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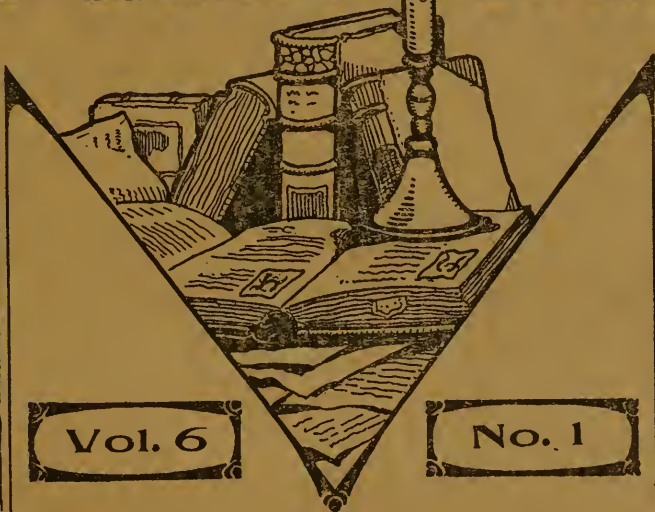


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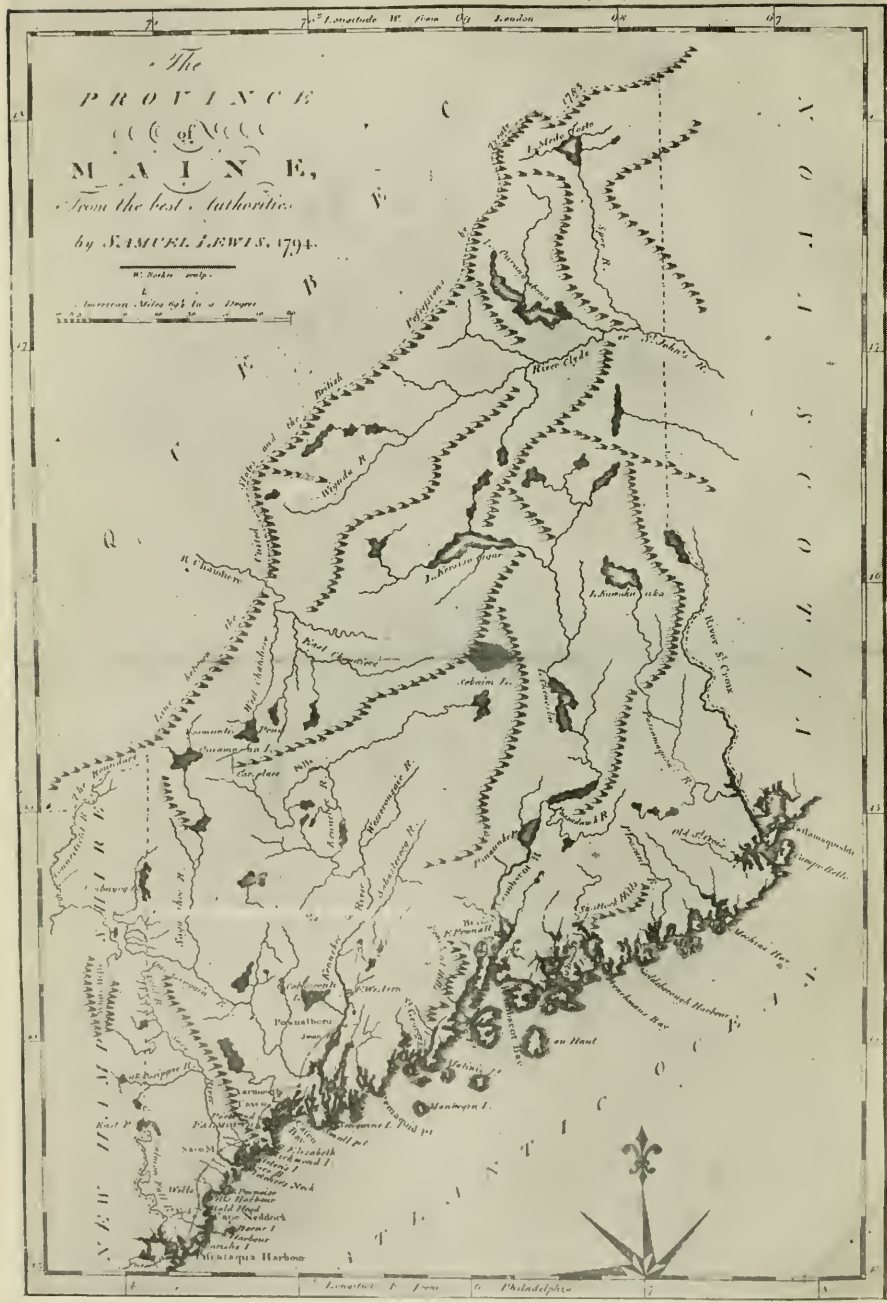
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Vol. VI

MAY JUNE JULY 1918

No. 1

John Gilmore Deane

BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.

Numbered among those men, who in the first half of the last century, helped to place our state on a firm basis, and a pedestal of prominence with the others which compose our union, and who to our shame and regret we are relegating to a nameless oblivion, is one whose name in his day and generation was known and honored throughout our borders.

Born in our mother state, of genuine old Bay State stock, John Gilmore Deane first saw the light of day March 27, 1785, in the old town of Raynham. His parents, Joseph Deane and Mary Gilmore, both were born in that town, and lived all their days there. Mr. Joseph Deane was a prosperous farmer and a highly respected inhabitant of his native town, of high repute for his honesty and integrity, and held in great esteem by his neighbors and townspeople. He served in the War of the Revolution, entering the service immediately after the Concord and Lexington fight, and remained in the regular service for several years.

John G. Deane had the benefit of a college education, graduating from Brown university in 1806. He read law in Taunton, Mass., with Hon. Seth Padelford, judge of probate, and came to Ellsworth, Maine, Sept. 23, 1809. The following September (the 13th) he married Rebecca, the youngest daughter of Judge Padelford, his former law tutor.

Mr. Deane sailed from Boston for Ellsworth, Thursday, September 21, and arrived at the head of Union bay the following Saturday. As the tide was too low when the vessel arrived to permit the passing of the bar, he prevailed upon the captain to set him ashore at Surry, and from there he walked the remaining two miles to Ellsworth. He at once secured a boarding place and a room

for an office, and on Tuesday started on a trip to Castine to get for himself blanks necessary in his practice. On his trip to Castine he went up to Hampden, and visited acquaintances, a Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Here he met General Ulmer of Lincolnville, who urged him to settle in that town, and invited him to pay him a visit and look over the situation. Two days later he went down to Lincolnville, and although the general made him very generous inducements, offering to take him into his family to live, and to furnish him enough business to pay for his board, Mr. Deane considered that Ellsworth promised more for the future, and remained firm in his original determination to settle in that town.

He returned to Ellsworth October 3, and commenced fitting up his office. In a letter of October 6, to his future wife, he says he is ready to begin practice. His equipment at the time consisted of his few books, one chair, a table and a bench.

Close application to business, and carefully guarding the interests of his clients, soon brought him a fair clientage, which grew to large proportions as the years went by. During the earlier years of his professional life he was connected with the military organization in Ellsworth, and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel. He served for a short time in the war of 1812.

In person Mr. Deane was about five feet and ten inches in height of quite large frame, dark complexioned, brown hair and eyes, rather spare, and never wore a beard; an entertaining conversationalist, though not much inclined to be talkative. Hon Charles S. Davies, a colleague and co-laborer with Mr. Deane in the adjustment of the North Eastern boundary question, said of his personal appearance in an obituary notice, "the cast of his countenance was remarkably intellectual and indicative of acuteness, foresight and sagacity. It had also something of a more grave, reflective and resolved character. The upper part of the face, particularly the intersection of the principal features, bore a striking resemblance to the bust of Alexander Hamilton, while the perpetual activity of its fibres in their animated expression, might remind one who had seen the original of the incessant motion of Lord Brougham's."

He was much loved in his family, entering into the sports of his children with a zest that made him one of them, and as one of his sons said, "More the big brother than the stern parent." He was an admirer of manly sports, fond of hunting and fishing and

an excellent marksman. He loved the woods and the study of nature. Surely these traits of character eminently fitted him for the prominent part which he was to take in later years in the exploration and survey of our northern wilderness. He was also a man of decided literary tastes, and his style of composition was clear and polished, as an inspection of any of his writings and reports on the North Eastern Boundary question will show.

He collected a good sized library, consisting of history, poetry, romance and essays. His law library was very large in comparison with those of his day. He was a subscriber to the North American Review from its first issue to the time of his death.

Mr. Deane was not a member of any church, but he was a constant attendant at the Congregational church in Ellsworth after its organization in 1812, and his pastor during all the time of his life in Ellsworth was the much revered Parson Peter Nourse, the brother of the U. S. senator, Dr. Amos Nourse of Bath. He was of a Catholic spirit, and all the church organizations received assistance from his purse. When the Baptist church was erected he purchased a pew there, although his attendance was still with the Congregationalists.

But as interesting as each little event connected with the lives of our pioneers and early statesmen may be, I must, with reluctance, leave this part of my sketch, and turn to the more important events in the life of the man whose work for his state was of so great concern. Mr. Deane was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in Hancock county, in 1810, and four years later, as was the rule in those days, as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme court. As his reputation grew for being a learned, sound, and discriminating lawyer, so his practice increased accordingly, and very shortly he was enjoying a remunerative clientage. As his business extended he was brought in touch with prominent men in all parts of the state, and numbered among his personal friends were Jacob McGaw, Prentiss Mellen, Joshua Hathaway, Simon Greenleaf, William P. Preble, and many others of equal note and distinction.

It is certain that he took an active interest in municipal affairs as soon as he was settled in Ellsworth, for he was one of the selectmen as early as 1813. He was first brought prominently before the general public by being elected a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1816; he was returned to that honorable position

for four consecutive terms, thus indicating that he filled the position to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents.

He was a member of the House of representatives of the Maine legislature for the years 1825, '26, '27, '28, and '31, and it was during his service there that he became a particularly conspicuous figure, not only in Maine, but throughout the borders of our country, on account of the prominent part he took in bringing about the settlement of the dispute over our northeastern boundary, and the vast fund of material he had collected, and knowledge acquired relating to this vexed and troublesome controversy: a controversy that he was not permitted to live to see settled.

In 1827, Governor Lincoln endeavored to bring this matter to the attention of the general government with a view to having the matter finally determined, and referred to the question in his message to the legislature. A committee was appointed to whom was referred "So much of the governor's message as relates to the northeastern boundary," and Mr. Deane was its chairman.

Perhaps it may be well to take a glance at the previous training that so peculiarly fitted him to fill the position that from this time on until his death he assumed regarding our north and eastern frontier.

As has been said previously, he was a lover of nature; he loved to feel himself in her sublime and ennobling presence, and as one has said of him, "He loved to pierce the vast, profound, unpeopled solitudes of the forest. He liked also to meet the remnant of the ancient race of proprietors, in their native woods." His natural **ent inclined towards these things**, and he cultivated the inclination.

Sometime before he settled in Ellsworth, John Black, a young Englishman, located there as deputy agent of the Bingham heirs, who owned large tracts of land in Washington and Hancock counties, commonly known as the Bingham purchase. Mr. Black later became an American citizen, and on account of his holding a commission in the militia, was known as Col. Black. The two men became intimate friends, and Col. Black employed Mr. Deane in his professional capacity in connection with the lands of which he had charge. This called for many excursions into the wilderness to inspect the lands, adjust disputes, and locate boundaries, and gave him much valuable and practical knowledge which was of great advantage to him in the performance of his duties relating to our disputed limits.

His duties as a member of the committee of the legislature of 1827, did not require much labor, as this was about the beginning of our legislature as a body taking much interest in the subject; yet the report of the committee, which was prepared by Mr. Deane, though brief, shows that he had already given the matter much study, and that he was thoroughly familiar with the situation. In this report of his we find the key note of the whole political situation at the time, and the one that governed the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, made after Mr. Deane's death. He says: "The rule for settling the boundary definitely, is clear and plain and explicit. Nor can we forbear to remark, that if views of national interest did not interfere there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the line."

In 1828, the matter of the dispute over the northeastern boundary was a subject that interested everyone, the executive, the legislator, and the citizen. The British provinces had become aggressive, and one of our citizens was in the Fredericton jail charged with trespassing. Gov. Lincoln devoted over half of his message addressed to the legislature of 1828, to this all-absorbing topic. A joint select committee was appointed to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as related to the northeastern boundary question, of which committee Mr. Deane was chairman on the part of the House. Practically the whole of the work of preparing the elaborate report submitted to the legislature was his. It is always referred to as Deane's report, and he was granted an allowance of \$100 for expenses in procuring information regarding the subject of his report. The report exclusive of documents occupies 56 closely printed pages of the acts and resolves.

Much has been written on this subject, and by able men, but I doubt if a clearer, more concise, and accurate treatment of the question ever appeared. He traces the history of the boundary from the records of the earliest discoveries, grants and treaties, down to the time in which he wrote, and his array of facts and force of argument must convince the most skeptical that our claim was the just one. This report was ordered to be printed, and copies to be sent to the President of the United States, the governors of each of the states of the union, to each of our foreign ambassadors, and to our senators and representatives. So far as Maine is concerned, this is the most important document ever published relating to the question.

Mr. Deane's next term in the legislature was in 1831, when he was again a member of the House; again the governor referred to the much vexed boundary question, in his message, and Mr. Deane was again the spokesman and authority for the committee that was especially appointed to consider the matter. This report dealt with the unsatisfactory, idle and absurd award of the king of the Netherlands, and Mr. Deane takes up paragraph after paragraph of that award and considers it in the light of history, statecraft, and international law, and leaves but little chance for argument when he has finished. The report of the king was not accepted. The arbiter's work was for naught.

In 1838, during Gov. Kent's administration, a resolve was passed directing a survey and location of the northeastern boundary of our state, and Mr. Deane on account of his intimate and accurate knowledge of the subject and the country, was at once appointed to execute the commission. This work he did to the satisfaction of the government.

From the time of his first interesting himself in the boundary question in 1827, it was an all-absorbing topic with him. He mastered more of its details, historical, geographical and statistical, than any other person, and wrote, spoke and printed, not only more than any other person, but possibly more than all others combined. Personal business was secondary with him, he ate, drank and slept with our northeastern boundary question. When discoursing on the subject he was in his native element, "His foot was on his native heath and his name was McGregor." No difficulty wearied him or obstacle appalled. He gave it his best thought, hardest labor and maturest deliberation. Never was a public servant more devoted to his trust than he; it was his ruling passion. But possibly, providentially, he did not live to see the determination of the question by the Webster-Ashburton treaty in 1842. It would have been a cup of bitterness and a feast of mortification. It may have been statecraft, diplomacy, or international amity that effected the compromise, but nevertheless we lost six million acres of most valuable territory, and receded from a position that was right logically, historically and lawfully.

Mr. Deane removed to Portland in the fall of 1835. He died in the prime of his manhood at the age of 53. His death occurred at Cherryfield, in November, 1839, where he had gone on business connected with his large landed interests.

"Strong to the end, a man of men, from out the strife he passed."

THE DEANE MAPS.

The maps of Mr. Deane followed those of Moses Greenleaf, and were prepared for the special purpose of delineating our northern and eastern boundaries. Previous to 1838 there had been only partial surveys of this disputed territory, and Mr. Deane's work as commissioner on behalf of the state to execute a full survey of these boundaries afforded him exceptional facilities to procure the material to make a map showing the true limits of our state. To accompany his report to the legislature, a large map of the territory survey was prepared under his direction, and having all the data at his disposal he considered it an opportune time to publish a map giving the exact north and east boundaries of the state, an undertaking that heretofore it had been impossible to accomplish. Three new counties had been incorporated since Mr. Greenleaf's map of 1829, viz: Aroostook, Franklin and Piscataquis, consequently a new map of the state was needed.

Mr. Deane was not a civil engineer, neither was he a cartographer, and the actual work of constructing and drafting his map was done by another hand, although under his direction and supervision. Mr. Deane died the year his first map was published, (1839).

Mr. Williamson gives four editions of the Deane map, 1839, 1840, 1842 and 1843. I have seen and examined but two, viz: The 1840 and 1842. These are well executed, and are good examples of map-making. The size is 33x27, and the engraving was done by C. A. Swett of Portland.

His great work in locating our disputed boundaries soon came to naught, as the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 changed the location entirely, and his maps were of no further usefulness so far as these were concerned. On account of this change, I assume that the sale of his maps was much curtailed, and they are becoming quite scarce. The work he intended to do was well performed, but events beyond his control abridged its usefulness. If the boundary had not been changed the map would have been of great value, as it is they are of much historical interest in showing the exact location of the bounds as claimed by the state of Maine.

Some Knights of the Road

By CHARLES E. WATERMAN.

It is an axiom with Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that transportation facilities make a town; and looking back into the past would indicate the slogan is not of recent origin.

A party of pioneers can make a settlement, but it takes years of settlement with the slow accumulation of public utilities to make a town. The original purposes for which towns were incorporated were to support the unfortunate poor, to introduce and maintain schools, and to build and maintain roads. The first is necessary in any humane community and the second an investment for good citizenship; but the third is, perhaps, the most valuable of the three, for it presents a social and business opportunity for visiting one's neighbors to observe and absorb advance ideas which mean community progress. That this is true is easily confirmed in any community which has been sidetracked by reason of location from the great arteries of traffic and travel. They become stagnant.

The look backward discloses the fact that in what is now the State of Maine there was a time when there were no roads. The first settlers picked their way on foot through forest trails to the land they "took up," and for many years thereafter retraced them on foot or on horseback to older settlements which had become community centers. As more land was cleared, more cattle could be kept. To clear land on any extended scale, the ox became a necessity; so the trails were widened into logging roads. With these slow animals settlers did such traveling as they were obliged to do.

In the earlier days, there were no mails, and consequently little reading. As most of the settlers came from Massachusetts, their theocratic opinions of that commonwealth were made manifest in most households by the presence of a Bible. Without mails there could be no newspapers and letter writing was nearly a lost art among early settlers. On rare occasions letters were exchanged, but they were likely to remain in outpost postoffices for days and weeks and many times months before someone from the community to which they were addressed arrived and called for such mail as belonged to himself or neighbors.

When the United States set up housekeeping and took her first census in 1790, she found but a single postroad within the District of Maine running along the Atlantic shore eastward from Boston, as far as Wiscasset, and but two postoffices, one at Portland and the other at Wiscasset. The latter office was established the very year the census was taken, and the first postriders from Portland to Wiscasset were John Smith Foye and Samuel Seavey.

The post route between Boston and Portland had been established in 1775. William Wescott was the first mail carrier. He traveled sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback at first, but later on horseback altogether. It was intended to be a weekly service, but was in fact very irregular. A coach was put on as far as Portland in 1787. It is related in McLellan's History of the Town of Gorham, that the first chaise to travel east of Saco was in 1777 when Stephen Gorham and wife visited relatives in Buxton. As immigrants became more firmly settled in their wilderness homes, and began to exchange their log cabins for frame houses the desire for roads became more pronounced. The newly made plantations and towns confiscated the logging roads running from house to house, dug out the stumps and stones, filled up the mud holes, and made culverts and bridges across watercourses. There was a demand for trunk lines running through strings of towns connecting them with seaports. That they should be as direct as possible, required they should be laid out by some power not interested in single towns but in the settlements as a whole; so this power was first delegated to the courts.

In the western part of the District, all roads centered in Portland, then as now the principal seaport; and in that day people depended more on the sea for transportation and sustenance than at present.

The opening of communication between seaport and interior awakened sleeping memories of settlers to the conventions of older communities. They wanted to hear from relatives in longer settled parts of the colonies, and from the world in general, so they brushed up their handwriting and called for a postal service.

The first services in this line were post riders who traveled on horseback (as most of the roads were yet unfit for vehicles) with saddlebags in which to stow away mail for the different postoffices. They also maintained a private delivery of newspapers to patrons along the route, for Portland had discovered the new life of her neighbors and established a newspaper (The Falmouth Gazette in

1785). Each rider carried a long tin horn upon which he blew a blast when approaching either a postoffice or private patron.

In 1793 a highway was laid out running from Portland through the towns of Gray, New Gloucester, Greene, Monmouth, Winthrop and Hallowell to Augusta, and from that settlement through Pittston and Pownalboro to Wiscasset. The next year William Blossom went on the route as postrider, making weekly trips. The first coach was put on this line in 1806.

