore, who has been dead several years, owned the farm on which his father, Lieut. Elijah Wellington, settled. The farm is still in possession of the family.

HARTWELL BAKER, JOHN, ROBERT, and HANSON HAYES, were among the early farmers in the center of the town.

FRANCIS MORRILL was a blacksmith, whose shop was at Fuller’s Mills, near half a century ago. He became a Methodist clergyman.

JOSHUA CAMPBELL, from Raynham, planted himself on the river above the Turner line, about 1800.

ISAAC FULLER, whose farm was on the southerly slope of Fuller’s hill, so called, in the westerly part of the town, moved from Kingston, Mass., a great many years ago. His children were Asa, Ira, Woodman, Rebecca, Ruth, Sarah, and Lura. Ira resides in Phillips, Me. Woodman, and Lura, who married S. W. Phillips, live in this town. The others are dead.

JOSEPH, and his sons, RICHARD, BENJAMIN, AND JONATHAN, MERRILL were farmers on the west side of the river. The name is still represented in town. The late Ambrose Merrill, of Hallowell, was a son of the last-named.

GEORGE O. CHICKERING lives on the south road, whither he removed some years ago from the west part of the town. He had a brother, Zachariah, who has been dead many years. Mr. Chickering is believed to be the oldest man now residing in Livermore, being 93 years old.

COL. WM. MORISON and his brothers, ROBERT and JAMES, moved to the east side early in the century. The first two settled in Sebec about fifty years ago, but James remained in East Livermore, where his sons, Cyrus and Haines L., reside. He died October 18, 1867, aged 86½ years.

WEST ROBINSON had a farm under Fuller’s hill, on the east side. He

died about 1846. His children were Cyrus, Clarinda, Olive, West, Chandler, Hannah, and Albion.

PEREZ HOWARD, whose home was on the northerly side of Lovewell's hill, next to the farm now owned by Abijah Childs, was a native of Bridgewater, Mass. His children were Perez (who was a teacher in Carlisle, Pa.), Charles, Stillman, and Leonard. Charles and Leonard went to Piscataquis county.

AMOS PERLEY settled in the West Robinson neighborhood, and afterwards moved to Canton, where he died. He was from Winthrop. His children were Zenas, Mary Ann (who married Allen Monroe), Martha Drew, and Sarah Smith.

ASA FRANCIS, whose residence was midway from Sanders corner to the village, was from Minot, Me. His children were Olive (who married A. B. Barton, Esq., of Minneapolis, Minn.), Lewis, and Benjamin and David, twins. He died about 1865.

JAMES HORSLEY was a neighbor to Mr. Francis. He migrated from New Hampshire over seventy years ago, and died in Livermore in 1845. His children were Eliza, Caroline (both of whom were married and left town), and John, an inhabitant of Dixfield.

Lieut. ISRAEL PAUL's farm was on the eastern bank of Brettun's Pond. He was from Berkeley, Mass., and settled in Livermore about three-quarters of a century ago. He had two sons, John and Barzillai, both of whom are dead. Of the daughters who grew up, one married John Sanders, one James Horsley, one ——— Quinby, of Turner, and one Thomas Coolidge; the last two are now living.

MEDAD and NATHAN SAWTELLE were farmers in town. Medad moved to Quincy, Ill., a long time ago. Nathan settled in Livermore, where he died Oct. 27, 1872.

BENJAMIN, DANIEL, and DIDYMUS EDGECOMB were from the county of York. They settled near the center of the town, in the Meserve neighborhood. JOSEPH MESERVE, a native of Falmouth, Me., was a farmer. He had four children,—Mary, who married Stearns Gibbs; Joseph M., who married Martha Coolidge, was a lawyer of great promise, and died young, in Augusta, some eight or ten years ago; and Maria and Abby, both of whom are dead.

EBEN KEITH came from Raynham to Livermore towards the close of the last century, and was a farmer. His son, MARTIN KEITH, has a good farm on the road from South Livermore to Strickland's ferry.

Page 9. Jonathan, not Josiah, Norcross was the father of the first male child born in Livermore. Jonathan Norcross married, April 15, 1760, Martha Springer. They were from Georgetown, Me.

Page 21. In the last two lines of this page, read "Cutting Clarke was a brother of Hannah Clarke, Dea. Livermore's second wife."

Page 32. Line 13, for "in the former town," read "in Livermore."

Page 35. It was *Nathan*, and not *Isaac*, Monroe, who was drowned in Bartlett's pond.