In 1799 a route was laid out from Portland to Bridgton. In 1802 this route was extended to Waterford. Jacob Howe was the rider, and he traveled through the following towns: From Portland to Gorham, Staudish, Raymond and Bridgton to Waterford, and returning through Norway, Paris, Hebron, Poland, New Gloucester and Gray.

The local postoffice followed the introduction of the postrider, and the extension of routes is recorded quite accurately by the dates of which local offices were established in the various towns. The office in Augusta was established in 1794; Greene in 1796; Lewiston in 1799; Waterford in 1800; Paris, Norway and Poland in 1801.

The perfection attained by highways is also shown quite accurately by the history of postal routes. The riders generally traveled horseback for a decade or two after the routes were established.

In 1812 William Sawin, who was on the Waterford route, advertised that he would travel with a light wagon and carry passengers when asked to do so in advance. In 1820 he put on a four-horse coach. The roads by that time had attained a degree of perfection sufficient to accommodate such vehicles; also the people had begun to travel to an extent warranting the introduction of a coach. Beside carrying mail and passengers each driver did quite an express business.

Mail carriers were advance agents of progress in more ways than one. Not only did they introduce the local postoffice, but the local store as well. The postoffice was the center of a community, and it was but a step from delivering mail to supplying merchandise; so the postoffice became the store as well, goods being received largely via the mail coach.

One can readily believe the first merchants were peddlers, traveling on horseback with saddlebags. Records of such callings are not numerous but some have come down to us. For instance, Mark

Andrews was the first merchant of Turner, going from house to house with saddlebags. In 1793 he had such things in his stock as spelling-books, mouse traps, jewsharps, fish-hooks, jack-knives and tacks.

As stores increased in size and number, merchandise became too bulky for transportation on stage coaches and freight services were introduced. There was another reason for the special freight service. In early days money was not plenty and barter was an important element of trade. There was, therefore, merchandise to transport not only from but to seaports, consequently in about the third decade of the nineteenth century the freight wagon became an established institution. As the pay was unusually large for the times, ambitious young men sought employment in either the coach or freight service. It was the writer's good fortune to know some of these drivers in their later days and his early ones, especially freight drivers; and as they have not been immortalized in song and story to such an extent as coach drivers, some attention will be paid to them here.

Many merchants in interior towns maintained their own freight service. The motive power, generally was horse-flesh. The wagons were large and roomy and, when loaded, required from four to eight horses to haul them. Not only did these teams transport merchandise for the firms owning them, but for smaller merchants along the way. From Zadoc Long's diary, of the date of January 7, 1835, one learns that the father of Governor John D. Long, who was a merchant in Buckfield at that time, sent four tons of dried apple to Portland, receiving four and one-half cents a pound for the product.

At the time of the opening of roads, manufacturing had begun in a small way, and the products of mills, kilns and shops found way to Portland by these conveyances. Some of the smaller products went by the regular freight wagons, but lumbermen generally maintained teams of their own. There is evidence to believe that a large portion of the lumber wagons were hauled by oxen. It seems that the sons of Jacob Stevens, who settled in Turner in 1789, built a saw mill in Auburn, (or what was known at that time as Bakerstown or Poland) still known as Stevens' Mills, and manufactured lumber for the domestic and export trade. The latter was hauled to Portland with oxen according to the story told the writer in his younger days by John Stevens, then an old man, who

had been one of the drivers. The distance was thirty-six miles. Mr. Stevens said this means of transportation was not uncommon before 1850.

Another freight driver, better known to the writer than any other, Samuel B. Waterman, of Oxford, took up this occupation before he was twenty years old. First he drove a freight wagon from West Minot to Portland, then from Buckfield to that seaport. At the latter place he was in the employ of Ephraim Atwood, an old time merchant of Buckfield. His wagon was hauled by eight horses. He had unusual skill in training horses and used no reins in guiding his animals, they obeying his vocal commands much as oxen do.

One of Mr. Waterman's fellow drivers, William Stone, was a dashy fellow and a general favorite with the servants around hotels or "tarvans," as they were then called, at which they stopped for meals or lodgings.

A brief description of him will show the typical teamster of that day. He was a dandy in dress, wearing "store clothes" in an age when the general dress was homespun. In cold weather he wore a thick overcoat of fancy tailoring, and protected his hands at all times with gloves. Even when caring for his horses he affected style by covering and protecting his clothes with a long frock, gathered in at the waist by a red sash.

The driver of that day was a marked man. He was a traveler when most people remained at home. He saw and heard things unknown to rural inhabitants. He almost always developed into a good story-teller and was welcomed at barroom firesides on that account. If he possessed imagination he could rival Munchausen in this art, for people who knew little of the outside world could dispute nothing however improbable, and there was always a temptation to see how much they would swallow. In short, the stage and freight driver of that day in Maine occupied the same position in social life his western counterpart did a generation or two later. Mark Twain's description of the latter product in "Roughing It" can well apply to the earlier members of the craft in Maine. He says:

The stage driver was a hero—a great shining dignitary—the world's favorite son—the envy of the people—the observed of nations. When they speak to him, they receive his insolent silence meekly, as being the proper conduct of so great a man; when he opens his lips they hang on his words with admiration.

In the older days, shipmasters became merchants, owning their own vessels, and buying and selling their own cargoes. Such men were Captains Joseph Decker and Samuel Clough, of Wiscasset, and Captain William Ladd, of Minot. In like manner freight drivers became inland merchants, buying the freight they carried and selling to small store keepers in the interior. Mr. Waterman and Mr. Stone entered this business. They even traveled into Canada with lines of goods.

The golden period of the passenger coach and the freight wagon was between the years 1840 and 1850. In 1846 Grovenor Waterhouse opened a daily stage line between Paris and Portland. The same year the British mail was carried from Portland to Montreal in twenty-six hours as against a previous record of thirty-two hours. Even before the first date Maine people had begun to dream of different and faster methods of transportation.

Those living on waterways had always enjoyed an advantage in this respect, as sailing vessels had been able to work their way some miles into the interior, and in 1807 Robert Fulton, by introducing steam power into their hulls, had greatly assisted development along their banks. The first coast steamboat appeared in Portland in 1823 and the next year one was placed in the Kennebec River. The locomotive with its railed tracks was not far behind. The first railroad was opened in England in 1825, the first one in the United States in 1828 and the first one in Maine in 1836. These innovations did not take instant hold of the people for it required capital to build and operate them, and a considerable volume of commerce to maintain them when built. The first railroads were of necessity a long time investment.

As water transportation presented fewer difficulties in early days, schemes for their improvement occupied public attention first. Where navigable rivers did not exist canals were advocated.

In the western part of Maine, of which I am writing, the earliest dream of improved transportation was to connect its numerous lakes with canals. This idea was considered as early as 1820, and one of the acts of the first legislature of Maine was to charter The Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company. The scheme contemplated connecting lakes as far north as Waterford. Work was begun on this artificial waterway in 1828, and completed as far as Sebago Lake in 1831. With exception of improvements in the Songo River, that was as far as it ever got, as the railroad fever

took full possession of the people about this time. The canal was discontinued in 1875.

Local historians of western Maine, occasionally disclose the workings of this new germ. The first mention found is in 1835, when a railroad connecting Portland with Montreal was agitated. Surveys were made that year and committees were appointed in small towns to influence the surveyors, if possible, to lay out the line through their respective towns. In 1837 the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was chartered and the road completed in 1842. The Grand Trunk Railway, or Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad as it was then called, was chartered in 1845, as was also the Portland & Kennebec Railroad and the Maine Central. Work was begun on these roads at once.

It was then that the old stage coach gave up its life in a blaze of glory. There was competition between Portland and Boston as a terminal for the new railroad, and advocates for each city had rival routes surveyed, and in January, 1846, expresses, carrying mail were started from each city. Orin Hobbs, dressed, as the writer has been informed, in a blue suit, with silver quarter dollars as buttons on the coat and silver dimes as buttons on the waistcoat, took the Portland express as far as Norway, when it was taken by Grovenor Waterhouse as far as Canaan, Vermont, where it was taken by another messenger. The first stage was made in two hours and forty-five minutes, the second in eleven hours, and the whole distance between Portland and Montreal, some more than three hundred miles, in twenty-six hours, shortening any previous record by six hours. So the building of The Portland & St. Lawrence Railroad was decided. It was begun in 1845 and completed in 1853.

The building of railroads sounded the knell of long-distance staging in Maine: and the old ideal coachmen of those times became the first conductors on the railroads. The two drivers mentioned above, Hobbs and Waterhouse, served on the first Atlantic & St. Lawrence trains.

The building of railroads was an incentive to manufacturing, and the beginning of modern industry dates from that time. The construction of railroads, dams and buildings opened another industry by calling for explosives for cleaving rocks, and powder mills came into existence. They had been in existence in a small way for some time, but the increased demand for explosives increased the

output. This opened a new field for freight drivers, for this material had to be transported wherever railroads or towns were building, or quarries opened. This gave a romance to the business not there before, because of the danger involved. Mr Waterman, mentioned above and Benjamin Chandler Rawson, of Paris, were among those who entered this business and many adventures and narrow escapes did they experience, such as traveling through forest fires, etc., on the roads delivering these explosives. They were employed by Messrs. Marble & Hubbard, of Paris, who owned powder mills situated at North Buckfield.

The range of their travels were in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, where railroads were building, and in central and southern Maine. In the latter state, not only were railroads supplied, but the lime quarries of Rockland and the slate quarries of Brownville and Monson, then in the beginning of operations.

This transportation was far from easy, for many of the roads traveled were little better than wood trails. If one desires an adequate description of them, one only has to read Henry D. Thoreau's "Maine Woods," about excursions made at this time. Of the primitiveness of the times, Thoreau can be quoted. Of Monson, Mr. Waterman's northern point, he has this to say: "At a fork in the road between Abbott and Monson, about twenty miles from Moosehead Lake, I saw a guide-post surmounted by a pair of moose-horns, spreading four or five feet, with the word Monson painted on one blade."

Considering the ever possible pyrotechnic display, this might be called, perhaps, the brilliant exit of the freight service, for in a few years the long-distance freight wagon had disappeared.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Maine Historical Society held at Brunswick Tuesday, June 18, 1918, officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, James P. Baxter; vice president, Dr. Henry S. Burrage; treasurer, Fritz N. Jordan; recording secretary, Charles T. Libby; corresponding secretary, W. D. Patterson, librarian, Evelyn L. Gilmore; standing committee, Prentice C. Manning, Judge George A. Emery of Saco, Judge George E. Bird, Judge Clarence Hale, Frederick D. Conant, Charles A. Flagg, Edward D. Noyes (in place of Henry Deering, deceased) Edward A. Butler of Rockland (in place of General Selden Connor, deceased.)

The report of Evelyn L. Gilmore, the librarian, was important and exceptionally interesting and entertaining. Her work is probably not excelled by any one in a similar position in New England.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 266, Vol. 5.)

List.	NAME.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Beal, Daniel	Mass. line . . .	Private	72	Cumberland	('20) Died Sept. 4, 1825.
'40	<i>Beal, Elizabeth T.</i>			78	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Beal, Job	Mass. mil. . . .	Private and Sergeant.	74	Cumberland	
'35e	Beal, Joseph	Mass. line . . .	Private	77	Waldo	('20) Died Oct. 29, 1830.
'35d	Beales, Isaac	Mass. mil. . . .	Fifer, matross and drummer	74	Kennebec	
'35e	Beall, Benjamin	N. H. line . . .	Private	76	Lincoln	('20) d. July 26, 1823
'40	<i>Beals, Lydia</i>			74	Kennebec	Res. Greene.
'35d	Bean, Daniel	Mass. line . . .	Private	75	Oxford	
'20	Bean, Ebenezer	R. I.	Private			
'35e	Bean, Ebenezer	Mass. line . . .	Private	96	York	Died 1824.
'40	Bean, James R.			67	York	(35a) Res. Hollis.
1792	Bean, John	3d N. H. regt.	Corporal			Wounded 1779. Pensioned 1789.
1794	_____	3d N. H. regt.	Corporal			Res. Washington.
'20	Bean, John	N. H.	Private			(31b) same as Beans, J.
'35e	Bean, Jonathan	Mass. line . . .	Private	79	Oxford	('20) d. Nov. 19, 1826.
'35d	Bean, Josiah	N. H. line . . .	Private	75	Kennebec	('20, '31b).
'40	<i>Bean, Margaret</i>			82	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'40	Bean, Oliver			42	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'35e	Bean, Samuel	R. I. line . . .	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) d. Aug. 14, 1818.
'35a	Beans, John	N. H. line . . .	Private		Kennebec	Transf. from Mass. 1819. Same as Bean, J. d. Nov. 12, 1832.
'35e	Bearce, Elemezer	Mass. line . . .	Lieut.	79	Lincoln	('28 as Ebenezer). d. May 3, 1827.
'35d	Bearce, Gideon	Mass. state . . .	Marine	76	Oxford	
'40	_____			82	Oxford	As Bearce Res. Hebron
'35e	Bearce, Levi	Mass. line . . .	Private	77	Oxford	('20) d. Dec. 17, 1826.
'35e	Beekey, Magnus	N. H. line . . .	Private	72	Somerset	('20 as Beekley). d. May 19, 1824.
'35d	Beekford, William	Mass. mil. . . .	Private	72	York	
'35e	Beckler, Daniel	Mass. line . . .	Private	86	Oxford	('20) d. Sept. 4, 1833.
'35d	Beedle, Henry	Mass. state . . .	Private	75	York	
'40	_____			80	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'20	Beeman, John	Mass.	Private			Same as Buman ?
'35d	Belcher, Supply	Mass. line . . .	Private and Sergeant	82	Kennebec	
'35e	Bemis, Jacob	Mass. line . . .	Private	76	Cumberland . . .	('20).
'40	_____			83	Cumberland . . .	Res. Pownal.
'35e	Bemis, Thaddeus	Mass. line . . .	Private	75	Oxford	('20).
'40	_____			81	Oxford	Res. Fryeburg.
'35e	Benjamin, Samuel	Mass. line . . .	Lieut.	82	Oxford	('20, '31b).
'35e	Benner, Christopher	Mass. line . . .	Private	78	Washington . . .	('20).
'40	_____			84	Washington . . .	Res. Dennyville.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE

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List	NAME	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Benner, Peter.....	Mass. line...	Corporal..	72	Kennebec...	('20). d. Sept. 9, 1833.
'40	Bennet, John.....			58	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35c	Bennett, Andrew....	Mass. line...	Private....	81	Waldo.....	('20).
'35c	Bennett, Moses.....	Mass. line...	Private....	78	Cumberland.	('20) d. Feb. 12, 1832
'35c	Bennett, Samuel....	Mass. line...	Private....	86	Somerset....	('20).
'35d	Benson, Ichabod....	Mass. line...	Private....	77	Oxford.....	Died Aug. 1, 1833.
'40	Benson, Jephtha....			81	Hancock....	Res. Brooksville.
'35d	Benson, Robert....	Mass. mil....	Drummer..	79	York.....	Died July 1, 1833.
'40	Berdens, Timothy....			76	York.....	Same as Burdeen. Res. S. Berwick.
'40	Berry, Abigail.....			73	York.....	Res. York.
'35d	Berry, George.....	Mass. line...	Private....	78	Kennebec....	('20, '31b).
'35d	Berry, Jonathan....	Mass. line...	Private....	78	York.....	
'35c	Berry, Joseph.....	Mass. line...	Private....	78	York.....	('20).
'35d	Berry, Josiah.....	Mass. state...	Private....	73	Cumberland.	('20).
'35c	Berry, Josiah.....	Mass. line...	Private....	75	Lincoln....	
'40	Berry, Josiah.....			78	York.....	Res. Limerick. *
'35c	Berry, Nathaniel....	Mass. line...	Private....	78	Kennebec....	('20).
'40				84	Kennebec....	Res. Pittston.
'35c	Berry, Pelatiah....	Mass. line...	Private....	74	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Berry, Thomas.....	Mass. line...	Lieut.....	92	Lincoln....	('28). d. Jan. 27, 1828.
'35d	Berry, Thomas.....	R. I. state...	Private....	72	Oxford.....	
'40				78	Oxford.....	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Berry, Timothy....	Mass. line...	Private....	82	Oxford.....	('20)
'40	Berry, Timothy....			87	York.....	Res. Cornish.
'35d	Berry, Zebulon....	Mass. mil....	Private....	74	Cumberland	
'40				80	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
'35d	Besse, Jabez.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	72	Kennebec....	
'40				75	Kennebec....	Res. Wayne.
'35c	Besse, Joseph.....	Mass. line...	Private....	74	Oxford.....	('20).
'40					Oxford.....	Res. Paris.
'35d	Bessee, Ebenezer...	Mass. line...	Private....	81	Somerset....	
'35d	Bett, Amzi.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	72	Oxford.....	
'35d	Bettis, Jeremiah...	Mass. line...	Priv'te and Sergeant	71	York.....	('20 as Bettes).
'35d	Beveridge, Matthew	Mass. mil....	Private....	68	Waldo.....	
'35d	Bibber, James.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	78	Cumberland	
'40				84	Cumberland	Res. N. Yarmouth.
'35d	Bickford, Benjamin.	Mass. mil....	Private....	91	Kennebec....	
'35c	Bickford, John.....	N. H. line...	Private....	75	York.....	('20).
'40	Bickford, William..			84	Lincoln....	Res. Lewiston.
'35c	Bickmore, John....	Mass. line...	Private....	76	Waldo.....	('20) d. Sept. 4, 1832.
'35d	Bicknell, Abner....	Mass. mil....	Private....	70	Waldo.....	
'4c				76	Waldo.....	Res. Frankfort.
'40	Bicknell, Olive....			89	Oxford.....	Res. Hartford.
'35d	Bigge, David.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	85	Oxford.....	
'35d	Billings, Abel.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	78	Hancock....	
'35c	Billington, Isaac..	Mass. line...	Private....	70	Kennebec....	Died Dec. 16, 1829.
'35c	Bisbee, Elisha....	Mass. line...	Lieut.....	78	Oxford.....	('20) d. Dec. 4, 1826
'35d	Bishop, Enos.....	Mass. mil....	Private....	87	Cumberland.	
1794	Bishop, Squire....	M'Cobb's mil regt.	Private....			Wounded 1779. Res. Washington.
1792	Bishop, Squire, Jr..	S. Webb'srgt.	Private....			Wounded 1779. Pen- sioned 1792.
'35a		Blunt's Co..			Kennebec....	
'40	Bishop, Squire....			85	Kennebec....	Res. Vassalborough.
'35d	Bishop, Zadock....	Mass. line...	Private....	85	Kennebec....	
'40	Bishop, Zadoc.....			91	Kennebec....	Res. Leeds.
'35c	Biter, Peter.....	Mass. line...	Private....	79	Kennebec....	('20) d. Mar. 4, 1827.
'35c	Black, Henry.....	Mass. line...	Private....	76	York.....	('20).
'35c	Black, Joab.....	Mass. line...	Private....	81	Cumberland	('20, '31b).
'31a	Black, Joseph.....		Private....			Rejected on account of amount of his property.
'35d	Black, Josiah.....	Mass. state...	Private....	84	York.....	('31a).
'40				89	York.....	Res. Limington.
'35c	Black, Moses.....	Mass. line...	Private....	83	Hancock....	('20) d. Dec. 22, 1829.
'35c	Blackington, James.	Mass. line...	Private....	70	Lincoln....	('20).
'35d	Blackston, William	Mass. mil....	Sergeant..	79	Kennebec....	
'35c	Blackstone, John....	N. J. line...	Private....	75	Lincoln....	('20) d. Dec. 20, 1818.
'40	Blackstone, Rebecca			79	Lincoln....	Res. Richmond.
'35c	Blackwood, James..	Mass. line...	Private....	90	Washington.	('20) d. Mar. 1827.
'35c	Blair, James.....	Mass. line...	Private....	81	Lincoln....	('20).
'35c	Blake, Benjamin...	Mass. line...	Private....	69	Oxford.....	('20).

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Blake, Deborah.....			70to 80	Cumberland	Res. Gorham.
'35d	Blake, James.....	Mass. state.	Private....	71	Cumberland	
'35d	Blake, John.....	N. H. line.	Ensign and Lieut.	77 & 79	Penobscot...	('20, '31b).
'40	-----			86	Penobscot	Res. Brewer.
'35d	Blake, John.....	Mass. line.	Private....	72	Kennebec....	('20).
'40	Blake, John.....			80	Kennebec....	Res. Gardiner.
'35c	Blake, John.....	Mass. line.	Private....	66	Cumberland	
'35c	Blake, Joseph.....	Mass. line.	Corporal...	76	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Blake, Josiah.....			80	Franklin....	Res. Phillips.
'35d	Blake, Robert.....	Mass. mil.	Private....	82	Kennebec....	
'40	-----			87	Kennebec....	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Blake, Willing.....	Mass. line.	Priv'te and Sergeant.	72	Lincoln....	('20).
'40	-----			78	Lincoln....	Res. Warren.
'40	Blanchard, Sarah.....			86	Lincoln....	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Blanchard, Seth.....	Mass. mil.	Private....	74	Cumberland	
'40	-----			81	Cumberland	Res. N. Yarmouth.
'35d	Blanchard, Solomon	R. I. mil.	Priv'te and Art.	72	Lincoln....	
'40	-----			77	Lincoln....	Res. Dresden.
'31b	Blanchard, Theoph.		Private....			Same as Blancher.
'35d	Blanchard, Timothy	R. I. line.	Priv'te and Sergeant.	79	Lincoln....	('20, '31b).
35c	Blancher, Theophilus	Mass. line.	Private....	76	Lincoln....	('20) same as Blanchard.
'35c	Blasdell, Daniel....	Mass. line.	Private....	86	Lincoln....	('20) d. Feb. 4, 1829.
'35c	Blethen, Increase...	Mass. line.	Private....	76	Somerset....	('20).
'31a	Blodget, Jonathan..		Private....			Reg't. not on Continental establishment.
'35d	Blodget, Jonathan..	N. H. line.	Private....	78	Oxford....	
'40	-----			83	Oxford....	Res. Gilead.
'40	Blue, Hannah.....			78	Kennebec....	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Boas, James.....	Mass. line.	Private....	73	Cumberland	('20 as Boaz).
'40	Boeker, Aaron.....			88	York....	Same as Boeker, A. Res. York.
'20	Boden, Theodore....	Mass.....	Private....			Same as Booden, T.
'35a	Bodwell, Ebenezer..		Corporal....		Oxford....	From Mass. in 1817.
'40	-----			55	Oxford....	Res. Andover.
'35c	Bogues, Samuel....	Mass. line.	Private....	76	Lincoln....	Misspelled Rogues. ('20).
'35c	Boice, James.....	Va. line.	Mariner....	77	York....	('20 ship "Ranger").
'35c	Bointon, Joseph....	N. H. line.	Private....	80	Oxford....	Same as Boynton, J.
'35c	Bointon, Pelatiah..	Mass. line.	Private....	77	Kennebec....	('20 as Boynton, P.) Same as Boyington, P.?
'35c	Bois, John.....	N. H. line.	Private....	74	Somerset....	('20) d. Mar. 16, 1833.
'35c	Bolden, John.....	Va. line.	Private....	88	Lincoln....	('20).
'35c	Bolton, David.....	Mass. line.	Private....	64	Kennebec....	Same as Botton? d. Feb. 4, 1828.
'35c	Bolton, Solomon....	Mass. line.	Private....	78	Penobscot...	
'40	-----			82	Penobscot...	Res. Orrington.
'35c	Bompus, Morris....	Mass. line.	Private....	78	Oxford....	Same as Bumfries?
'35c	Bond, Jonas.....	Mass. line.	Private....	74	Washington.	
'40	-----			80	Washington.	Res. Robbinston.
'40	Bonney, Isaac.....			85	Oxford....	Res. Summer. Same as following?
'35d	Bonnays, Isaac....	Mass. line.	Private....	79	Oxford....	Same as preceding?
'35c	Booden, Ebenezer..	R. I. line.	Private....	67	Hancock....	
'35c	Booden, Theodore..	Mass. line.	Private....	70	Penobscot...	Same as Boden, T. and as Bowden, T?
35c	Boofec, Thomas....	N. H. line.	Ensign....	84	Lincoln....	('20) d. Jan. 10, 1820
'35d	Booker, Aaron.....	Mass. line.	Private....	80	York....	Same as Boeker, A.
'40	Booker, Anna.....			75	Lincoln....	Res. Richmond.
'35c	Booker, Isiah.....	Mass. line.	Private....	72	Somerset....	d. Feb. 27, 1833.
'35c	Booker, Josiah.....	Mass. line.	Private....	78	Kennebec....	('20) d. Feb. 27, 1823
'40	Boothby, Elizabeth			80	York....	Res. Limerick.
'35c	Boothby, William..	Mass. line.	Private....	76	York....	('20, '31b).
'35d	Bornhunen, Jacob..	Mass. mil.	Priv'te and marine.	69	Lincoln....	Same as Burnheimer.
'40	Boster, Jonathan....			86	York....	Same as Baston, J. ? Res. Kennebunk.
'35d	Boston, Elijah....	Mass. line.	Private....	81	York....	('20, '31b).
'35d	Boston, Shebrid....	Mass. mil.	Private....	78	York....	
'35d	Boston, Thomas....	Mass. line.	Private....	74	York....	Same as Baston, T.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE

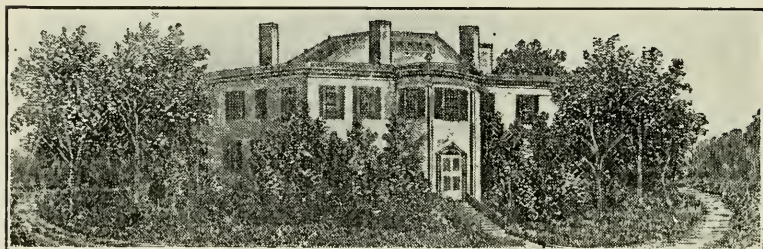
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List.	NAME.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	—			77	York	Res. Kennebunkport
'35c	Bosworth, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	74	Washington	('20).
'40	—			79	Washington	Res. Dennysville.
'35c	Bosworth, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset	('20).
'20	Botton, David	Mass.	Private			Same as Bolton, D.?
'20	Bouden, Amos	Mass.	Private			Same as Bowden, A.
'20	Boulter, Nathaniel	Mass.	Private			Same as Butler, N.?
'35d	Bourne, John	Mass. mil.	Private	74	York	
'35c	Bowden, Amos	Mass. line	Private	62	Hancock	Same as Bouden, A. d. Dec. 23, 1823.
'40	Bowden, Theodore			76	Hancock	Same as Booden, T? Res. Penobscot.
'40	Bowen, Samuel			76	Waldo	Res. Brooks.
'40	<i>Bowen, Sarah</i>			77	Waldo	Res. Vinalhaven.
'35c	Bowers, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	75	Penobscot	Transf. from Caledonia Co. Vt. 1825
'20	Bowing, Jabish	N. H.	Private			
'35c	Bowing, Jabish	Mass. line	Private	77	Somerset	
'40	Bowing, Jabes			82	Somerset	Res. Starks.
'35c	Bowker, Levi	Mass. line	Private	71	Washington	('20).
'40	—			77	Washington	Res. Machias.
'35d	Boyd, Samuel	Mass. line	Priv'te and Drummer	81	Kennebec	
'40	Boyington, Peltiah			82	Somerset	Same as Bointon, P.? Res. Mercer.
'28	Boynton, Joseph		Lieut.			
'29	Boynton, Joseph	N. H. line	Lieut. Inf.			('20). Same as Bointon, J.
'35c	Boynton, Joseph	3d N. H. line.	Lieut.	—	York	
'35c	Bracey, James	Mass. line	Private	91	York	('20).
'35d	Bracket, Joshua	Mass. state	Private	76	York	Same as Brackett, J.
'35d	Bracket, Joshua	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York	Same as Brackett, J.
'35c	Bracket, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	64	Cumberland	Same as Brackett, J. d. Aug. 8, 1820.
'35d	Bracket, Peter	Mass. line	Pvt. of Art.	78	Cumberland	
'35d	Bracket, William	Mass. state	Priv'te and Sergeant	82	Oxford	Same as Brackett, W.
'35d	Brackett, James	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Oxford	('20).
'40	Brackett, James			76	Franklin	Res. Berlin.
'35d	Brackett, John	Mass. line	Private	83	Cumberland	('20, '31b).
'40	Brackett, John			79	Cumberland	Res. Harrison.
'40	Brackett, Joshua			82	York	Same as Brackett, J. Res. Acton.
'40	Brackett, Joshua			78	York	Same as Brackett J. Res. Limington.
'20	Brackett, Josiah					Same as Brackett, J.
'35d	Brackett, Nathan	Mass. state	Private	80	Oxford	
'40	Brackett, Nathan			55	Kennebec	Res. Clinton.
'35d	Bradán, Robert	Mass. state	Private	89	York	Died Jan. 4, 1833.
'35d	Bradbury, Paul	Mass. line	Priv'te and Corporal	77	Kennebec	
'35c	Bradford, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	Died Nov. 23, 1829.
'35d	Bradford, Peabody	Mass. line	Corporal	76	Cumberland	('20).
'40	—			82	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35d	Bradford, Peter	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	89	Kennebec	Died Jan. 11, 1834.
'35d	Bradley, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	
'40	Bradley, Samuel			74	Franklin	Res. New Sharon.
1792	Bradstreet, Dudley	Invalid's regt	Private			Wounded 1777. Pensioned 1792.
1794	—	Col. Francis' regt.	Private			Res. Portland.
'35c	Brag, Nicholas	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland	Same as Bray, N.?
'40	Bragden, John			86	York	Res. Kennebunk. Same as Bragdon, J.?
'35c	Bragdon, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	74	Penobscot	('20) d. Oct. 22, 1832
'40	—			83	Penobscot	Res. Corinth.
'35d	Bragdon, Arthur	Mass. line	Priv'te and Corporal	78	Oxford	('20, '31b).
'35c	Bragdon, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	99	York	('20) d. 1821.
'35c	Bragdon, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Private	86	York	('20) d. June 19, 1827.
'35c	Bragdon, John	Mass. line	Private	77	York	('20) Same as Bragden, J.?
'35c	Bragdon, John, 2d	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Bragdon, John			80	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35d	Bragdon, John	Mass. line	Private	71	York	
'35c	Bragg, Joab	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	('20).

List	NAME	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	<i>Bragg, Lydia</i>			71	Kennebec....	Res. Vassalborough.
'35d	Brainard, Church...	N. H. state..	Priv'te and marine	77	Kennebec ...	
'40	Brakett, William...			88	Oxford.....	Same as Bracket, W. Res. Dixfield or Peru.
'35d	Brand, Jeremiah...	Mass. mil....	Private....	76	Lincoln.....	
'40	<i>Branscomb, Rebecca</i>			95	Hancock....	Res. Mt. Desert.
'35c	Branscum, Charles..	Mass. line ...	Private....	85	Hancock....	(20 as Branscom). d. Sept. 18, 1825. Wounded 1777. Res. York.
1794	Brawn, Daniel.....	Col. E. Phin- ney's mil. rgt	Private....			
'35c	Bray, Joseph.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	68	Somerset....	(20).
'40				76	Somerset....	Res. Anson.
'40	Bray, Nicholas.....			89	Cumberland	Res. Harrison. (20), Same as Brag, N.?
'40	<i>Breck, Patience</i>			75	Kennebec....	Res. China.
'35d	Breman, Aaron.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	71	Cumberland.	
'40	Breth, Amzi.....			79	Oxford.....	Res. Paris.
'35d	Brewster, Darius ...	Cont. navy ..	Seaman ..	70	Lincoln.....	
'40				76	Lincoln.....	Res. Thomaston.
'40	<i>Brewster, Lucy</i>			89	Waldo.....	Res. Camden.
'35d	Bridgeham, John ...	Mass. line ...	Sergt. and Ensign	80 & 74	Cumberland	Same as Bridgman, J. (20).
'35c	Bridges, Daniel.....	N. H. line ...	Private....	72	York.....	Res. York,
'40				79	York.....	(20).
'35c	Bridges, Edmund...	Mass. line ...	Private....	71	Hancock....	Res. Castine.
'40				77	Hancock....	(20) Same as Bridge- ham. Res. Minot.
'40	Bridgman, John.....			86	Cumberland	Res. Minot. (20 as Bridgman.)
'40	<i>Bridgman, Lucy</i>			74	Cumberland	(20).
'35c	Bridgman, Samuel..	Mass. line ...	Private....	71	Oxford.....	(20) d. Feb. 14, 1828
'35d	Bridgman, William..	Mass. mil....	Private....	78	Cumberland	(20) d. Feb. 8, 1833.
'35d	Briggs, Abner.....	R. I. line ...	Private....	71	Cumberland	Res. Paris.
'35c	Briggs, Aden.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	67	Somerset....	(20) d. Aug. 11, 1819.
'35c	Briggs, Jesse.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	75	Oxford.....	(20) same as Brin- iyion.
'40	<i>Briggs, Naomi</i>			78	Oxford.....	Res. Bowdoin. (20) d. 1833.
'35d	Briggs, Samuel.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	70	Somerset....	
'35c	Briggs, William...	Mass. line ...	Captain ..	83	Kennebec....	(20) d. Apr. 1825.
'35c	Brimigion, Thomas..	Mass. line ...	Private....	79	Lincoln.....	Res. Porter.
'40	Briniyion, Thomas..			85	Lincoln.....	(20) d. Dec. 1827.
'35c	Britt, John.....	Md. line....	Private....	80	Kennebec....	(20) d. Dec. 1827.
'35c	Britton, John.....	4th Va. line..	Private....	81	Lincoln.....	(20) d. Jan. 11, 1826
'35d	Brocklebank, Joseph	Mass. mil....	Private....	71	Cumberland	
'35c	Brooks, Samuel.....	Mass. line ...	Sergeant..	77	York.....	Res. Litchfield. (20).
'35c	Brooks, Samuel, 2d..	Mass. line ...	Private....	62	Oxford.....	Res. Palermo. (31a as Cyrel).
'40	<i>Brooks, H'adou of Sa- muel</i>			75	Oxford.....	
'35d	Brooks, Solomon...	Mass. line ...	Private....	80	York.....	
'35d	Brooks, William...	Mass. mil....	Private....	79	York.....	
'35c	Brown, Amos.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	81	Oxford.....	
'35c	Brown, Amos, 2d...	Mass. line ...	Private....	74	Oxford.....	
'35c	Brown, Andrew.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	74	Lincoln.....	
'40	Brown, Andrew.....			79	Kennebec....	
'35d	Brown, Andrew.....	Mass. state..	Private....	71	Cumberland	
'40	<i>Brown, Asenath</i>			76	Waldo.....	
'35d	Brown, Cyril.....	Mass. mil....	Priv'te and Sergeant	78	Hancock....	
'40	Brown, Cyril.....			84	Waldo.....	Res. Searsmont. (20).
'35c	Brown, David.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	80	Lincoln.....	
'35c	Brown, Enoch.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	82	Penobscot..	
'40	Brown, Enoch.....			89	Pisentaquis	Res. Sebec.
'35c	Brown, Ezekiel.....	Mass. line ...	Surgeon...	90	Kennebec....	(20, 31b as private)
'35c	Brown, Ezekiel.....	Mass. line ...	Surgeon...	78	Hancock....	Perhaps identical with preceding.
'35c	Brown, Jacob.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	76	Lincoln.....	(20) d. Dec. 2, 1831?
'35c	Brown, Jacob.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	73	Oxford.....	Died Dec. 2, 1831 ?
'40	Brown, James.....			83	York.....	Res. Parsonsfield. (20).
'35c	Brown, James.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	74	York.....	
'35c	Brown, James.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	74	Lincoln.....	Died Jan. 28, 1827.
'35c	Brown, James, 2d...	Va. line ...	Private....	74	York.....	(20).
'35d	Brown, Jeremiah...	Mass. mil....	Private....	74	Kennebec....	
'40				79	Kennebec....	Res. Winthrop. (20).
'35c	Brown, Jesse.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	70	Cumberland	
'35d	Brown, John.....	Mass. state..	Private....	77	York.....	(20).
'35c	Brown, John.....	Mass. line ...	Private....	74	Kennebec....	Died Oct. 22, 1822.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Brown, Jonathan	Mass. line	Matross	82	Lincoln	
'40	Brown, Jonathan			68	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoinham.
'40	Brown, Mary			73	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Brown, Moody	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	('20).
'40	Brown, Moody			75	York	Res. Cornish.
'28	Brown, Peter Wyer		Ensign			
'35c	Brown, Peter W.	Mass. line	Ensign	80	Cumberland	('20) d. Feb. 28, 1830
'35d	Brown, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	66	Oxford	('20).
'40				72	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Brown, Thaddeus	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Oxford	
'40				79	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'35c	Brown, Thomas	Cont. navy	Mariner	68	York	('20, "Dean" frigate)
'35c	Brown, William	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Brown, William			80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
'35c	Brownwell, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	85	Kennebec	Died 1823.
'35d	Bruckett, James		Pvt. of Art.	79	Cumberland	
'28	Bryant Joseph		2d Lieut.			Invalided.
'35d	Bryant, Abijah	Mass. state	Private	74	Oxford	
'40	Bryant, Abijah			79	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35c	Bryant, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75	York	('20).
'35d	Bryant, John	Mass. mil.	Pvt of Art.	69	Washington	('31a).
'35d	Bryant, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Priv'te and Q. M.	75	Cumberland	
'40				83	Cumberland	Res. Baldwin.
'35c	Bryant, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	67	York	('20) d. 1823.
'31a	Buck, Moses		Private			Deserted.
'35c	Buman, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec	Same as Beeman ?
'20	Bumfries, Morris	Mass.	Private			Same as Bompus, M?
'40	Bumps, Shubal			81	Waldo	Same as Bumpus, S. Res. Thorndike.
'40	Bumpus, Hannah			76	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'40	Bumpus, Huldah			78	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35c	Bumpus, Shubael	Mass. line	Fifer	75	Waldo	('20) same as Bumps S.
'35d	Burbank, Eleazer	Mass. line	Musician	69	Kennebec	('20, '31b as Ebe nezer.)
'35d	Burbank, John	Mass. st. navy Mass. state.	Mariner, Sergt. and Master at Arms	83	York	('20 "Ship "Good Richard" '31b.)
'40				88	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Burdeen, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	70	York	('20) Same as Ber- dens, T.
'40	Burgese, Keziah			80	Kennebec	Res. Wayne.
'35d	Burgess, David	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	('20, '31b) d. Nov. 11, 1832.
'35c	Burgess, Edward	Mass. line	Private	85	Kennebec	('20) d. Jan. 12, 1831
'35d	Burgess, Jonathan	Mass. line	Priv'te and Sgt. Maj.	75 & 73	Kennebec	('20).
'40				81	Kennebec	Res. Vassalborough.
'35c	Burkman, Thomas	Mass. line	Lieut	82	Hancock	Same as following ? d. May, 1826
'20	Burkmar, Thomas	Conn	Lieut			Same as preceding ?
'35c	Burnell, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	('20) d. Jan. 14, 1823
'40	Burnheimer, Jacob			75	Lincoln	Same as Bornhunen. Res. Waldoboro.
'35d	Burr, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	('20) d. Mar. 15, 1834.
'31b	Burr, David		Private			Same as preceding.
'35c	Burr, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	84	Kennebec	('20).
'35d	Burrell, Humphrey	Mass. line	Pvt. Gun- ner & Corp.	81	Somerset	('20).
'35c	Burrell, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Penobscot	('20).
'40	Burrill, John			83	Piscataquis	Res. Sangerville.
'35d	Burrill, Noah	Mass. line	Sergeant	73	Somerset	('20 as Burrell).
'35d	Burton, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Pvt. Corp. & Lieut.	92	Lincoln	
'35d	Burton, William	Mass. state	Private	77	Lincoln	
'40				83	Lincoln	Res. Cushing.
'40	Bussel, Isaac			84	Washington	('20) same as Bus- sell, I. ? Res. Col- umbia.
'35c	Bussell, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	63	Washington	Same as Bussel, I. ?
'35c	Busseff, Isaac	Mass. line	Private		Washington	
'35d	Busseff, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Kennebec	
'35d	Butland, Jesse	Mass. mil.	Private	77	York	
'35c	Butland, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	84	York	('20 as Nathan) d. Feb. 18, 1834.