Page 36. In the notice of Major Joseph Mills, *Hiram* Briggs should take the place of *Daniel* Briggs.

Page 39. In notice of Henry Grevy substitute "resided" for "lived."

Page 41. Line 23 should read "placing in the boy's hand a silver coin," etc.

Page 44. For "mill," in 9th line, read "fulling mill."

Page 45. Line 15, read "who possessed something of the humor of 'Artemus Ward.'"

Page 46. In the next to the last line, read "it" for "this profession."

Page 50. It was *Hiram* A. Pitts who married Lenora Horsley.

Page 51. Read "There were a fulling mill and carding machine at the falls from an early day."

Page 55. In 22d line strike out the word "alone."

Page 64. 3d line, for "Watertown" read "Waltham."

Page 149. From 1820 the figures indicate the years of "service," and not of "election," of the Representatives.

Representative elected in 1867 was S. G. Shurtleff, and not Philip Bradford.

John Sanders was a member of the 23d Regiment.

# INDEX.

- ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER... 90  
 Androscoggin Railroad... 91  
 Alma Mater, my... 96  
 Additions... 163  
 Aldrich, Henry... 73, 103  
   Family of... 50  
 Allen, Elizabeth Akers... 28, 118  
 Ames, Samuel... 21  
 Atwood, Samuel... 63, 72  
   Family of... 35  
 Atwood, Rev. Hezekiah... 70
- BAPTISTS... 64, 65, 69  
 Broad Church... 84  
 Bridges... 99  
 Blacksmiths... 46  
 Ballard—Thomas Fish... 118  
 Badocock, George... 6, 126  
 Badlew, ——— 9  
 Bailey, Rev. S. B... 71  
 Baker, Hartwell... 164  
 Ballou, Seth... 50, 103  
 Barton, Asa... 28  
 Barton, Aaron... 72  
 Barnes, Rev. Thomas... 65, 72  
 Barrell, Charles... 28, 69  
 Barnard, Dr... 85  
 Baker, Charles J... 42, 72  
 Baker, Hartwell... 164  
 Bartlett, Asa... 104  
   Family of... 39  
 Bartlett, Nathan... 47  
 Bates, Rev. George... 47  
   39, 59, 60, 73, 74  
 Beals, Samuel... 42  
 Bemis, Jacob... 14, 39  
 Bean, Jeremiah... 47  
 Belcher, Richard... 77  
 Benjamin, Sam'l... 9, 18, 43, 67  
   Family of... 20  
 Benjamin, Billy... 37, 63  
 Benjamin, Samuel... 21  
 Benjamin, Charles... 28  
 Benjamin, Nathaniel... 28  
 Benjamin, David... 21  
 Benjamin, Elisha... 21  
 Bennett, William H... 75  
 Bigelow, John—family... 39  
 Blacker, Rev. Robert... 75  
 Boardman, Rev. Sylvanus... 9, 35, 60, 66, 68, 80  
 Boardman, Rev. Geo. Dana... 69  
 Bond, Henry... 30, 66, 67, 69  
 Bond, Dr. Henry... 11, 31, 65  
 Boothby, Ichabod... 42  
 Boothby, Samuel... 45, 49  
 Bradford, Dr. Benjamin... 11, 73, 88, 103  
   Family of... 82  
 Bradford, Henry B... 29, 82  
 Bradford, Rev. Lucius... 68  
 Brettun, Wm. H... 44, 73, 86, 87  
   Family of... 51  
 Briggs, Daniel... 41, 73, 74, 75
- Briggs, Hiram... 41, 49  
 Bridgham, Dr. J. W... 85  
 Bryaut, Thomas... 42  
 Bryant, Hezekiah... 42
- CARPENTERS... 44  
 Cabinet makers... 49  
 Carriage & Sleigh Makers... 49  
 Clock Maker... 50  
 Clothiers and Carders... 50  
 County Road... 58  
 Church, Baptist... 64, 65, 66  
 Church, 2d Baptist... 69  
 Church, (E. L.)... 70  