List	NAME.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Butler, Moses.....	Mass. state..	Private....	78	Hancock....	Died May 21, 1824.
'35c	Butler, Nathaniel..	Mass. line...	Private....	90	Cumberland	
'35d	Butler, Nathaniel..	Mass. mil....	Private....	76	York.....	('20)..... Res. Thomaston.
'35c	Butler, Phineas....	Mass. line...	Private....	75	Lincoln.....	
'40				82	Lincoln.....	Res. Thomaston. ('20) ('35d).
'35c	Butman, Benjamin..	Mass. line...	Private....	78	Penobscot...	
'35d	Butterfield, Jesse...	Mass. line...	Corp. and Sgt. at arms	82	Kennebec....	Res. Farmington.
'40	Butterfield, Jesse...			88	Franklin....	
'35d	Buxton, William....	Mass. mil....	Private....	71	Cumberland	('31b) d. Nov. 27, 1833.
'35d	Buzzell, James....	Mass. mil....	Drummer..	76	York.....	
'35d	Byram, Ebenezer...	Mass. line...	Private....	79	Kennebec....	('20)..... ('20).
'35d	Byram, Jonathan...	Mass. line...	Private....	80	Cumberland	
'35c	Byram, Melzar....	Mass. line...	Private....	61	Cumberland	



Maine's Montpelier.

MAINE'S MONTEPELIER.

In the village of Thomaston, Maine, near the Maine Central railroad station stands a large boulder, one side of which has been hewn to a smooth surface and bears this inscription:—

Montpelier. The home of Gen. Henry Knox, first secretary of war, stood on the brow of this hill overlooking the bay, from 1793 to 1871.

It is the last memento of a once magnificent mansion. It was the home of one of the famous generals of the American Revolution.

This, the most precious relic of that revolution, or of any historic period that Maine ever had was sacrificed to commercial interests. Its destruction was a shame. It was a disgrace to her fair name. It was an outrage upon her highest ideals and a crime against patriotism.

Augustine Simmons

By ELMER W. SAWYER.

Judge Augustine Simmons was born at Topsham, Maine, February 20, 1849. His parents were James D. and Ann C. (Rogers) Simmons. James D. Simmons was a lawyer and practiced in Brunswick and Bath. It is probably due to this early environment that Judge Simmons also selected the law as his profession.

James Simmons moved his family to Brunswick in 1852. From that time until his death Judge Simmons considered Brunswick his "home town." It was there that he spent his boyhood. It was there that he received his early education. All through his life he kept up his intimate acquaintance with Brunswick people.

In 1866 he left the public schools of Brunswick and under the instruction of Rev. A. D. Wheeler began to prepare himself for college. In 1867 he entered Bowdoin College. In 1869 he was compelled to leave Bowdoin in order to earn money to complete his education. It was not until 1881 that he was graduated from college. In the meantime he had studied a short time at Bates College and had completed the work required at Bowdoin. In 1881 he was given a diploma which made him a graduate of Bowdoin with the class in which he commenced the course.

When he was compelled to suspend his studies at college he took up teaching, not only because it offered the best solution of his problem, but because teaching appealed to him. His first school was Anson Academy at North Anson. He was principal of that institution four consecutive years, beginning in 1870, except for one term which he taught at Derby Academy, in Hingham, Massachusetts.

On August 7, 1877, he was admitted to the Kennebec County Bar after having completed his studies with E. W. & F. E. McFadden, a law firm in Fairfield. After his admission to the bar he was editor of the Fairfield Journal for nearly a year. He resumed teaching for a short period before he began actual law practice. Twelve years of his life he spent teaching. He taught thirteen different schools among which were Anson Academy, Derby Academy, Fryeburg Academy, Oak Grove Seminary and Fairfield High School.

His actual practice of law began on November 24, 1880, when he opened a law office at North New Portland. From his first visit to North Anson in 1870 he had been strongly attracted to the little village. There were four lawyers in active practice at North Anson in 1870, which induced him to open an office at North New Portland. North New Portland was as near North Anson as he could practice without competing with the North Anson attorneys.

However, in the following May he gave up his office at North New Portland and opened an office at North Anson. The competition was keen as his office was the fifth law office in the small village. For several years his practice was the old story of the young lawyer—a living. But as the years went by his practice increased. One by one the other offices were discontinued until he, alone, remained. He had practiced in North Anson village nearly thirty-eight years, when his work was finished on October 24, 1917.

During his years of practice Judge Simmons attained distinction in his profession. He was Judge of the Probate Court of Somerset County eight years, from 1904 to 1912. The vote he received in each election was a personal tribute to his ability, and the manner in which he ran ahead of his ticket demonstrated the esteem in which he was held even in the rank of the opposition. This is the only public office ever held by Judge Simmons, although he was frequently urged to become a candidate for the office of attorney general, and once at least was selected for nomination as a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court when the next vacancy should occur. Judge Simmons did not desire office. It was a common saying of his when urged to become a candidate:—"The only office I want is law office."

In religious belief Judge Simmons was a Unitarian. In politics he began life a Democrat. He remained a Democrat until Cleveland was refused the nomination of his party for a second term. He then became a Republican and remained a Republican as long as he lived. It required courage to make the change, because like all men in prominent positions in life who do likewise, he was not free from accusation of ulterior purpose. As a Republican he served as a member of the Republican County Committee for Somerset County, and for four years was a member of the Republican State Committee.

Judge Simmons was made a Mason May 11, 1871. He was a member of Northern Star Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 28, of North

Anson, and in 1882 was Master of that Lodge. He was also a member of Somerset Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Mount Moriah Council and of De Molay Commandery, K. T., all of Skowhegan. He was also a member of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine.

He was a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden and was, for several years, a member of Alden Kindred of America. He was also a descendant of Philippe Delanois, a French Huguenot, who came to this country on the Fortune. For several years Judge Simmons had been a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Maine, and on November 21, 1913, was elected Governor of the Society, which office he held one year.

Comm. Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, the well known American sculptor, who created the Logan Equestrian Monument and the Peace Monument which now stand on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C., was a cousin of Judge Simmons. Although ten years separated their ages, Judge Simmons and Franklin Simmons were very intimate, an intimacy which began when they were boys and lasted until the sculptor's death in 1913.

On November 22, 1872, Judge Simmons was united in marriage to Alice Patten Gahan of North Anson, the eldest daughter of James S. and Maria (Moore) Gahan. Mrs. Simmons' lovable nature and kindly disposition contributed largely to Judge Simmons' success both as a teacher and in his later life, making possible successes which, without her assistance, he could not have attained. They had no children but the greater part of their married life was spent in helping the children of others in less happy circumstances.

In Maine Judge Simmons was regarded as one of the strongest lawyers. Although he always practiced in a small village, his ability was recognized everywhere. He was ever ready to assist the young lawyer, and in his office several young men were fitted for the bar. His popularity with the profession as well as with everyone else was truly remarkable. He was especially a favorite with young people, who went to him with their joys and their sorrows. Even in his advanced years he was one of them.

His command of language, coupled with his originality of expression and his eccentricities of manner, made him a real character, a lawyer of the old school, about whom anecdotes will be told as he was wont to tell them about others.

About the U. S. Census in Maine for the Year 1800

Dear Editor Sprague:

I have been trying to snatch time to complete a very interesting phase of the U. S. census for 1800, as it pertains to Maine. Have copied the details at Washington and put into form for your magazine.

The most remarkable thing in the whole 1800 census of the U. S. is the fact that Geo. Halliburton, enumerator for towns on Penobscot Bay and River, had a "tail-end" column put onto his schedules, headed "From Whence Emigrant Came." So, in 1800, he got first hand answers from the pioneers as to where they came from when they settled Fox Islands (Vinalhaven), Deer Isle, Isle au Haut, Penobscot, Castine, Islesboro, Orland, Belfast, Prospect, Buckstown (Bucksport), Ducktrap, Canaan, Northport, Frankfort, No. Harwick, Goose Pond Settlement, Colburnton, Sunkhaaze, Bangor, Eddington, Davistown, Quantabacook, Condukeag, Hampden and Nos. 2 & 3 back of Hampden, Ohio, College Town and No. 3, 1st Range.

Now that I am at it, Mr. Editor, I think I will add a little more so that the public may have this much while awaiting my fuller article. I want to say that if we had had more George Halliburtons during the taking of the 1800 (2nd) census thousands of questions that have gone unanswered would have easily been disposed of and millions of dollars worth of historic-geneological research for origin of pioneers in different parts of the Union would have been saved.

In looking over Halliburton's schedules the thing which impresses the reader most is that nearly the whole of the Penobscot River territory was settled from Cape Cod, and the wonder is that anyone was left on the Cape. Old York and Cape Ann came in frequently, and then a list sifts in between these showing stragglers from everywhere. For instance: the extensive Grindle family of Brooksville (old Penobscot and Castine) spent money and research time for years to ascertain where the first Grindle immigrated from to the Penobscot. They surrendered the problem as a failure until I informed them, this summer, that he was from Dover, N. H.; a

place somewhat off the track in the general line of research for pioneers to this section.

In the 1800 census George Halliburton (this the way he spelled his name) records himself as in Castine, from Nova Scotia, and the checking of his family shows himself and wife to have been between the ages of 26 and 45 years. With them were three males; one between 1 and 10 years old, one between 16 and 26 years old, and one between 26 and 45 years; plus two females; one between 16 and 26 and another between 26 and 45 years of age.

Biographer A. W. H. Eaton, in his compilation of "Old Boston Families" says of the "Haliburton Family," (p. 66, Jan. 1917, N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.) that George (George Andrew) Haliburton was b. at Horton, N. S., 1767; living in 1843, when he is called "of Maine" and practically ends his knowledge of this man here. I will leave him, or anyone interested to know more, the above clue to further history of this member of the Haliburton family who distinguished himself as being sagacious enough to see the need of, and to preserve for posterity, the recording of the origin of our Penobscot Bay and River families as denoted above.

Castine records will give further light, no doubt, of the final outcome of George and his family.

B. LAKE NOYES.

One hundred and fifty-six years ago, Dr. Samuel Johnson, in "Rasselas," wrote the following which, in the light of war methods of today seem prophetic:

If men were all virtuous I should with great alacrity teach them to fly. But what would be the security of the good if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds neither walls, mountains nor seas could offer security. A flight of savages might hover in the wind and light with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region.

The Journal is indebted to Mr. Henry M. Packard of Guilford, Maine, for gifts of several valuable Maine documents of a century ago, for which we extend our sincere thanks. Mr. Packard has also contributed a list of officers and members of York county teachers institute for 1851, which will appear in our next issue.

More About Rev. Samuel Moody

Reference in the Journal (Vol. 5, pp. 217-18) was made to Reverend Samuel Moody locally known as "Parson" Moody and who flourished in York, Maine more than two hundred years ago.

Laura E. Richards in her latest book "Abigail Adams and her Times," quotes the following in a letter from Abigail's husband to her. John Adams was the second President of the United States, and when a young man made frequent visits to Falmouth and York, Maine.

This town of York is a curiosity, in several views. The people here are great idolaters of the memory of their former minister, Mr. Moody. Dr. Sayward¹ says and the rest of them generally think, that Mr. Moody was one of the greatest men and best saints who have lived since the days of the Apostles. He had an ascendancy and authority over the people here, as absolute as that of any prince in Europe, not excepting his holiness.

This he acquired by a variety of means. In the first place he settled in the place without any contract. His professed principle was that no man should be hired to preach the Gospel, but that they should depend on the charity, generosity and benevolence of the people. This was very flattering to their pride, and left room for their ambition to display itself in an emulation among them which should be the most bountiful and ministerial.

In the next place, he acquired the character of firm trust in Providence. A number of gentlemen came in one day, when they had nothing in the house. His wife was very anxious, they say, and asked him what they should do. Oh, never fear, trust Providence, make a fire in the oven and you will have something. Very soon, a variety of everything that was good was sent in, and by one o'clock they had a splendid dinner.

He also had the reputation of enjoying intimate communication with the Deity, and of having a great interest in the Court of Heaven by his prayers.

He always kept his musket in order and was fond of hunting. On a time, they say, he was out of provisions. There came along two wild geese. He takes his gun and cries, "If it please God, I will kill both, I will send the fattest to the poorest person in the parish." He shot and killed both; ordered them plucked and then sent the fattest to a poor widow, leaving the other, which was a very poor one at home—to the great mortification of his lady. But his maxim was, Perform unto the Lord thy vow.

But the best story I have heard yet was his doctrine in a sermon from this text, "Lord, what shall we do?" The doctrine was that when a person or people are in perplexity and know not what to do, they ought never to do they know not what. This is applicable to the times.

(¹) See the Journal (vol. 1. pp. 148) for "Notes on Judge Jonathan Sayward of York, Maine," by Honorable Frank D. Marshall. Was "Dr." Sayward the same person referred to by Mr. Marshall? Will not some one of the many who are well versed in the history of the old York families inform us?

Referring to the Organization of Penobscot County

Contributed by Honorable Charles W. Stephens, Old Town, Maine.
Hancock, ss.

Circuit Court of Common Pleas.

Nov. Term, A. D., 1816.

The undersigned, William Abbott, Job Nelson and Bradshaw Hall, appointed by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hancock a Committee on the part of said County, and Thomas A. Hill, appointed by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the County of Penobscot on the part of that County to settle and adjust in an equitable manner the subsisting claims of said Counties respectively conformably to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for dividing the County of Hancock and establishing a new County by the name of Penobscot." beg leave to report

That the amount of Cash in the hands of the Treasurer of the County of Hancock, April 1, 1816, was	\$1,231 08
That the amount of taxes outstanding at that time for the year 1814 was	542 93
That the amount of taxes outstanding for 1815 was	2,095 22
That there has been received by said Treasurer, since the first of April aforesaid from Mason Shaw, Esq.....	264 54
Also from John Wilkins, Esq. for excise	67 31
And that the amount of taxes assessed upon the Counties of Hancock and Penobscot for the year 1816 which is collectible is	4,839 86
Making the amount of money & credits	\$9,041 84

And they further report:

That the amount of claims against the County of Hancock so far as they were liquidated on the 1st of April aforesaid was	\$307 77	
That the amount of claims against said County due on said first day of April and liquidated at April Term, (deducting from the same for the board of Prisoners 33 weeks at \$5 per week \$27.50 was	132 49	
That the amount of Do. allowed at July T. last was	60 45	\$500 71
Which leaves a balance of money & credits of		\$8,541 13
And the Committees of both Counties agree to deduct from the amount aforesaid, being...		8,541 13
5% as Commission upon the amount of Debts due being	\$500 71	
And also upon said sum of	27 50	
For board of Prisoners being		26 41
Which leaves a balance of money & credits of to be divided between said Counties.		\$8,514 72

And as a just rule of apportionment said Committees have taken the last County tax of 5,000 dollars of which the several towns & plantations in the County of Penobscot pay \$1,163.03 and they find that as 5,000:1,163.03:: 8,514.72:1,980.57 which is the amount belonging to said County of Penobscot. But the Committee of the County of Hancock are of opinion that from said sum of \$1,980.57 there ought to be deducted 5 per cent for the Commissions which said County of Hancock will be obliged to pay their Treasurer for receiving and paying over said sum and which amounts to \$99.02 leaving a balance due said County of \$1,881.55.

On the other hand the Committee of Penobscot contends that only \$23.03 is justly chargeable to that County being a proportion only of the 5 per cent aforesaid.

And the Committee of the County of Hancock is of opinion that if there exist any contract made for the sole benefit if the County of Penobscot, but which the County of Hancock is bound to fulfil, such sum ought to be retained as will be sufficient to indemnify the County of Hancock.

They further state that the taxes of 1816 are payable one half on the first day of November instant and the remainder on the first day of April next, and that the Treasurer of the County of Hancock ought not to pay such proportion of said sum as arises from the tax of 1816 until the same is payable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,	}	<i>Committee of Hancock County.</i>
JOB NELSON		
B. HALL,		
THOS. A. HILL,		<i>for Penobscot.</i>

Ordered, That this report be accepted as amended and that the treasurer of the County of Hancock pay over to the Treasurer of the County of Penobscot said sum of eighteen hundred & eighty-one dollars and fifty-five cents in manner following, viz: Eight hundred dollars on demand and the residue within the time reported or sooner if convenient, when the Treasurer of the County of Penobscot shall give bonds to the Treasurer of the County of Hancock with two sufficient sureties in the sum of twelve hundred dollars to indemnify the County of Hancock from all claims that may hereafter appear against the County of Hancock and due before the first day of April next.

A copy

Attest:

MASON SHAW, *Clerk.*

Michael Philbrick, Son of Capt. Zachariah Philbrick

(Contributed by Prof. Windsor P. Daggett, U. of M., Orono, Me.)

Rev. Jacob Chapman's "A Genealogy of the Philbrick and Philbrook Families," page 24, gives an incomplete and an incorrect account of the descendants of Michael Philbrick. The following record, found among the manuscripts of the late Thomas C. Shaw of Standish, is probably a revised account which followed the publication of Chapman's book. As Shaw was a descendent of the Philbrick family and as the Shaw household was a storehouse of family history, this record comes from a reliable source. It is probably published here for the first time.

"Michael Philbrick.—Seventh child of Capt. Zachariah Philbrick; b. in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 10, 1734. Wife, Mary ———, lived in Hampton, N. H. Then was an original settler in Parsonsfield, Me., about 1762; afterwards in Standish. In 1803, he removed with his family to Thorndike, Me., where he died in 1813, aged about 79. His children were:—

- "1. William, b. in Hampton, Dec. 10, 1759; m. Martha Nickerson of Gorham. He died in Thorndike, 1850, aged about 90 years.
- "2. Olive, b. in Hampton, Jan. 6, 1762.
- "3. Gideon, b. in Standish, April 21, 1764; m. May 4, 1793. Eunice West of Raymond; d. in 1848.
- "4. Michael, Jr., b. June 19, 1766; m. Aug. 9, 1788, Jane Snow of Gorham.
- "5. Eunice, b. Mar. 18, 1768; m. Aaron Snow of Gorham.
- "6. Stephen, b. Feb. 27, 1770; m. March 14, 1793, Betsey Nowlen of Hallowell.
- "7. Rhoda, b. Apr. 22, 1772; m. Dec. 25, 1792, Enoch Shaw. She died Jan. 3, 1819.
- "8. Samuel, b. Mar. 15, 1777; m. Anna Simonton. Supposed to have died at Cape Elizabeth in 1824, leaving children, Samuel, Mary, and Ellen."

An account of Thomas C. Shaw appears in Mrs. H. F. Farwell's "Shaw Records," page 173. These same Records, p. 156, give the descendants of Rhoda Philbrick, wife of Enoch Shaw.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

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The first law of History is not to dare tell a lie, the second not to fear to tell the truth; besides let the Historian be beyond all suspicion of favoring or hating any whomsoever.

PONTIFF, LEO XIII.

BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY.

Since we began the work of editing the Journal we have received scores of letters seeking information as to what books should be selected for a course of reading in early Maine History. These have come from public school scholars and from teachers and college students, from club women, clergymen and Maine people in different walks of life. We have cheerfully answered them as well as our limited knowledge would permit and have always urged that they begin with the first voyagers and explorers of the Maine coast: Champlain, de Monts, Martin Pring, Waymouth, etc. (1603-5) and the Popham Colony (1607).

If one is in the State Library at Augusta, or the library of the Maine Historical Society at Portland one can delve more deeply in this lore than in the private libraries of the State.

And yet in browsing in our own little library we find much that is authoritative and instructive along these lines. Mrs. H. G. Rowe in the preface to her charming book: "Retold Tales of the Hills and Shores of Maine," (Bangor 1892) says:

An Irish matron, one of the honored foremothers of our Pine Tree State, when asked by a passing traveller what crops she expected to raise upon the sandy, boulder strewn soil of her little sea bordered farm, replied: Craps is it? Faith but I'll be after raisen a Govern.or or two, wid maybe a Gineral or a Jedge, an a hanfull o' brave byes thrown in f'r ballast, that'll make these woods an' swamps laugh wid a harvest sich as the ould worrld niver dramed ov. Thims the craps that wid God's blissin, w 'll be after sindin to the worrld's mill one of these days.

The woman who uttered these brave words is called by Mrs. Rowe "Bridget" Sullivan, the place Berwick in the historic county of York, Maine, and the time subsequent to 1723. For it was in the latter year when William Sullivan and his wife migrated to Maine from Ireland.¹

He was a highly educated man, well skilled in classical literature, and a teacher of the classics. He died in Berwick, in 1796, at the age of 105 years.

His three sons John, Ebenezer, and James were men of note in their day. The former was a lawyer, Major General in the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, Attorney General of New Hampshire, member of the Federal Constitution Convention, and judge of the U. S. District Court.

James was born in Berwick, in 1774. He was a lawyer commencing practice in Georgetown, Maine, but two years later he removed to Biddeford, Maine, where he remained for a few years and then located in Massachusetts. Willis² says of him:

From the commencement of the Revolution to the close of his life, in 1808, he was constantly in official stations, as member of the legislature, commissary of the troops, judge of the Superior Court, Attorney General, and commissioner of the United States.

He also engaged largely in literary labors, was the prime mover in organizing the Massachusetts Historical Society and was its first president.

He was Maine's first historian. He wrote: "The History of the District of Maine." Printed by I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews, Fausts Statue No. 45, Newbury Street, Boston, 1795." It contains 421 pages and is today a most valuable work for the student of Maine's colonial history.

The next most important work in the development of history in this direction was "The History of the State of Maine; from its First Discovery, A. D. 1602, to The Separation, A. D. 1820." by William D. Williamson,³ published in 1832, in two volumes containing 1,376 pages.

Mr. Williamson was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, July 31, 1779, and died May 27, 1847. He was a lawyer and as soon as he was admitted to the bar began practice in 1804, at Bangor, then a town in Hancock County. He was a man of great activities as a

(¹) William Willis' History of the Lawyers of Maine (Portland, 1863) p. 97.

(²) Ibid. p. 95-6.

(³) See Journal, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 133-5.

publicist and political leader. He held various eminent official positions while Maine was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and later when Maine became a State. He was the first and sole Senator from the new County of Penobscot, became president of the Maine Senate and was thus acting Governor of Maine in place of Governor King who resigned. He was the first representative in Congress from the Bangor congressional district.

Although his life was a busy one in State and public affairs he was a profound student of Maine colonial history and devoted much time to research and literary pursuits. If he had never achieved any other accomplishment his history of Maine would have made his fame secure.

James Sullivan and William Durkee Williamson were the pioneers in this work. Many others have since done great service but Abbot and Varney and all the other writers have built upon the solid foundation laid by them in the first days of our republic.

In exploring the Maine historical field the work and collections of the Maine Historical Society is a beacon light whose rays penetrate many nooks and corners overlooked by the founders.

This society was organized and held its first meeting in the city of Portland, April 11, 1822, in accordance with an act of the Maine Legislature, passed February 4th of that year. Its first president was Albion K. Parris, Governor of Maine, 1822-1827. Its first volume of Collections was published in 1831, and was printed by Day, Fraser & Co., Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

The first paper in this book is part one of the History of Portland by William Willis, containing 242 pages. Other important items in this volume are "Montresor's Journal" and "Arnold's Letters."

Colonel Montresor, an officer of Engineers in the British Service was employed by his government in 1760, to explore the country from Quebec into the interior of Maine and report thereon. This is his report in the form of a "journal." This manuscript together with the original letters of Arnold while on his Quebec expedition were for a time in the possession of Colonel Aaron Burr who was one of the most famous and picturesque personages of the revolutionary period and the last days of the eighteenth and first days of the nineteenth centuries.

He was tried for treason and conspiracy against The American government in a Federal court presided over by John Marshall and acquitted. His life story is one of the most romantic ones in American history.

William Willis, one of the earliest and most active members and officers of the society chanced to have an acquaintance with Burr, and was on intimate terms with some of his close friends. It has been frequently stated that Colonel Burr having enemies in the New York Historical Society did not intend that these valuable papers should ever become the property of that society and hence it was an easy matter for Mr. Willis to secure them for the Maine society which he did.

In the introductory to these (page 341) presumably written by Mr. Willis, the writer says that it was Montresor's Journal that first suggested to Arnold the route to be pursued through Maine.

It was perhaps unfortunate for the success of this expedition that he did not follow in the footsteps of Joseph Chadwick, who, in 1764, was employed by the Massachusetts Colony to explore the country from the Penobscot to Quebec.

By his report and its accompanying map it appears that he went first to Fort Pownal, thence up the Penobscot to Old Town, there employing Indian guides who led him up the Piscataquis to Moosehead Lake and thence to Quebec by a very safe and comfortable route.³

This society has published twenty-two volumes of Collections and twenty-four volumes of a "Documentary History of Maine." The first volume of this series is devoted to a "History of the Discovery of Maine," by J. H. Kohl with an appendix on the voyages of the Cabots, by M. D. Avezac, of Paris. It was edited by William Willis and published in 1869.

The work of publishing a documentary history of Maine had its inception in the Maine Historical Society as early as 1863, when the Maine legislature passed the following resolve which was approved March 17, 1863:

Resolved, That the governor be hereby authorized to procure copies of original documents in the British State paper office in regard to the early history of Maine, the same to be deposited in the state library; and the sum of four hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money not otherwise appropriated; the governor to appoint, if need be, at his discretion an agent for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of this resolve; provided, that the entire expenditure shall not exceed, the amount of the above appropriation.

In view of the fact that since then some Maine legislatures, including that of 1917, have ruthlessly slaughtered these and similar appropriations, and adopted a parsimonious and antagonistic policy

(³) Bangor Hist. Mag., vol. 4, p. 141.

regarding them it would be well to bear in mind that this first beginning was made when Maine and the whole country were in the throes of the Civil War.

This appropriation was used chiefly as Mr. Willis says in making "a preliminary investigation" of the subject.

In 1867 the governor and council were authorized to contract with the society for the publication, annually, of a volume containing the earliest documents, charters, and other state papers "illustrating the history of Maine."

The first result of this wise and liberal attitude by the state towards historical research was the volume under consideration.

At this time the reverend Dr. Leonard Woods had resigned the presidency of Bowdoin College and was commissioned by the governor as agent to attend to the duties above mentioned and there upon visited Europe for that purpose.

The fruits of his efforts appear in the first two volumes.

While in Germany he met Dr. Kohl, who reputation as a traveler, author, and cartographer, was eminent in this country as well as Europe.

In 1854, he came to America, where he traveled four years, during which time he prepared for the government of the United States a series of maps relating to the early voyagers and explorers of America. Thus Dr. Woods fortunately secured his services in building a great foundation for Maine historical research.

At this time Dr. Woods discovered the original manuscript of Hakluyt's "Discourse on western planting" which had been lost to the world for three hundred years. This valuable document edited and arranged by him constitutes the second volume of this series.

The "Baxter Manuscripts" begin with the fourth volume. Twenty-one volumes have thus far been published. It would not be easy to estimate the historical value of this collection. They contain charters, grants, letters, contracts, petitions, and every piece of writing relating directly or collaterally to the history of Maine, that the Honorable James Phinney Baxter was able to discover in State archives in London, Paris, Boston, Canada, Washington, etc. In fact he made a world wide search for this material which will be preserved for all times in these and two or three other forthcoming volumes.

Mr. Baxter has long been Maine's leading historical writer. But if he had never done else than this work it would ever have been an enduring monument to his memory.

Correction

A most regrettable blunder occurred in the last issue of the Journal when (p. 284) the death of Mr. Otis G. Hammond, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Historical Society was reported.

The fact is that Mr. Hammond is not dead very much alive.

Upon learning of this error, too late to make the proper change, we wrote Mr. Hammond expressing our chagrin and sorrow for it and immediately received the following kind and gentlemanly reply:

Mr. John F. Sprague,
Foxcroft, Maine,

My Dear Sir:—

While I regret the error which occurred in the recent issue of your magazine in relation to myself, as it may possibly cause unnecessary sorrow to some of my friends, yet I can easily forgive you as I know how often those things occur. It is not of great consequence, and a note of correction in your next issue will be acceptable.

The error which you made was in stating that I died on the 10th of February last. It was Mrs. Hammond and not myself. The fact in regard to date and place were correct.

Yours very truly,

OTIS G. HAMMOND,

Superintendent.

Sayings of Subscribers

William P. Marden, Recorder of Municipal Court, Milinocket:

"Hope you will meet with prompt response from all your subscribers to your Journal which I greatly esteem."

Nina L. Davee, So. Portland:

"I am sending check for the 'Journal' for another year. We consider it too valuable a periodical to be without."

Colonel Fred H. Parkhurst, Bangor, Maine:

"I have enjoyed the Journal very much although in these strenuous times it is not easy to find opportunity to read."

Mr. James Lewis, Boston, Mass. :

"I read your editorial in the last Journal 'As it appears to the Editor' with much interest. You are right. This world war is only a continuation of the great fight begun at Runnymede.

I pray God that it may be the last battle against despotism."

Mr. Lucius M. Perkins, Alfred, Maine. Who has always taken a deep interest in all Maine historical matters :

"I intend to send you an article on the distribution of the surplus in 1836. The town of Alfred has preserved the original receipts, signed by the citizens, and bound in book form in the public library."



A Fisherman of Casco Bay.

AUGUST

SEPT.

OCT.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 6

No. 2

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1918

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
DOVER, ME.

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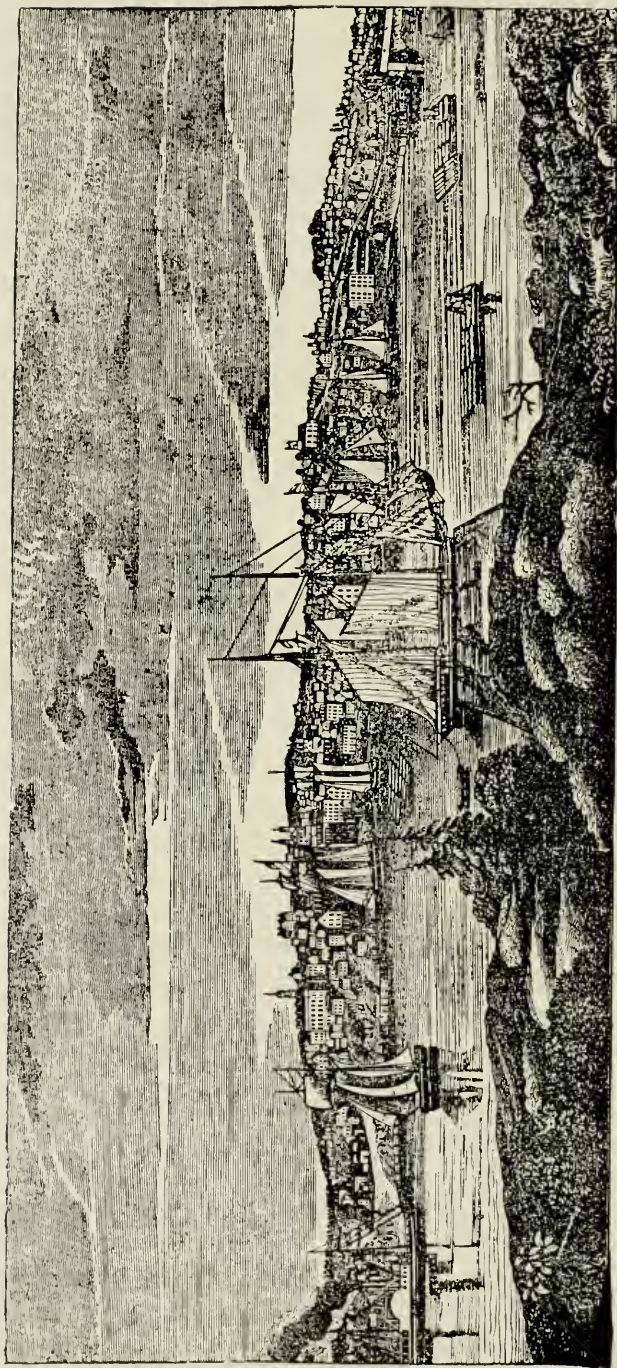
OLGA J. HANSON, Supt., Newport, Me.

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Bangor, Maine, in 1836. From the Maine Monthly Magazine, published in Bangor and Portland, 1837

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VI AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER 1918 No. 2

Sketch of Bangor, Maine, in the Early Days

Written by Charles Gilman of Bangor for the American Magazine published in Boston, and republished in the Maine Monthly Magazine, edited by Mr. Gilman, in its issue of June 1837.

Bangor is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Penobscot river, at the head of the tide and navigation, thirty miles from its mouth. The Kenduskeag Stream, which here enters the main river at right angles, divides the compact part of the city into nearly equal parts. The land on each side of the stream rises to a considerable height, and the village, which stretches from it and the Penobscot in every direction, presents a beautiful and picturesque appearance, particularly on approaching it from down the river, when it is gradually disclosed to the view. The scenery viewed from the height of land on the north-west side of the village is delightful. From this point on a clear day, the Katahdin mountain, with its snow-white summit, at a distance of more than seventy miles, can be distinctly seen.

Bangor, originally called the Kenduskeag plantation, from the Stream above alluded to, now extends about six miles on the river. It formerly included a considerable portion of what is now Orono, situated above, and Hampden, below, and in 1790, contained 567 inhabitants. It then probably contained double the extent of territory now comprised within its limits. According to Judge Williamson's valuable History of Maine, published about five years since, the first settler came to this plantation with his family in the latter part of 1769.

In the ensuing year, several families came to the place; and, in 1772 the settlement contained twelve families. In March, 1787, a

public meeting was held for the purpose of taking measures to build a house of public worship, the records of which are said to be the earliest extant. The first clergyman, the Rev. Seth Noble, a whig refugee from the Province of Nova Scotia, who had resided in the plantation about one year, was engaged by the people living on each side of the Penobscot, to officiate for them, and he agreed to remain their pastor so long as they would pay him a salary of four hundred dollars. He continued with them about twelve years. His installation took place under an oak tree. To him was committed the agency of procuring an act of incorporation for the town, which was obtained in February, 1791. The inhabitants of the plantation in public meeting instructed him to have it called Sunbury, which name was probably suggested by the pleasant appearance of the place. Perhaps the reverend gentleman did not coincide with his constituents as regards the doctrine of instruction, and not manifesting a disposition to "obey or resign," he assumed the responsibility of substituting the name of Bangor. Some supposed the name might have escaped his recollection, and having a strong partiality for the good old psalm tune, he caused the name to be placed in the act of incorporation. We do not learn that this departure from 'democratic usage' occasioned any unpleasant feelings on the part of his constituents towards him.

The first public building in Bangor, the Court House, now the City Hall, was erected in 1812, and occupied by the courts, and for religious and other public meetings till 1822. During the latter year, the first meeting-house was built for the only religious society then existing in Bangor, over which the Rev. Harvey Loomis was settled, who was ordained in 1811. This excellent and universally beloved man preached to this society till January 2d, 1825, when he died suddenly in his pulpit before the commencement of the forenoon services. Singular as the fact may appear, he had selected for his text the following passage of scripture—'This year thou shalt surely die.' This meeting-house was consumed by fire five years afterwards, and in 1831 its place was supplied by a very handsome edifice of brick. The Unitarian, Baptist, and Methodist houses of worship were commenced in 1828, and completed in that and the succeeding year. The Hammond Street Church, built by a portion of the Calvinistic society, was completed in 1834. St. John's Church, a beautiful edifice intended for the Episcopalian order, was erected during the last season, but has not yet been occupied. At the same

time, a large brick church for the Methodist society, and a small one of wood for the Catholics, were commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season. The whole number of churches will then be eight. A large and commodious Court House of brick, containing the several County offices, and a stone jail were erected in 1832. The Maine Charity School, or Theological Seminary, incorporated in 1814, and opened in Hampden in 1816, was afterwards removed to Bangor, and a classical school connected with it. The principal building of brick, four stories high and similar to the usual college edifice, is situated on a commanding eminence, on a tract of seven acres, the donation of the late Isaac D. Davenport, of Milton, Massachusetts. Another of the same size is in contemplation, as also a large and elegant chapel, and residences for the professors connected with the seminary. There are four professorships, and the funds of the institution amount to about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is under the direction of trustees of the Calvinistic denomination. The Bangor House, a more particular description of which may be given hereafter, is a large and splendid hotel, very similar to the Tremont House, in Boston. It was first opened for the reception of company on the first day of January, 1835. It is a building which reflects great credit upon the enterprise of its projectors and proprietors. There are several other large and commodious public houses in the city. There are three bridges across the Kenduskeag stream, two of which are the result of individual enterprise. A large covered bridge is extended across the Penobscot.

The first printing office was established in the autumn of 1815, by Peter Edes, now the oldest printer in the Union, who, after an absence of a few years, has returned to Bangor to pass the eve of life in the family of one of his children. He immediately established a weekly newspaper. At the present time, there are five printing offices from which are issued five weekly papers, to which number another is soon to be added, two dailies, and the only monthly periodical in the State. The first bank was incorporated in 1818. There are now nine whose aggregate capital is \$900,000. These do not fully supply the wants of the community, a circumstance tending somewhat to show the extent of the business operations. The chief business is the traffic in lumber, which gives rise to a large amount of other business. Intimately connected with it is that of navigation, in which many are exten-

sively engaged. This would have been more extended, did not the severity of the winter season occasion obstruction by the ice, between four and five months of the year. During this portion of the year, however, vessels can reach Frankfort, twelve miles below, with perfect safety. A remedy for this interruption is being sought out by means of a railroad between the two places, which will greatly facilitate operations. In this matter of railroads, the Bangoreans have outdone other citizens of their State. The first railroad in Maine, from Bangor to Oldtown in Orono, about twelve miles in length, built at an expense of about \$250,000, was opened in November last, and has not been obstructed but for a single day, during the interim. It reflects great credit upon the enterprise and public spirit of Messrs. Edward and Samuel Smith, its projectors, who have, in several other instances done much to benefit the city.

Bangor was incorporated as a city in the winter of 1833-4, and the charter being accepted in the spring of the latter year, Allen Gilman, Esq., who had resided in the town about thirty-five years, was elected Mayor, and held the office for the term of two years. He was succeeded by Edward Kent, Esq., the present incumbent. Both of these gentlemen are natives of New Hampshire, and members of the legal profession. The want of a City form of government had been sensibly felt, and the result has shown that its adoption has been a very important measure in facilitating the progress of public improvement. Its march has been onward, and it appears to have been the watchword of every citizen. A city market of ample dimensions has been commenced and will probably be completed in the course of this or the coming year. It will be an ornament to the city, and another strong proof of the enterprise and public spirit of its citizens. While their attention has been so strongly fixed upon the welfare and interests of their fellow beings, they have not been unmindful of those who have passed, and are continually passing from among them. A public cemetery at Mount Hope, on the plan of Mount Auburn, was consecrated in July last, in the usual manner. The grounds comprise about thirty acres, twenty of which belong to the city, and the remainder to individuals, having been put into lots and sold. The location is very fine, about two miles from the compact part of the city, and is said to be inferior to no other place of the kind, Mount Auburn excepted, for the advantages of soil, situation, and shrubbery. Connected with it are a beautiful green-house and garden, under the care of a gentle-

man who devotes his whole attention to it, and whose labors already have done much to beautify and adorn the place. It will be made one of the most beautiful spots on the Penobscot, and is likely to become, comparatively speaking, a place of quite as much resort as Mount Auburn.

On the outskirts of the city, and within its limits, two or three villages are rapidly springing up. Owing to their peculiarly excellent location for the purposes of milling and manufacturing, they have fallen into the hands of capitalists, who have a fair prospect of reaping a rich reward for their investments. The principal of these is the village of North Bangor, where are situated the extensive works of the Penobscot Mill Dam Company. Thirty saws have already been in operation and their charter allows of a great increase, giving, as it does, the privilege of erecting their works for a considerable distance on the banks and falls of the Penobscot. This village is about four miles from the center of business, on the main road to Orono, and three from the Lower Stillwater village, where very extensive operations of a similar character are contemplated. The Kenduskeag Stream, on which one of these villages is situated, has ample advantages for manufacturing purposes; to further which a company has recently been incorporated.

The population of Bangor, within the few last years, has increased with great rapidity. In 1800 the whole number of inhabitants was 277. Seven years previous, the rateable polls were 45; and sixteen years afterwards, 252. In 1810 the whole population amounted to 850; in 1820, 1,221; in 1830, 2,828. At the present time the whole number, including foreigners, is estimated at 9,500. This astonishing increase is almost without a parallel in this county. Whether it will continue to grow in a corresponding ratio, is very difficult to determine, so fluctuating is the general state of business. One thing however, is certain. Bangor will inevitably "go-ahead" with a strong hand, and if it does not increase for the same length of time to come in a like ratio, its advance will be strong and steady.