 Church, Free... 70  
 Church, Methodist... 64, 55, 70  
 Church, Universalist... 64, 65, 72  
 Church, Union... 75  
 Congregationalists... 64, 65  
 Centenarians... 89  
 Changes... 91  
 Casualties... 109  
 Contributions... 96  
 "Cider Pots"... 115  
 Corrections... 163  
 Carver, Mrs... 7  
 Carver, William... 17  
 Cary, Dr. William... 85  
 Catlin, Grove... 79  
 Chase, Thomas... 9, 45, 49, 60  
   With Paul Jones... 25  
   Family of... 27  
 Chase, Thomas, jr... 27, 72, 114  
 Chase, Thomas, 3d... 28  
 Chase, Tristram, and family... 28, 111  
 Chase, Sarson, and family... 48, 69  
 Chase, Mayhew... 36, 69  
 Chase, James... 69  
 Chase, Job... 88  
 Chase, "Post"... 88  
 Chase, Sarson, jr... 49  
 Chickering, George O... 164  
 Chickering, Zachariah... 97  
 Chenery, William... 44  
 Chandler, George... 40, 69, 104  
 Child, Ephraim—family... 35  
 Clarke, Cutting... 9, 21  
 Clark, Daniel... 61  
 Coffin, Rev. Paul... 14, 24, 34, 37, 46, 55  
 Coffin, Naphtali... 40, 111  
 Coolidge, Thomas—family... 31  
 Coolidge, Joseph... 32  
 Coolidge, William... 33  
 Coolidge, Daniel... 73  
 Coolidge, Jefferson... 54  
 Coolidge, Merritt... 54  
 Coolidge, Elisha... 82  
 Cuts, William... 50  
 Campbell, Joshua... 164
- DEDICATION... 74
- Doctors... 79  
 Dancing Schools... 102  
 Doctor, a *pseudo*... 116  
 Deeds, mem. of certain... 148  
 Dailey, Nathaniel... 9, 22, 43  
 Dailey, Daniel... 22  
 Dailey, Nezer... 22, 44  
 Dailey, Warren... 22  
 Delano, James... 9, 22, 67  
 Delano, Jabez... 105, 107, 108  
   Family of... 22  
 Delano, Grace... 67  
 Delano, Zebedee... 66, 67  
   Family of... 22  
 Delano, Ebenezer—family... 22  
 Drowne, Dr. William... 85  
 Dunham, Dr. I. C... 85
- EAST LIVERMORE (incorporated)... 57  
 East Livermore (Union Church)... 75  
 Early History... 5  
 Early Settlers and their families... 15  
 Ecclesiastical matters... 64  
 Entries in Major Fish's Journal... 142, 143  
 Errata... 163  
 Edes, Solomon... 42  
 Elliot, John... 42  
 Elliot, Palmer... 54, 75  
 Ellis, Perez... 42, 66  
 Evans, William A... 79  
 Edgecomb, Benjamin... 165  
 Edgecomb, Daniel... 165  
 Edgecomb, Didymus... 165
- FERRIES... 90, 106  
 Free Masons... 86  
 Farm Products... 92  
 Fourth of July Celebration... 59  
 Facetiae... 112  
 Fernald, Samuel... 38  
 Fernald, Lysander... 44  
 Fish, Thos. 7, 8, 104, 118, 132, 163  
 Fish, Rev. E. S... 68  
 Fisher, Elijah, 9—family... 23  
 Fisher, Stephen... 109  
 Foster, Samuel... 35  
 Foster, Rev. Frederic... 75  
 Frye, Dr. A. L... 85  
 Fuller, Abram... 38  
 Fuller, Isaac... 38  
 Fuller, John... 38, 44, 50  
 Fuller, Isaac, 2d... 42, 164  
 Francis, Asa... 165
- GORE, CHANDLER'S... 58  
 Grant, Petition for... 125  
 Gibbs, Pelatiah... 9, 67, 69  
   Family of... 23  
 Gibbs, Jacob... 43  
 Gibbs, Phineas... 62



- Goding, Jonathan—family 33  
 Goding, Peter..... 67  
 Goding, Spencer..... 00  
 Goding, Roscoe..... 88  
 Grevy, Henry, 9 (as Graves) 36  
 Griffith, John..... 74  
  