The following comprehensive extract may well conclude this sketch of the history and progress of Bangor. 'The rapid and unexampled increase of the city of Bangor in wealth, population, and business, within the short period of three years—its facilities and resources for still further increase, warrant us in saying, that at no distant period of time, it is destined to become one of the first cities within the Union. Its local situation is unrivalled in the New Eng-

land States—at the head of navigation, on one of the finest rivers in the United States, near the centre of the territory of Maine, surrounded by a superior country, rapidly improving, and commanding all the resources of lumber from the head waters of the Penobscot and its tributaries, it presents such encouragement to the farmer, mechanic, and the merchant as perhaps cannot be found in any other place. In the centre of a basin of nearly 10,000 square miles, of a soil unsurpassed in fertility—which must eventually become the great depot of its produce, and the great mart of exchange for the eastern portion of the State. The immense tracts of timber lands and the fast settling towns and villages of the interior, to say nothing of our commercial resources, promise an exhaustless supply of material upon which our enterprise may work. Water privileges, unrivalled in power and extent, are within the reach of the city, and to the eye of the experienced observer present the germs of many a manufacturing establishment, and the means of employment to thousands. Wherever we look, we find something to aid us in our advance to prosperity, and with these advantages, what shall put us back? Fifty years ago, and this was a wilderness. Fifty years hence, and what will then be? Yet the example of the few past years, and the well known and acknowledged enterprise of our citizens answer.'

Captain Benjamin Burton

By CHARLES M. STARBIRD

The St. Georges Region

The territory bordering on the St. Georges River has a history of particular interest. No evidence of an Indian settlement has ever been found, but the country belonged to the Wawenocks until conquered by the Tarratines in 1615.¹ The Indian name for the St. Georges was "Secohquet", for Pleasant Point in Cushing "Sawquid".²

The fact of George Weymouth's visit to these shores has been generally accepted. Some historians have attempted to place his

¹Cyrus Eaton: *Annals of Warren*, p. 10.

²Maine Historical Collections, Series I, Vol. 4, p. 110.

landing on the Penobscot or Kennebec rivers. However the majority and perhaps the most authentic agree on the St. Georges.³

The Plymouth Company came into possession of this territory in 1616, when the English possessions in America were divided between the Plymouth and London Companies. On March 23, 1630, the company granted to John Beauchamp of Boston, England, that strip of land extending from the seaboard between the Penobscot and Muscongus river so far north as would, not interfering with any other patent, embrace a strip equal to 30 miles square. The proprietors established a truckhouse on the eastern bank of the St. Georges.

Nearly a hundred years later the grant came into the hands of General Samuel Waldo and is henceforth known as the "Waldo Patent." The Waldo grant is too well known to require any attention here.

Several attempts at settlement were made during the next few years but no permanent settlement was made until about 1719.⁴ In 1719-20, the Waldo proprietors had a fort erected and a garrison of 20 men under Capt. Westbrook was placed in charge.⁵ At the same time the proprietors built a sawmill and about 30 frame-houses.

On June 15, 1722, a party of 200 Indians burned the proprietor's sloop, killed one man and took six prisoners. The sawmill was burned as were also some of the houses. An attack was made upon the garrison but the resistance was so determined that the Indians were forced to withdraw; on the 24th of the following August another attack was made. A large body of savages commenced to undermine the fort but the earth, made soft by heavy rain, caved in and the siege was abandoned. Several white men were killed and five were taken prisoners but were released.

The next attack came on Dec. 25, 1723, when the savages laid siege to the fort and persisted with desperate resolution for thirty days. Col. Westbrook finally arrived and put the red skins to flight.

Again, in 1724, minor attacks were made at different times with no serious results. Peaceful times followed and in 1730 "there were between Muscongus and Kennebec about 150 families, probably 900 or 1,000 inhabitants".⁶ The territory was divided into

³See Henry S. Burrage: *Beginnings of Colonial Maine*, pp. 45-47.

⁴Cyrus Eaton: *Annals of Warren*, pp. 20-32.

⁵*Ibid.* p. 33.

⁶*Annals of Warren* p. 45.

two townships. The lower part which was known as the "Lower Township of St. Georges", later became the town of Cushing. The greater part of the settlers were Scotch emigrants from the north of Ireland.⁷

Between 1725 and 1745, the settlers were at peace with the eastern Indians and advantage was taken of this time to build up and strengthen the settlement. Truck-houses were built for trade with the Indians. Sawmills were also constructed. The tireless efforts of General Waldo brought 40 German families from Brunswick and Saxony. Beginning with the war with France in 1745 the history of this region is, for the next few years, the history of one man—Captain Burton.

⁷George J. Varney: *A Gazetteer of Maine* p. 189.

THE BURTON ANCESTRY

The Burton family originated in old Wales. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in that part of the British Isles and served in Cromwell's army when he reduced the Irish to obedience under the Commonwealth. He embarked for America in 1736 with his son Benjamin, induced to migrate here by General Waldo's Proclamation. The father never reached this state, dying on the passage.⁸

BENJAMIN BURTON

Benjamin Burton was born in Wales about 1715. Early in his youth he went to Ireland where he married Alice Lewis.⁹ Coming to this country in 1636, he landed in Boston where he remained for some years. Little can be found of his stop there. Captain Burton had eleven children.¹⁰

1. Rebecca reared and died in Boston.
2. Agnes died in Boston in 1829.
3. Mary reared in Halifax, Nova Scotia and married Capt. Thomas Carey.
4. Alice reared and died in Boston.
5. Benjamin born in the blockhouse at Thomaston, Dec. 9, 1749. He went to Boston and took part in the famous "Boston Tea Party." Benjamin enlisted in the Continental Army and was commissioned lieutenant in Sept. 1776 and captain in Col. Thurburn's Regt. in Rhode Island in 1777. He was taken prisoner in 1781

⁸Maine Historical Collections Series I, Vol. VII, p. 327.

⁹Annals of Warren, p. 381.

¹⁰The genealogical notes are found in Annals of Warren, p. 381.

and was held in company with General Peleg Wadsworth who had also been made prisoner. Burton finally escaped. When the militia was reorganized he was chosen a Lieutenant-Colonel. Benjamin married Hannah Church of Bristol, R. I. They had seven children. Mrs. Burton died Aug. 21, 1834, and the Colonel died in Warren, Me., May 24, 1835. A memoir of Col. Burton is published in the Maine Historical collections series I, Vol. VII, pp. 325-335.

6. John died at the age of about 19.
7. Sarah born in 1753; married Nehemiah Eastman of Gilmantown, N. H., and died at Montpelier in June, 1835.
8. Elizabeth married Hon. Edward Killaran of Cushing.
9. Thomas reared in Calais. He married 1st, Betsey Barber, and 2d, Susan McCobb. He died at Calais in 1837 or 1838.
10. William reared in Cushing. He married 1st, Jane Robinson, and 2d, Chloe Bradford.
11. Jane married Moses Robinson of Cushing and died in Feb., 1803.

Captain Burton enlisted and took part in the famous expedition against Louisburg. He was made a lieutenant and served with considerable distinction.¹¹

After returning from Louisburg, Burton was placed in charge of the block-house in the present town of Thomaston. At this time Capt. Jabez Bradbury was in command of the fort and acted as truck-master. In August, 1745, war was declared against all the Indian tribes. In Sept. of the same year, a large party of Tarratines encamped in the vicinity of the fort and sent four of their principal sagamores to procure ammunition, Captain Bradbury gave them ammunition and ordered them to return to their party immediately or they would be shot. The men left, but either because of fatigue or the intemperate use of intoxicants, they lingered on the way, encamping on the bank of Mill River. Captain Burton learned of their position and, with Lieut. Proctor and a band of men set out in pursuit. The party came upon the Indians in their camp. Burton severed the head of Captain Morris, one of the sagamores, from his body with a single blow of his sword. Captain Sam, another chief, was killed and Col. Job was taken to Boston where he died in confinement. The fourth chief happened to be down at the river at the time and escaped. Some people criticised Capt. Burton for the deed but more praised him. It is certain that the death of Morris brought great relief to the settlers for "he had been a great terror."¹²

¹¹Maine Historical Collections Series I, Vol. VII, p. 325.

¹²H. M. Sylvester; Indian Wars of New England, Vol. 3, p. 355.

In 1750 or 1751, Burton moved to the present town of Cushing but did not build the block-house, which he occupied, until 1753.¹³ The block-house was known as "Burton's Fort." While in Cushing, Captain Burton gained his livelihood by tiling the soil. Ciam-flats were near at hand and the river furnished an abundance of fish.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754, a large pack of Newfoundland dogs was secured. These dogs were trained to keep the distance of a gun shot from parties going out from the fort and the savages were thus unable to ambush the defenders. No party left the blockhouse without taking some half-dozen dogs with them.

There are many stories told of Burton's courage and resourcefulness. Many of these, no doubt, are mere legends, but the following is reasonably true. At one time, Burton together with his wife and four children were some distance from the fort when one of the dogs gave an alarm. Taking one child on his back and one under each arm, while his wife carried the fourth, the fort was reached in safety.

On June 10, 1755, the General Court declared war on all the eastern Indian tribes except the Tarratines. The Tarratines continued to come to the fort and Capt. Bradbury showed them all kindness. But the settlers made little discrimination between the tribes. A red-man was to be hated and killed wherever found and to whatever tribe he might belong. The attitude of Bradbury toward the Tarratines gave rise to many suspicions and rumors that he was carrying on negotiations with them. Captain Burton was among the number disturbed by his conduct. The following letter of Burton is found in the Massachusetts Archives.¹⁴

"To Capt. Thomas Proctor Jr. Boston near the Orange tree."

"St. Georges June 6th, 1755

"Dr. Brother

"Yesterday about nine of the Clock we heard about 15 guns fired, and after that Capt Bradbury fired an alarm; upon which three men went up to the fort to hear what was Doing—

"and there is two Scotch Lads Killed or taken: but we suppose Killed—they were Brothers—there Sir names is Brown—there was three more up the river the same Time; but at Sum Distance from them—viz. Mr. Lamond, Archbald Gamble & Son, but got safe home—those are our good friends the penobscots, So Ezstold by our B: the Commander here I hope

¹³W. D. Williamson; History of the State of Maine, Vol. 2, p. 306.

¹⁴Vol. 54, p. 453.

the Government will now Doo Sumthing to prevent Ruin by a Savage Enemy. I remain your Loveing Brother till Death

Benja Burton."

In June, 1756, war was formally declared against France. The St. Georges district was especially hated by the Indians. On March 24, 1756³⁵ a large company attacked Burton's fort killing two of his men and scalping a third. The exact number of men in the fort at that time is not known but certainly must have been small. The attacking party was finally beaten off. There were scattering deprivations made afterward.

At the beginning of the year 1757, the garrison consisted of Capt. Pradbury at £4 per month; T. Fletcher, Lieut., at £3 and Benjamin Burton ditto, with 36 other men. No action of importance took place this year.³⁶

The year 1758 found six men stationed at Burton's block-house. They were: Benjamin Burton Sergeant, at £1 10s per Mo. Thomas Carney, Christian Power, Joseph Andrews, John Burton, Cornelius Thornton and John Greene, centinals at 24s per Mo.³⁷ In August, the last stand of the Maine Indian tribês was made when with their French allies, forming a party of 400 men, the fort at St. Georges was attacked. The arrival of Governor Pownal about 36 hours before the attack, with a powerful company of defenders, probably saved the St. Georges settlements from complete destruction.

The war was soon over but Burton remained at his garrison tilling the soil until his death.

There is some dispute over the date of Burton's death. Those authorities that place the date as March 21, 1763, rather than March 21, 1762, appear to be mistaken. Such authorities as Williamson, Sylvester, Me. Historical Collections series I, Vol. VII, say 1762. Eaton in *Annals of Warren*, p. 123, says, "On March 20th of this year (1763) Capt. Benjamin Burton, who ten years before erected the stone block-house and commanded the garrison there died in his float on the river. He had been up at the fort, but having some dispute with Capt. North, refused to stay there, and set off for home in

³⁵Parson Thomas Smith wrote in his *Journal* under date of March, 26, 1756, "We have news from St. Georges that a party of Indians the day before yesterday killed two young men and scalped a third."

Smith & Deane's *Journals* p. 165.

³⁶*Annals of Warren*, p. 98.

³⁷*Ibid.*, p. 107.

a very cold night. The recently formed ice prevented his landing; he was seen next morning opposite McCarter's and people went to his assistance but found him froze to death."

The loss of Captain Burton was great to the community. He had proved himself a worthy, upright man, honest in his dealings with his fellow men and sound in judgment. He had been of great assistance in defeating the savages in Eastern Maine. Although not a professional Indian killer, he was feared by the Penobscots as perhaps no other man was feared. To him went the honor of having killed a chief, an awestriking feat in the eyes of the savages. Maine may well cherish the memory of this mighty defender of her early eastern settlements.

SUMMER STREAMS

(From April Airs, by Bliss Carman.)

All day long beneath the sun
Shining through the fields they run,

Singing in a cadence known
To the seraphs round the throne.

And the traveller drawing near
Through the meadow, halts to hear

Anthems of a natural joy
No disaster can destroy.

All night long from set of sun
Through the starry woods they run.

Singing through the purple dark
Songs to make a traveller hark.

All night long, when winds are low,
Underneath my window go

The immortal happy streams,
Making music through my dreams.

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(Contributed by HENRY M. PACKARD)

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From Reverend Melvin Sherburne Hutchins, pastor of the Congregational Church, Phillips, Maine:

"My Dear Mr. Sprague:—

Just a word to tell you that I thoroughly enjoy your Journal, and consider your work in publishing and editing such a periodical to be most important for our State.

I was very much disappointed not to be able to attend the Congregational Conference at Dover and Foxcroft this week, I had hoped to look you up and make your personal acquaintance. My vocation is preaching the Gospel but I intend my avocation to be Maine Historical research.

If I can ever be of any assistance to you please consider me at your service."

The Fascinating Grave of Mary Chauncy¹⁸

(By JUSTIN HENRY SHAW)

And all about the wild birds flit and call,
And but a stone's throw southward, the blue sea
Rolls sparkling in and sings incessantly.
Lovely as any dream the peaceful place.

—*Celia Thaxter, "In Kittery Churchyard"*.¹⁹



Picture of the Old Stone

THE EPITAPH:

In this dark, silent Mansion of the Dead,
A lovely Mother, and sweet Babe, are laid.
Of ev'ry Virtue of her Sex possest,
She charm'd the World, and made a Husband blest.
Of such a Wife, O righteous Heaven, bereft,
What Joy for me, what Joy on Earth, is left?
Still, from my inmost Soul, the Groans arise,

¹⁸The present spelling of the family name is Chauncey.

¹⁹From *The Poems of Celia Thaxter*, page 59.

Still flow the Sorrows, ceaseless from my Eyes,
 But why these Sorrows, so profuse'y shed?
 They may *add to* but ne'er can *raise* the Dead.
 I soon shall follow the same dreary Way,
 That leads, and opens, to the Coasts of Day,
 There clasp them both, upon the happy Shore,
 And Bliss shall join, nor Death shall part us more.

Mary Chauncy, Wife of Charles Chauncy, and Daughter to the Honble. Richard Cutt Esqr. died April 23d. 1758, in the 24th. Year of her Age, with her Infant Son Charles Chauncy.

The quiet iso'ated old Cutts²⁰ cemetery in Kittery Point is a part of the large, coast-bound farm of Mr. John Thaxter, on Cutts-Dartington, improperly and commonly called Cutts Island; and the farm of Mr. Thaxter is a part of the va'uable estate that has come down from Captain Francis Champernowne, through the Cutts.

Captain Francis Champernowne married the widow of Robert Cutt of Kittery, sometime subsequent to 1675. By his will, Captain Champernowne left the greater part of his estate in Kittery to her, and her children, Mary, Bridget, Sarah, Elizabeth and Robert Cutt. Cutt, also had left a considerable fortune for those days, inventoried at £890. Mr. Thaxter's farm residence is on the exact site of Captain Champernowne's "Upper House."

Stackpole (page 334) says that Richard Cutt (brother to Robert) was

a major, justice, councillor, se'ectman, and deacon, one of the most prominent men of his time and place. He had a luxurious and hospitable residence on Cutts Island

On a stone that forms a part of the right gateway wall of this ancient resting place, is the following inscription:

Capt. Francis Champernowne
 Born 1614
 Died 1687
 Many of the Cutts Family
 1687—1873

Captain Champernowne's grave is covered by a cairn, perhaps the only memorial or distinguished feature of this kind in Kittery. The poet, John Albee, has written of the spot, and his verse was included by Longfellow in the second volume of "Poems and Places—New England." John Elwyn of Portsmouth has also contributed lines on this grave. Mrs. Thaxter's verses are of course much better known.

²⁰The original form of the family name was Cutt.

An article in "The New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register" (July 1848) Vol. II, page 276, entitled *Notices of the Cutts Family*, says: "Hon. Richard Cutts, Esq., and twenty-one others are buried in this cemetery." But the abominable way in which the Chauncy epitaph has been given in that article makes one hesitate to quote any particular part of what has been printed under that head.

Close by the grave of Champernowne, and within a few feet of his historic cairn, is undoubtedly the most interesting memorial in the town. It marks the grave of Mary Chauncy, pictured herewith. Mary Chauncy's stone is the only one that stands of all that have been put up; some of them were standing within the recollections of the present generation. But for a number of years the trees and vines were thick, and the place was quite forgot, and the fallen stones have now entirely disappeared. Once, this stone had also fallen over, but it was erected again by Mr. Thaxter. There are touches of moss and lichens and rust on it, but the old slate is in a very fine state of preservation. Every letter of the verse is carefully carved, and the italics are perfectly formed and legible. One wonders who the ancient artist was. He followed well the copy for the lines. The words given here are an actual copy of the stone, carefully made and verified in every respect to preserve their great literary beauty.

The verse tells by natural inference the story of a maternal tragedy on that long past April day. It was here on Cutts-Dartington that Chauncy probably met the beautiful Mary and lived with her, and it was here also at the "luxurious and hospitable" Cutt home that she probably died. One can only imagine the possibilities that may have been the cause of her suffering and death, at her early age, with her child, and we deplore the lack of saving medical skill.

One cannot doubt that the lines are the composition of the husband, Charles Chauncy. They are unmistakably also a part of the sad story of his own life, one of the strange biographies in the town. He was perhaps the most scholarly man in Kittery at that time. Mr. Brewster (in his "Ramb'es") has given us the substantial and interesting facts of the family, and recollections of Charles in Portsmouth, where he later lived, and died.

He was the great-grandson of Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College, and after studying theology and breaking down in mental health, he came to Kittery Point and entered the

office of his uncle, Sir William Pepperrell. He was a graduate of Harvard himself; but more than this, he was evidently a scholar by nature. In spite of the malady which seems to have lurked within him and to have been transmitted, the man himself was apparently of the finer sort, and had made the most of the better thoughts of his time, and he had probably struggled to keep his own mental health.

He survived Mary by fifty-one years, (almost a lifetime) and became the father of thirteen children, having married Joanna Gerrish of Gerrish-Dartington only two years after Mary's untimely death. Mrs. Thaxter understood the possibility of this, for in her poem she also said:

Doubtless he found another mate before
He followed Mary to the happy shore.

The first son of this second union was also called Charles, who at sixteen years of age became insane and continued so until a week before his death at twenty-eight. This boy is buried in another cemetery at Kittery Point. The lines on this boy's stone show also that in spite of what must have been a great grief to his father, it was splendidly overcome by the finer considerations of an affectionate fatherly nature.²¹ Their fourth son, Samuel, who became a sea captain, committed suicide; and the son of this captain, who was also named Charles, died in the insane retreat of that time at Concord, N. H.

But one never tires of the changeless, quiet features of that little round face, carved so many years ago out of the cold, blue slate. The classic braid and circle of cherubic hair, and the academic spread of the little wings that brood above the words, secluded and still, complete an epitaph which one may visit again and again, and each time find something of fresh interest to interpret or only wonder at, in the history of Kittery.

And Charles Chauncy does not even rest beside her in this quiet old place, but is buried in Cotton's cemetery in Portsmouth.

²¹This other old cemetery is at the junction of the old and new Harbor Roads, along Chauncy's Creek.

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PONTIFF, LEO XIII.

BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY

II.

Both the Massachusetts and New Hampshire historical societies have assembled in their volumes of collections, proceedings and other books issued by them, a mass of literature relating to Maine's colonial period.

We do not have these in our private collection on Maine, but the student working in the State Library at Augusta has them always at hand to guide him in his searchings.

The late Charles Francis Adams, Jr., contributed to the Massachusetts Society an historical monograph published in Vol. 22 of its proceedings, and reprinted by the University Press, Cambridge, 1883. This relates to "Sir Christopher Gardiner Knight" who appeared in Boston in 1630.

This we find on our shelves and it is a strange tale of a remarkable character who appeared in New England in April, 1630. His career closely identified with Maine, is intertwined with romance and adventure.

It is the peculiar privilege of the American historian to be able to trace his narrative to its origin by means of documentary evidence, and thus relate facts rather than fable or tradition.

Mr. Adams in introducing his subject to the reader says:

Such melodramatic personages are not common in Massachusetts history, and accordingly Sir Christopher long since attracted the notice of the

New England poets and writers of fiction. Here were great possibilities. Miss Sedgwick was the first to avail herself of them, for as early as 1827 she introduced the knight, under the name of Sir Philip Gardiner, into her novel of *Hope Leslie*. He is the walking villain of that now forgotten tale. The historian Motley next tried his hand upon him in his story of *Merry-mount*, published in 1849. The same year Whittier incidentally touched upon him in *Margaret Smith's Journal*; and then Mr. John T. Adams, in 1856, went over the ground once more in his *Knight of the Golden Melice*. Finally, in 1873, Longfellow put the Rhyme of Sir Christopher Gardiner in the mouth of the Landlord as the last of the Ta'es of a Wayside Inn. Both Motley and Adams, as well as Whittier and Longfellow, present the knight under his own name, and, so to speak, in his proper person. They adhere more or less to the record. Miss Sedgwick does not. But they have all made somewhat droll work with the facts of history; and, the historians themselves have in this respect not greatly bettered matters.

Gardiner's origin and family history are rather obscure. He claimed descent from Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of Queen Mary, yet it has never been established with accuracy.

Although born a protestant, Bradford and others assert that he renounced this faith and became a member of the church of Rome. This however is in question and was never fully settled.

Regarding his claim to knighthood Adams believes that :

His title was of a doubtful character, for in one place he is spoken of as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, having received the honor at Jerusalem; while in another it is as a Knight of the Golden Melice. But that he had a right to some title would seem to be established by the fact that at a later day he was referred to in official proceedings in England as Sir Christopher Gardiner, Knight.

It seems to be very well settled by those who have written of that period that Sir Christopher visited New England as a duly accredited, though secret agent of Gorges.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason obtained their charter or grant from James I. to the most of the Province of Maine west of the Kennebec, and a part of New Hampshire, in 1622.

In 1623, Gorges had sent his son, Captain Robert Gorges, out to Massachusetts Bay in charge of a company who was to settle there. He had secured for Captain Robert the grant of a domain. Adams says :

It covered, as nearly as its limits can now be fixed, a tract just north of Boston, including the whole shore from the mouth of the Charles to Lynn, and interior as far back as Concord and Sudbury.

Robert Gorges did not take actual possession of this domain, but never abandoned his claim to it. Subsequently, in 1628, the Coun-

cil for New England, with the assent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, granted to the Massachusetts Company a large tract which included this. But Gorges contended that the subsequent grant was made reserving all vested rights under the first one. Robert Gorges died and whatever rights he had passed to his brother John, who conveyed portions of it to Sir William Brereton and John Oldham. The Massachusetts Company denied the validity of these conveyances; and besides this claimed that the great charter of 1629, settled it against Gorges beyond all dispute. It then became a matter of actual possession. Gorges claimed that he already had it by the settlement there of several inhabitants, in 1624, under the direction of Captain Robert. The Massachusetts Company immediately proceeded to circumvent all of this by hurrying out instructions to Endicott, who was at Salem, to forthwith "send forty or fifty persons to Massachusetts Bay to inhabit there." This he did in June, 1629, which was the beginning of the settlement of Charlestown. Under these circumstances it is evident that Gorges deemed it wise to have someone on the ground to represent him and protect his interests. From letters and documents found among Sir Christopher Gardiner's belongings it seems clear that he was selected for this purpose.

It is well known that the Massachusetts leaders regarded Gorges as their rival and possible enemy. He was of the Church of England which fact undoubtedly intensified their feelings against him.

When Sir Christopher came and was in the company of the Gorges settlers and known to have visited Thomas Morton, well known as an agent for Gorges, their suspicions were instantly aroused.

That Governor Bradford conceived it his duty to interview the stranger is apparent for he records the fact that he was accompanied by servants, and:

A comly yonge woman, whom he caled his cousin, but it was suspected that she (after the Italian maner) was his concubine.

In other words, as Mr. Adams observes, "Sir Christopher committed the folly of bringing a mistress out into the wilderness with him." Naturally the Puritan magistrates became inquisitorial as to his antecedents and object in visiting Boston.

They could not hale him into their courts for acting in behalf of Gorges.

But it was not long before they were informed that he had left behind two wives in England.

The name of the young woman who accompanied him from the North of Eng.and to America was Mary Grove. She has attracted much attention among historical writers, poets and novelists. It is quite certain that she lived with him while he was living near Boston.

The authorities did not attempt any legal proceedings against him regarding his relations with Mary Grove, but they did make some move towards prosecuting him for the crime of bigamy in Eng.and. Sir Christopher learning of this instead of remaining and facing his adversaries made his escape into the wilderness intending, as it is supposed to reach the Dutch settlement at Manhattan. He never succeeded in doing this. Soon after his departure some Indians informed the governor of his whereabouts and were authorized to take him and bring him before the magistrates which they did. After thus having him in their possession they were at a loss to know just what disposition to make of him, for in order to fasten any crime upon him, they would have to send to England for evidence. It was not long before they concluded to allow him to go on his way.

Thomas Purchase was the first settler on the Androscoggin within the limits of what is now the town of Brunswick, Maine. There he had cleared up quite a large farm and also dealt extensively with the Indians buying furs and peltry of them; and was also a packer and shipper of salmon from the Androscoggin to Boston. At about this time he made a trip to Boston to transact business and, incidentally to find himself a wife of which he stood in much need. While there he fell in with Sir Christopher and Mary Grove. It was a case of "love at first sight," with he and Mary and after a short courtship they were married there and she returned with him to his home in Maine; and oddly enough Sir Christopher went along with them and had a home with them for some months. Just what activities he was engaged in while a sojourner in Maine is not quite clear. Only one record has been found relating to him at that time and is in the records of the first General Court of the Province of Maine, held at Saco, by "the Worshipful Thomas Gorges." in 1640. The record reads as follows:

Richard Tucker cometh into this Court and declareth that nine years since, or thereabouts, there came one Sir Christopher Gardiner to the plaintiff in the name of the defendant, Thomas Purchase, and borrowed of him a warming-pan, which cost here in this country 12s. 6d., which the defendant hath all this time and still doth wrongfully detain from the plaintiff. And also the said Sir Christopher did six months after, or thereabouts, buy of the plaintiff a new fowling-piece for 40s., which he promised to pay within

a month after, which money both for the warming-pan and the piece the plaintiff hath oftentimes demanded of the defendant, who doth still refuse to pay the same, to the damage of the plaintiff at least £5 sterling, for which the plaintiff commenceth his action of trespass in the case, against the defendant in this court, and humbly desireth a legal hearing according to law. T. Purchase denies ever authorizing Sir C. Gardiner to buy any warming-pan or fowlingpiece for him, etc. Verdict for the plaintiff, £2, 12s. 6d. for the two articles, 2d damages, 12s. 6d costs of the court.

It appears that he remained at Brunswick all through the winter of 1631-32 and far into the succeeding summer. He arrived in England from Maine on the 15th day of August, 1632.

At this time a formidable attack was made on the Massachusetts Bay Company. That he entered into it with much energy appears from the records. He denounced Governor Winthrop, the magistrates, and the people generally of Massachusetts. He declared that they were "traitors and rebels against his majesty, with divers other most scandalous and opprobrious speeches," dilating freely on the wrongs he had suffered at their hands.

The managers of the company about this time learned of the story of his two wives and attempted to retaliate by proceeding against him for this. Whatever investigation they made was not fruitful of results. Adams says:

Either the women had never existed, or they could no longer be found, or the evidence somehow broke down.

The assault made upon the company did not prevail and it came off victorious. After this all trace of him was lost in England.

From all that can be learned Mary Grove outlived her youthful indiscretions, and she and her husband Thomas Purchase lived happily together on the banks of the River Androscoggin until the time of her death which occurred in Boston, June 7th, 1656.

Mr. Arthur G. Staples, managing editor of the Lewiston Journal, wields a facile and versatile pen and is one of Maine's ablest newspaper writers of today. He is also a public speaker of note and always welcomed upon every forum. Whether speaking or writing he ever displays sparkling bits of charming humor, and makes thrusts of wit that are keen and yet gentle.

He is just now doing one of the most interesting literary stunts that we have seen in any of the Maine papers for many a day. At the top of the editorial page of the Journal, is every day a little double column screed of about 600 words signed "A. G. S." and entitled: "Just Talks—On Common Themes." We have perused

nearly every one and regard them as real classics. They are full of more or less great thoughts and philosophy. In speaking of philosophical writers, the regular stock phrase is to call their sayings "quaint." Arthur's stuff is quaint all right, and it is also worth while. It is good, every day philosophy that constantly touches a responsive chord.

The Maine Library Bulletin, published quarterly at Augusta, Maine, "in the interests of the libraries of the State, by the Maine Library Commission" is always a welcome visitor.

Its last issue is the first number of its seventh volume and contains 20 pages of excellent reading pertaining to Maine Libraries and Maine literary and historical subjects.

Since Hon. Henry E. Dunnack became State Librarian this publication has been constantly improving.

Hon. Harold M. Sewall has been presented with an unusually unique and valuable gift, especially appreciated by the recipient as it was prompted by the generosity and affection of Dr. G. Langtry Crockett of Thomaston. When Major General Henry Knox, the artillery commander in the Revolutionary War and friend of Washington, took possession of the land granted him in the Waldo patent for his services during the war, he was desirous of obtaining an accurate understanding of the resources of the region and he secured the services of a young Frenchman, Monsieur Monvel to make a survey. The gift to Mr. Sewall is the journal containing the results of this survey by the French engineer and is entitled "Journey of Observation of the Waldo Patent, 1792." Beneath the title in the handwriting of General Knox and signed by him is the explanatory paragraph:

"By Mr. Montvel, a judicious young French gentleman, who was educated at the Royal academy in Paris." The booklet is bound in brown leather and the clear and scholarly handwriting of the young Frenchman is still legible and is filled with valuable information. No duplicate is in existence and it is not only a tribute of friendship for Mr. Sewall from Dr. Crockett, but is also a tribute to Mr. Sewall's library, which is filled with literary works of high value and on the shelves of which this gift will be given honorable place.

How Our State Educators Aid the Study of Maine History

Recently we have had our attention called to a pamphlet issued by the State of Maine Educational Department in 1916. It is entitled "High School Libraries and Book List." It states that it is "A pamphlet describing the scope of High School libraries together with a suggested list of books."

It does not profess to suggest a line of text-books, only books of reference and books that will be of material benefit to the youth in such reading as they ought to pursue as scholars in the high schools.

Some of the books listed may now be rare, yet they are all accessible in the State library at Augusta and in all of our larger public libraries in the State.

And the authors of this pamphlet truly say, "The State Library Commission places at the disposal of schools a large amount of material," and they inform them of the traveling libraries available for all of the towns in the state, etc.

We turned to its lists of books recommended for the study of history. They embraced many authors on Ancient, European and American history. In all about one hundred and thirteen. And forty-eight books on American history were approved.

Yet, in all those lists, not a single one of the hundreds of volumes which have been published relating to the history of Maine was referred to or mentioned directly or indirectly. And this from the "State of Maine Educational Department."

In the language of the man of the street, "can you beat it?"

We are not criticizing their recommendations so far as they go. They include some of the very best authors on American history, such as Parkman, Fiske, Lodge, Channing, Halsey, etc.

The contention of the Journal is—has been from the first and will be as long as its life is spared—that this studied and determined policy of our school authorities at Augusta, of ignoring and passing by Maine history with every appearance of contempt is fundamentally and absolutely wrong.

The influence of this reactionary and retrogressive view point of our State school directors has evidently extended in other directions.

In the "State budgett" for 1917, everything in the way of slight appropriations along this line which with one or two exceptions had formerly been the policy of the State since 1863 was ruthlessly slaughtered and the legislature followed its edict.

The Journal's motto, platform or battle cry—whatever you may be pleased to call it, is now and ever will be: **FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY, AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARDS TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.**

We are not advising against the scholars of our public schools reading any of the books approved by this pamphlet.

We only desire and insist that these mental advisers of what the scholars of Maine should read shall themselves sometime, comprehend the fact that from 1603 to this hour the history of Maine is rich in subjects that are fascinating and invigorating food for the child's imagination and for the development of what is spiritual and artistic.

It is not necessary to cite Macaulay's renowned essay on Mitford's history of Greece, to demonstrate the value of the Greek and fable stuff.

All the books in this pamphlet should be read and studied by high school scholars. All that these savants need is a broadening of their vision.

It should become large enough to understand that Maine has a distinct history all its own, which should be known and studied as such.

To revert to our first thought it seems to us that the designers of this pamphlet could at least have called attention to the 46 volumes issued by the Maine Historical Society, and to scores of other works on Maine history to be found in our public and private libraries.

MR. FLAGG'S INDEX OF MAINE REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

Owing to an unavoidable delay by the printing establishment which does the Journal's work, the Revolutionary Index was left out of this issue. It will be continued in our next number when all of the names under "C" and all or a part of "D" will appear.

This valuable series will continue until the entire list is published.

Pharmacy of the Red Man

By HORACE M. BURNHAM, Ph. G., Old Town, Maine

Read before the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, June 28, 1916.

It has been suggested that an article on The Pharmacy of the Red Man might, in a general way, be of interest to the members of the Association, not that there is anything to learn which would advance our art but that it is no doubt similar to the birth of Pharmacy among other races. In the case of the Indian the Physician and Pharmacist are one as prescribing and preparing medicine are done by the medicine man or medicine woman. The Indian believes that certain ones are endowed by nature with qualities not possessed by all which enable them to diagnose and treat disease with greater success than their fellows. There is a tradition that in early days before the coming of the white man it was necessary for the would be medicine man to undergo some trying ordeal to prove his fitness for the office. As a general thing I have found it impossible to learn the diseases for which the drugs are used as the Indians do not know the English name of the complaints they treat. To illustrate, Dr. Sockalixis once told me in answer to an inquiry regarding ladies' slipper (*Cypripedium*). That is woman medicine. This is used by them as a sedative in nervous conditions and one might infer that the men are not troubled with complaints of this kind nor do I believe the average Indian is. I have not learned that they used anything from the mineral kingdom and but one animal substance, Castor, given as an Indian woman told me, mostly to young women from fifteen to eighteen years of age. An emmenagogue. They had infusions, decoctions, poultices, ointments and plasters. Oils and fats were also used as liniments. Boiling was done in dishes of birch bark placed on coals, hot ashes or stones heated by fire beneath or heated stones were dropped into the liquid. In the case of infusions and decoctions the drugs were steeped singly or in combination. Such quantities to a given volume of water as in the judgment of the dispenser was necessary. When ready it was decanted and given the patient as needed. To relieve and to prevent chafing (as of infants) finely powdered hemlock bark was used. Plasters were made by evaporating a decoction of the barks of beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and hackma-

tack (*Larix laricina*) to the consistency of an extract and incorporating with pitch of the spruce obtained by stripping the bark from the trunk of the standing tree and scorching the wood, reminding one of the method used by the natives of Central America to obtain Balsam of Peru. An ointment was made of fir balsam and animal fat. In making poultices various things were used among these, the rootstock of the white pond lily (*Castalia odorata*). For years I sold two old Indians butternut bark used by them as a laxative; in early days this must have been obtained elsewhere than on the Penobscot as the tree is not indigenous to that river though common on the Kennebec and, I am told, on the St. John. I have been assured by the Indians that no one would take any contagious disease if he kept in his mouth and chewed the rhizome of the sweet flag. Today both male and female attend and prepare medicine for the sick but the campfire has given way to the cook stove and the bark dish to those of earthen and metal. In the early days if an acceptable and satisfactory gift did not accompany the call for his services the medicine man demanded and received as a preliminary, his fee from the patient or his family. It might be wampum, the best bow, a quantity of arrows, moccasins, furs, venison or other food, but now when employed by the Indian agent to attend the sick the usual fee with medicine is one dollar. If additional medicine is needed the price is fifty cents a quart.

The following is a list of the drugs used by the Penobscot Indians today: Castor *Castoreum*; Cleavers *Galium Aparine*; Black Cohosh *Cimicifuga racemosa*; Blackberry root *Rubus*; Butternut Bark *Juglans cinerea*; Bloodroot *Sanguinaria*; Rockbrake *Polypodium vulgare*; Crawley Root *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza*; Red Cohosh *Actea rubra*; White Cohosh *Actea alba*; Sweet Flag *Acoris Calamus*; Gravel Plant *Epigaea repens*; Hair Cap Moss *Polysticum acrostichoides*; Hemlock Bark *Tsuga canadensis*; Juniper Berries *Juniperus depressa*; Ladies' Slipper *Cypripedium hirsutum*; Spikenard *Aralia racemosa*; Pennyroyal *Hedeoma pulegioides*; Wintergreen *Chimaphila umbellata*; Blue Cohosh *Caulophyllum thalictroides*; Pleurisy Root *Asclepias tuberosa*; Scullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*; Squaw Vine *Mitchella repens*; Canada Snakeroot *Asarum canadense*; Yellow Dock Root *Rumex crispus*.

No doubt other plants, roots and barks were employed but the foregoing is a fairly complete list used during the past forty years. From the Indians was learned the medicinal uses of many of our

indigenous drugs. Although at the present time the treatment of disease among the Indians is largely in the hands of regular practitioners and medicines of the white man are generally used, there are those of the tribe who prefer and employ the native doctors and their old time remedies.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mr. Don C. Seitz of New York, Manager of the New York World and a native of Maine, referring to the Journal says:

"You are performing a valuable service indeed."

Hon. Stanley Plummer, Dexter, Maine:

No. 1, Vol. 6, of the Journal has been received and read with the usual full measure of appreciation. While I am giving up many things for the sake of war economy I cannot afford to give up the Journal, and am pleased to enclose my check to pay for next Vol. in advance. With the hope that your life and health may be spared many years to continue the good and necessary work you are now doing."

William G. Clark, Attorney at Law, Des Moines, Iowa:

"I am glad to receive your interesting volume and enclose draft therefor. "I note that our old friend, G. V. Edes, was related to the publisher of the famous Boston Gazette. I had often wondered about that. Have you ever examined Josiah Quincy's volume of Massachusetts Reports? It covers the Revolutionary Period and is called "Volume 1" but is not, I think, usually included in the reports of that state. It is of very great interest from a historic standpoint and contains the language of the tory chief justice in charging the grand jury in an endeavor to have Benjamin Edes indicted for sedition. Also contains, at first hand, a very vivid description of the current events of that day."

The following list of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Bridgton, Maine, cemeteries was published in the Bridgton News some years ago:

Joseph Brocklebank	Asa Barker	Ebenezer Choate
Capt. John Kilborn	Asael Foster	Dudley Perkins
Joshua Douglass	Daniel Barnard	Nathaniel Jacobs
Nathaniel Hale	John Chaplin	Joshua Whitney
Nathaniel Martin	Phineas Ingalls	John Kimball
Capt. John Hayward	John Peabody	
Robert Andrews	Daniel Per'ey	

How the Town of Alfred Disposed of Its Share of the U. S. Revenue Surplus, 1836-7

By LUCIUS M. PERKINS

At the close of the war of 1812 with England the United States had a debt of upwards of 127,000,000 dollars. After the return of peace the debt was rapidly reduced, and in 1836 it had all been paid. It had been computed January 1st, 1836, that there would remain in the United States treasury a surplus revenue of 27,000,000 dollars.

In 1836 Congress passed an act for the distribution of the surplus; loaning it to the several states in proportion to their population without interest; and "*to be called for by the government in an emergency,*" reserving 5,000,000 dollars. This was to be paid in four quarterly installments. Three of the payments were made, the fourth not made.

September fourth, 1836, Congress passed an act postponing the payment of the fourth installment to January, 1839.

The financial panic of 1837 (no doubt) so affected the revenue, that in 1839 the United States found itself with a debt of about 12,000,000. The change in tariff and the Seminole war apparently rendered it impracticable to meet this fourth quarter's payment. It has never been paid. So much for the origin of the surplus.