**HAMLIN, DR. CYRUS.....**  
     58, 60, 61, 69, 79  
     Family of..... 81  
 Hamlin, Elijah L..... 11, 81  
 Hamlin, Isaac..... 42  
 Hamlin, Hannibal..... 59, 81  
 Hamlin, Anna..... 105, 107  
 Haines, Peter..... 61  
     Family of..... 38  
 Haines, Francis F..... 44  
     Family of..... 55  
 Haynes, Rev. John..... 68, 69  
 Haynes, Nathaniel..... 69, 97  
 Haynes, Isaac C..... 69  
 Hall, Kilah..... 50  
 Hall, Amasa..... 50  
 Haskell, Job..... 17, 55  
 Haskell, Isaac..... 48  
 Harmon, Samuel..... 49  
 Hayes, John..... 72, 164  
 Hayes, Robert..... 72, 164  
 Hayes, Hanson..... 164  
 Harrington, Elisha..... 9  
 Hastings, Edward..... 9  
 Hathaway, John..... 29  
 Hathaway, Gilbert..... 108  
 Hersey, Samuel—family..... 45  
 Hersey, Simeon..... 54  
 Hewett, Rufus..... 42  
 Hillman, Rev. Samuel.....  
     9, 60, 66, 71, 72  
     Family of..... 29  
 Hillman, Moses..... 29  
 Hillman, Tristram..... 29  
 Hinds, Ebenezer, Jr..... 73  
     Family of..... 45  
 Hinkley, David..... 89, 156  
 Holman, Daniel..... 9, 37, 67  
 Holman, Abner..... 37, 45, 73  
 Holman, Samuel P..... 45, 74  
 Hobbs, Josiah..... 41  
 Howard, Simeon..... 38, 72  
 Howard, Charles..... 48  
 Howard, John..... 113  
 Howard, Perez..... 165  
 Horsley, Joseph..... 44  
     Family of..... 50  
 Horsley, Christopher C. 50, 102  
 Horsley, James..... 165  
 Holt, Samuel B..... 54  
 Holland, Dr. Cornelius.....  
     72, 82, 87, 88, 103  
 Howe, Dr. Timothy..... 55, 84  
 Howe, Tmo. O..... 55, 85  
 Hurd, William..... 25  
 Humphrey, Peter..... 46  
 Humphrey, John..... 46, 100  
 Hutton, Jona. G..... 59, 76  
 Hutton, Lewis..... 90  
  
**INDIANS, ROCCOMECO. 8, 114**  
 Indian Judgment..... 8  
 Indian Language..... 114  
 Incorporation..... 9  
 Industrial Interests—Busi-  
     ness..... 43  
  
**Journal—to Androscoggin**  
     River..... 131  
 Journal of Thomas Fish..... 132  
 Journal of Fish's 2d Visit. 139  
**JONES, APOLLOS..... 45**  
 Johnson, Rev. O. H..... 75  
 Johnson, James..... 87  
  
**"KILLING THE CALF". 100**  
 Kendall, Alphens..... 47, 84, 104  
 Kendall, Stedman..... 47, 101  
 Keith, Isaiah..... 45  
 Keith, Ebenezer..... 109, 165  
 Keith, Martin..... 165  
 Kingman, Ezra..... 76  
 King, Asa..... 77  
 Kincaid, Alexander..... 88  
 Kidder, Jesse..... 39, 69, 104  
 Kidder, Sarah..... 90  
 Knox, Stacy..... 110  
 Knox, Daniel..... 110  
  
**LIVERMORE, SAMUEL.....**  
     6, 15, 126, 127  
 Livermore, Samuel (son).....  
     11, 15  
 Livermore, Elijah, 6, 10, 11, 15  
     64, 65, 70, 105, 113, 163  
     Family of..... 16  
 Livermore, Arthur..... 15  
 Livermore, Edward St. Loe 15  
 Livermore, Nathaniel..... 7  
 Livermore, Amos..... 37  
 Livermore, Jason..... 68  
 Livermore, Samuel (son of  
     Elijah)..... 107  
 Livermore, Isaac..... 60, 61, 87  
 Livermore, William..... 108  
 Lindsay, William..... 9  
 Lovewell, Isaac.....  
     9, 30, 67, 68, 112  
 Lovejoy, Jonathan..... 21  
 Lord, Thomas..... 49  
 Low, Rev. Robert..... 70  
 Ladd, Dr. John..... 85  
 Leavitt, John..... 93, 104  
 Lee, Rev. Jesse..... 64, 77  
 Learned, Ebenezer..... 6, 24  
 Learned, David.....  
     9, 44, 58, 60, 61, 80  
     Family of..... 24  
 Learned, Haines..... 24, 60  
 Leonard, Artemas..... 32, 51  
 Location of Grant..... 127  
 Lawyers..... 76  
 Lewiston, City of..... 58  
 Library, Social..... 83, 108  
 Livermore, East..... 10  
  
**METHODISTS..... 64, 65, 70**  
**MEETING HOUSES..... 8**  
 Masons..... 46  
 Masons, Free..... 86  
 Mills..... 43, 44  
 Millwrights..... 49  
 Ministerial..... 65, 88  
 Mail Carriers..... 88  
 Marketings—Old Time. 92, 93  
 Militia..... 62, 63  
 Municipal Affairs..... 60  
 Memorandum—Oxford to  
     Port Royal..... 140  
 Minutes of Swamps and  
     Roads..... 141  
 Martin, Wm. Godfrey..... 117  
 Merrill, Joseph..... 164  
 Merrill, Richard..... 37, 164  
 Merrill, Jonathan & Ben-  
     jamin..... 164  
 Mills, Joseph..... 36  
 Miller, Rev. Charles..... 40, 68  
 Milner, Rev. R..... 68  
 Millet, Dr. Charles..... 85  
 Monk, John..... 9  
 Morse, David..... 9, 44, 46, 61, 72  
 Morse, Jonathan..... 46, 109  
 Morse, Elias..... 44  
 Morse, Silas..... 75  
 Morse, Sumner..... 75  
 Morse, Richard..... 75  
  
 Monroe, Abijah 9—Inn  
     33, 60, 61  
 Monroe, John, and family  
     34, 72, 103  
 Monroe, Abel, and family  
     34, 72, 103, 113  
 Monroe, John, Jr.....  
     40, 98, 99, 101  
 Monroe, Jane..... 96  
 Monroe, Nathan..... 110  
 Morrill, Francis..... 164  
 Meserve, Joseph & J. M. 165  
 Morison, Samuel..... 21  
     Family of..... 54, 103  
 Morison, Dr. S. B..... 85  
 Morison, William..... 164  
 Morison, Robert..... 164  
 Morison, James..... 164  
  
**NORLANDS..... 59**  
 Notes—by Thomas Chase.....  
     104, 109  
 Nelson, Lot P..... 54  
 Norton, Sylvester..... 28, 48  
 Norton, Ransom..... 9, 66, 67, 69  
     Family of..... 28  
 Norton, Zebulon, and fam-  
     ily..... 29  
 Norton, James..... 9, 66  
     Family of..... 29  
 Norcross, Josiah..... 9, 165  
 Norcross, Jonathan..... 165  
 Nutter, Rev. David..... 68, 69  
  
**OXFORD COUNTY..... 58**  
 Officers of Militia..... 62, 63  
 Oriental Star Lodge..... 86  
 Outlook..... 94  
  
**PHYSICIANS..... 79**  
 Political Notes..... 57  
 Proprietors, Original..... 128  
 Proprietors, Extracts from  
     Records of..... 146  
 Paupers..... 62  
 Population..... 55, 56  
 Post-offices and Post-mas-  
     ters..... 88  
 Park, Benjamin..... 35  
 Parker, Rev. Carleton..... 68  
 Parker, James..... 43  
 Parker, Alfred..... 45  
 Perley, Nathaniel..... 61  
     Family of..... 38  
 Perley, Amos..... 165  
 Pendleton, Rev. A. B..... 68  
 Pettingill, Elisha..... 54  
 Phillips, S. & S..... 75  
 Philoon, James, and fam-  
     ily..... 40, 103  
 Pierpont, Robert, and fam-  
     ily..... 16  
 Pierpont, George W..... 16, 40  
 Pitts, Ebenezer, and fam-  
     ily..... 26  
 Piper, G. T..... 88  
 Poole, William..... 48  
 Pollard, William..... 75  
 Paul, Israel..... 165  
 Pray, Otis..... 49, 73, 74, 84, 102  
 Pray, Ephraim..... 49  
 Pray, Publius R. R..... 25, 49  
 Pray, Ebenezer..... 47  
 Pray, Albert C..... 49  
 Prescott, Dr. Benj..... 82, 88  
 Putnam, James H..... 47  
 Putnam, Eli..... 43  
 Pumpelly, Samuel..... 41  
  
**QUINBY, REV. GEO. W... 74**  
**ROAD..... 8**  
**Railroads..... 91**



- Roccomeco..... 13  
 Religious and Ecclesiastical Notes..... 64  
 Representatives to the Legislature.....149  
 Reminiscences..... 96  
 Randall..... 9  
 Reed, David.....36, 46, 67  
 Rich, Thomas.....39, 43  
 Rich, David.....39  
 Rollins, Orison..... 75  
 Root, Rev. Isaac.....65, 72, 87  
 Robinson, Otis.....9, 43, 46, 66, 67  
 Robinson, West.....164  
 Rose, Zebedee, and family..... 45  
 Rowell.....112  
 Russell, Theodore..... 44
- SEPARATION.....10, 51  
 Soil and Products..... 13  
 School Fund..... 88  
 Schools—Old Time..... 96  
 Shy..... 70  
 Saddler..... 48  
 Shoemakers..... 48  
 Scythe and Sneath makers 50  
 Scholars, Catalogue of.....152  
 Soldiers—war of 1812.....157  
 Soldiers—civil war.....160  
 Sawin, Samuel.....9, 30  
 Sawin, Samuel, jr..... 30  
 Sawin, Abijah..... 30  
 Sanders, John..... 48  
 Sanders, William.....46, 69  
 Sawtelle, Henry..... 44  
 Sawtelle, Medad.....165  
 Sawtelle, Nathan.....165  
 Simmons, John..... 74  
 Simmons, Samuel..... 66  
 Small, Dr. Wm. B..... 85  
 Smith, Elisha.....7, 9, 17  
 Smith, John..... 47  
 Smith, Caleb..... 48  
 Snow, Dr. William.....59, 85  
 Soule, Rev. Joshua.....61, 71, 114  
 Soule, Nathan.....72, 114
- Soule, Rev. Asbury..... 72  
 Soule, Sumner.....49, 75  
 Soper, Nathaniel.....17, 45  
 Southard, Gideon..... 112  
 Springer, Charles..... 75  
 Stevens, Elijah..... 9  
 Strickland, Hastings..... 37  
 Strickland, John.....37, 51  
 Strickland, Isaac..... 35, 37, 54, 73, 75  
 Strickland, Samuel P..... 37  
 Strickland, Hastings, jr.....37, 51  
 Strickland, Lee.....37, 54, 75  
 Strong..... 76  
 Streeter, Barzillai..... 79  
 Stetson, Rev. Seth..... 71  
 Stoddard, Rev. Jeremiah..... 71  
 Stevens, Rev. D. T..... 75  
 Stevens, Rev. W. C..... 71  
 Stone, Jesse..... 47, 73, 86, 87, 88, 111  
 Stone, M. M.....47, 87  
 Stone, John S.....111
- TOLLAWALLA.....13, 90, 113  
 Tanners..... 47  
 Traders..... 47  
 Tornado..... 96  
 Tramps and Oddities.....115  
 Tiltot, Tristram..... 28  
 Timberlake, James..... 42  
 Thompson, William.....42, 69  
 Thompson, Ira, and family.....40, 69  
 Thompson, Ira D..... 44  
 Thompson, Job Drew..... 44  
 Towle, Ira..... 48  
 True, Benjamin.....41, 61  
 Turner, Abial, and family 23  
 Turner, N..... 75
- UNIVERSALISTS.....72, 151  
 Union Meeting House..... 75
- VALUATION..... 43  
 Varnum, Joseph B..... 58
- Vose, Rev. Ezekiel..... 75
- WAR, CIVIL, Town in the 63  
 Winthrop.....105, 106, 108  
 Wild Beasts.....108  
 Walker, John.....9, 88  
 Walker, James.....42, 69  
 Walker, Dexter..... 87  
 Washburn, Israel.....21, 51  
 Family of.....52, 73, 84  
 Washburn, Reuel.....59, 77, 86  
 Family of..... 79  
 Washburn, Davis..... 53  
 Washburn, G. W. C..... 54  
 Waters, Simeon.....72, 73, 84, 86  
 Family of..... 48  
 Waters, Clarendon.....48, 74  
 Waterhouse, Rev. Daniel.. 71  
 Walton, Dea.....113  
 Weston, Rev. Jonas.....112  
 Wellington, Elijah, and family..... 36  
 Wellington, Nathan.....164  
 Wellington, Rev. Elbridge 37  
 Webber, Rev. George..... 71  
 Whitman, David S..... 42  
 White, John.....39, 90  
 White, Jediah..... 83  
 Williams, Leonard.....6, 126, 127  
 Williams, Elisha..... 9, 16, 61, 64, 67  
 Wing, Reuben.....9, 21  
 Wing, Thomas.....45, 49  
 Winslow, Benjamin..... 42  
 Wood, Harry..... 77  
 Woodward, Richard..... 6  
 Woodman, Rev. Jabez.....34, 73  
 Woodbury, Bartholomew. 39  
 Wyer, Josiah.....7, 105  
 Family of..... 17  
 Wyman, Rev. Thomas..... 66, 67, 69  
 Wyman, William.....40, 68
- YOUNG, LEVI B..... 17  
 Young, S. B..... 49









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