The State of Maine in 1837, by its Legislature passed three separate acts regarding the receiving and disposition of the same. See Laws of 1837, chapters 252-265-287. The substance of which is to loan it to the several towns "*to be by them accounted for,*" as the state was to account for it to the United States.

Alfred, in anticipation of this distribution of money, took action and called a town meeting December 10th, 1836, to petition the Legislature that "*the money to be received from the United States, or a part thereof, may be appropriated for railroads or other internal improvements.*" Also to petition the Legislature "*for a portion of said money for the railroad from Portland through this place to the New Hampshire line.*"

This meeting was called on petition of N. D. Appleton, J. Holmes, D. Goodenow, John Conant, Lyman Littlefield and John Hayward,

and was held at the court house. Wm. C. Allen, Nathan D. Appleton and Archabald Smith were chosen a committee to prepare "said petition."

The act of the Legislature of 1837, made necessary the calling of a town meeting, which was done March 20, 1837. Geo. W. Came was moderator.

The town voted "to accept the town's apportionment of the money which is or may be deposited with the state by the United States. John Holmes, Esq., be appointed to act as agent of the town to demand, receive, and receipt for this town's share of the money. Also voted Jeremiah Bradbury, Wm. C. Allen, Nathan D. Appleton, act as a committee to report at next meeting the best method of investing said money."

The committee chosen at the former meeting reported, but their report was "rejected" and it was voted "That the whole of the money be apportioned by the treasurer of the town among all the inhabitants thereof, residing therein, etc., on loan until payment thereof shall be demanded by the state treasurer."

The town treasurer, Lyman Littlefield, was to have one-half of one per cent for handling the money. The two installments already in possession of the treasurer, he cashed and paid out. Paul Webber received \$15, for taking the census of town and making a return to the Secretary of State, and a copy to the town treasurer. Lyman Littlefield was paid \$10 for his expense for a journey to Portland, \$3.00 for printing receipts, and a commission of one-half of one per cent on \$1856.80—\$9.28. Geo. W. Came and John L. Grant were allowed two dollars for their trouble in April, 1837.

In October, 1837, Lyman Littlefield was paid for distribution of the third installment of \$863.20—\$5 for "Procuring" \$4.32 commission, the selectmen \$2.00, and John Holmes \$537.50 for services and postage.

The receipts are two to the page of six by eight and one-half inches, with stub attached showing that it was \$1.33 each for the first payment and \$.62 1-2 each for the 2nd payment. The receipts were kept in the old chest with lots of other papers, but now are bound in a book and are in the Parsons Memorial Library. They furnish a reliable list of the heads of families in 1837, and also an insight of the times and the different way we look at *millions* now.

I think most towns handled this matter in a similar way. If other towns have their receipts, they should be carefully preserved. We have been too careless in these matters.

GRANDMOTHER'S GRANDMOTHER

By LOUISE HELEN COBURN

Grandmother's grandmother, through the woods
 Moose and red man were wont to roam,
 Brought her babes and her household goods
 To make in the wilderness a home.

The Kennebec rippled beside her door,
 Or laid a crystal roadway there;
 The shadow of pines on her cabin floor
 Took shape of Indian and bear.

No woman for feminine service made,
 Shut from the work of the world was she;—
 Home was a factory, life a trade,
 And Mother a captain of industry.

She was tailor, milliner, mantua-maker,
 Upholsterer, weaver of carpet and rug,
 Chandler, soapmaker, dairy-maid, baker,
 Knitter of hose and mittens snug.

Weaver of wool for blanket and gown,
 Weaver of linen for bed and table,
 Dyer of crimson and purple and brown,
 Spinner and broiderer as she was able.

Twenty trades were hers to command,
 A dozen professions were hers to fill;
 Doctor and dentist always at hand,
 Trained nurse and kindergartner at will.

Grandmother's grandmother's sons were bold,
 Steady of arm and keen of eye,
 Skilled to fell the white pine old,
 Taught to fear God and to scorn a lie.

Grandmother's grandmother's girls were fair,
 Patient to take up her task again,
 Swift to labor and strong to bear,
 Makers of homes and mothers of men.

Peacefully by the river side
 Grandmother's grandmother lies at rest;
 The tall pines whisper to the tide,
 And drop their needles upon her breast.

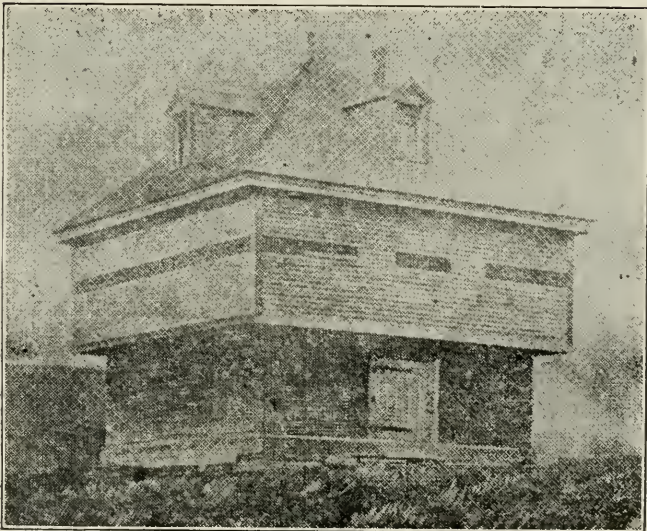
Where cities welcome or deserts wait,
Or prairies their yellow bounty tell,—
Where the new West looks through the Golden Gate,
Grandmother's grandmother's children dwell.

Where commerce wheels his dizzy round,
Where glitters the gold in mountain mine,
Where orange orchards smile, are found
The sons and daughters of her line.

Their names are writ on the honor roll
Of every battle for freedom and right;
Their feet have been swift in the race whose goal
Is the wider look from the fairer height.

The torch of truth and the flag of the free
They have borne from ocean tide to tide;
They have planted homes from sea to sea,
Whose fruitage ripe is the nation's pride.

Poorer the world were, you may know,—
Poorer and leaner and sadder the land,—
Had grandmother's grandmother, long ago,
To lover and husband denied her hand.



Block House, Fort Kent

We regret that for various reasons this number of the Journal contains less reading matter than usual. The remaining issues of this volume will assuredly be at least equal in size to any former ones and probably larger.

Mr. Fred W. Sanborn, the genial editor and publisher of the Norway (Maine) Advertiser, one of the live local weeklies of our state, during the month of June last past, made his annual fishing trip to Moose Head Lake. He autoed from Norway to the Piscataquis Exchange at Greenville Junction, and stopped over night at the Blethen House in Dover.

He furnished the Advertiser with an interesting account of his journey, and the points of interest that attracted his attention along the way. We take therefrom the following:

John F. Sprague, lawyer, historian and author, was found reading and marking proof sheets of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is printed at the Sentinel Office in Waterville and 1,600 copies are issued quarterly with some 1,400 annual subscribers and is on its sixth year. It has lived to complete five volumes containing about 300 pages each. The volumes are carefully indexed and nicely bound and sell for \$2.00 each. They are highly prized by those interested in the history of the State of Maine. I have a complete set. Volume one is difficult to get and sells for five dollars. I had four volumes sent to Don Seitz of New York and the first will go when it can be found.

Judge Edgar C. Smith, former Judge of the Dover Municipal Court and collector of tombstone inscriptions and compiler of a bibliography of Maine maps, and Moses Greenleaf's papers and letters, was present. Ex-Congressman Frank E. Guernsey dropped in and joined in a discussion of history, literature, politics and war, not omitting the recent postoffice upheaval at Dover and Foxcroft.

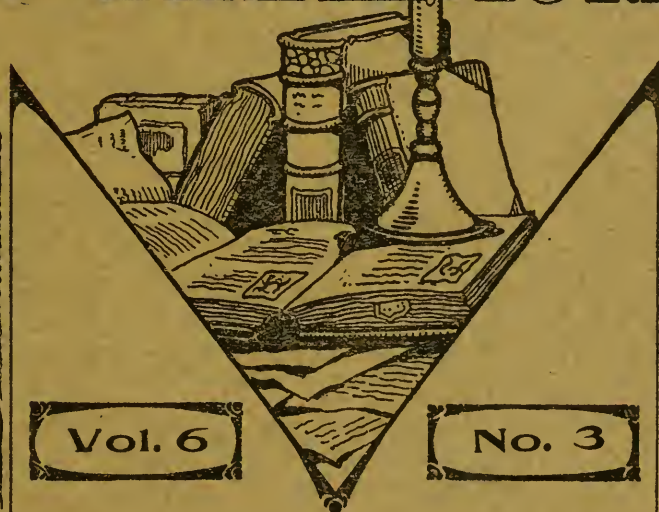
From the Massachusetts Register for the year 1804 (page 99) we learn that the justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland County were William Gorham of Gorham, Chief Justice. Stephen Longfellow of Gorham, Robert Southgate of Scarborough and John Frothingham of Portland were the justices. Special justices were William Thompson of Scarborough and Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester. Samuel Freeman of Portland was clerk of the common pleas and also the Register of Probate and William Gorham besides holding down the Chief Justiceship, was also the Judge of Probate.

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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



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never prejudiced

1918-19

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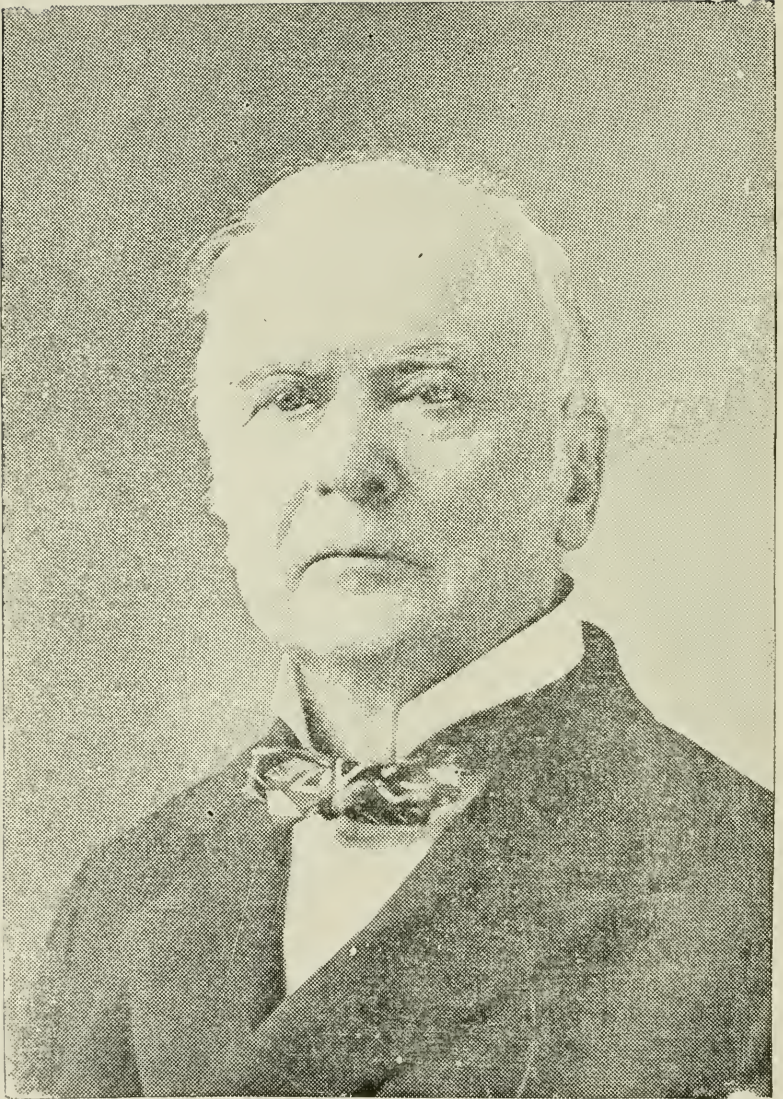
OLGA J. HANSON, Supt., Newport, Me.

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John Andrew Peters

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

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No. 3

Biographic Glimpses of Some Maine Men

JOHN ANDREW PETERS

*Born in Ellsworth, Maine, Oct. 9, 1822. Died in Bangor,
Maine, April 2, 1904.*

Graduate of Yale College; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and had a large practice; member of the Maine legislature 1862-1864; Attorney-General of Maine 1864-1866; elected as a republican to the fortieth, forty-first, and forty-second congresses; appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, in 1872; chief justice in 1883; resigned from the bench in 1901.

Some years ago Maine's great statesman, James G. Blaine was in social converse with some trusted friends when one of them asked him, "whom do you regard as the greatest man in Maine?" Quickly and with much emphasis he answered: "John Peters of Bangor is by far the biggest man in our state today."

His name was then a household word all over Maine. When spoken it was a token for thought and speech in a brilliant and humorous vein. One who did not have readily at hand a new and original "John Peters story" was of doubtful standing as lawyer, politician or publicist. And yet a new generation of bright young lawyers are coming to the front who know him only as they study his sound, clear and logical legal opinions handed down in the Maine law reports.

As a man they have no knowledge of him other than is traditional. They have heard their older associates in speaking of him. sigh, and utter the echo of a former chorus of thousands of Maine people, "well there never was but one John Peters; there can never be another."

In the history of Maine's jurisprudence this just judge has a high place that time can never obliterate. Yet his name lingers in our memory as a man among men, beloved by all. He was great intellectually. His instinctive knowledge and understanding of human nature was amazing. He detested hypocrisy. He hated shams. He loved humanity and his vision of men and things was big and broad. He was a true type of real manhood.

THE EDES FAMILY OF DOVER-FOXCROFT, MAINE

George V. Edes was the first printer in Piscataquis County. He was born in Boston, Feb. 14, 1797 and died in Foxcroft, Maine, Nov. 26, 1875. He learned his trade with his uncle, Peter Edes, who was the first printer in Augusta and Bangor. He commenced with his uncle when a youth, being an apprentice when Peter was located at Augusta. He came to Bangor and worked for his uncle while he published the Bangor Weekly Register, which was from November, 1815 to August, 1817.

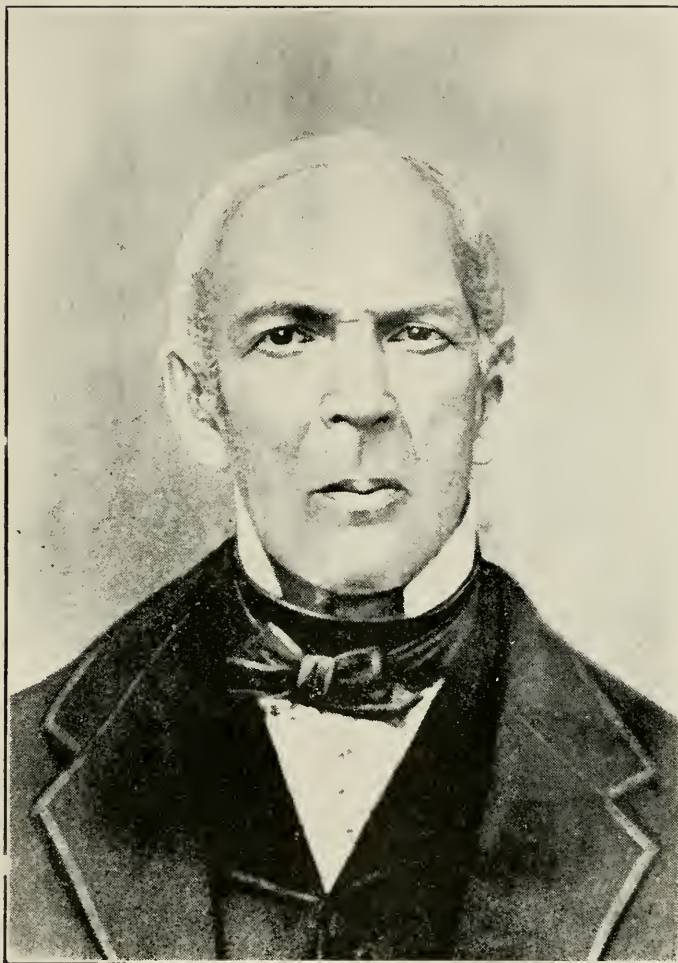
In 1823 he located in Norridgewock, and formed a partnership with Thomas J. Copeland under the firm name of Edes & Copeland, for the publication of the Somerset Journal, the first newspaper published in Somerset County. This partnership continued for about a year and a half when Mr. Copeland purchased Mr. Edes' interest in the paper and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Edes, however, continued to print the paper until December, 1836. He located in Dover in 1838 and commenced the publication of the Piscataquis Herald.

On October 13, 1825, Mr. Edes married Susan Witherell of Norridgewock. Their children were Augusta, Marcia, Caroline, Edward, Charles, Wm. Henry, George and Samuel D.

The Piscataquis Herald was a four-page paper 12x18 in size, and the office of publication was as stated in the first number, "in the second story of the store occupied by A. S. Patten, Esq."

This was on Merrick Square in the Village of Dover. The paper advocated the Whig cause in politics. In those days country editors engaged in partisan discussions more than to day.

Mr. Edes was a man of strong convictions and fearless in his advocacy of them. Political feeling ran so high that some of his enemies in 1838 made an assault upon his office by throwing stones through the window.



George V. Edes

In 1842 the name of the paper was changed to *Piscataquis Farmer* with the intention of remaining neutral in politics but when the presidential campaign of 1844 was in full swing it entered into it with its usual vigor.

In 1847 the name was changed to *Piscataquis Observer* and has retained that name ever since.

In the early seventies he formed a co-partnership with his younger son Samuel D. Edes and they continued the business as

G. V. Edes and Son until 1875 when Fred D. Barrows became a partner of the firm and the name changed to Edes and Barrows. This partnership was continued until 1888 when the plant was purchased by citizens of Dover-Foxcroft who formed a corporation known as the Observer Publishing Co. Later Liston P. Evans of Dover became sole owner of this corporation.

Samuel D. Edes continued as its editor until this time. Mr. Evans is now and has ever since then been its editor.

Mr. Samuel D. Edes is a resident of Foxcroft where he was born. Since leaving the newspaper work he has been actively engaged much of the time in real estate business.

Edes avenue in Foxcroft Village is the result of his activities along this line. He has always been prominent in public affairs in the town, a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church and Kineo lodge, I. O. O. F.

VIRGIL G. EATON

Virgil G. Eaton, one of the ablest newspaper men that Maine has ever produced, was born in Prospect, Maine, June 25, 1850, and died in South Brewer, Maine, July 13, 1917.

For many years the writer enjoyed his friendship and was saddened by his departure from this life. His character was unique in many ways but admirable and lovable in every way. His writings charmed and interested all. His delightful descriptions of birds and bird life will long be remembered by many Maine people.

The following tribute to his memory is from the pen of Sam E. Conner, himself one of the bright and well known writers in Maine newspaper circles today. It is a true and beautiful picture of the man:

To most of the telegraph editors who read the brief Associated Press dispatch out of Bangor, Friday, announcing the death of Virgil G. Eaton at his home in South Brewer it meant simply the passing of another old-timer of the newspaper game. To a few of the men now helping to make newspapers and to a great many others who are no longer at the work it caused a tightening sensation around the heart and in not a few cases, I am proud to say, tears welled up to the eyes, for "Virg" Eaton was one of those who when he made friends—which he did wherever he went—made them for life and held them by the subtle, indescribable something that makes true friendship; the thing that holds regardless of the number of miles and years which have separated the personal association.

Virgil G. Eaton, and I do not say "Mr. Virgil G. Eaton," for if there was one thing he detested it was that little two-letter prefix, is the last of a galaxy of writers which made the old Boston Globe famous; one of the last of a band of newspaper men who made the Globe a producer of men who could both get news and then write it. But two of these are left in active service in Maine today; they are Lawrence T. Smyth of the Bangor Daily News and our own Arthur G. Staples of the Journal. Holman Day, you know, has quit the ranks of the reporter. These men do not write the choppy, brief statement of facts which is the present day vogue in newspaper writing; they tell the story, but paint a picture of it. That was what Eaton always did. There was nothing matter-of-fact or commonplace in what he wrote. He sparkled and glowed and stuck out either with humor or pathos. He never was dull; he couldn't be if he tried.

* * *

For the past dozen years Virgil Eaton had not been active in newspaper work and the last half dozen had lived in retirement at his farm in South Brewer, writing occasional articles for Boston, New York papers, the Lewiston Journal and for magazines. His health has been constantly failing and his friends have, for the past year, realized that his time here was limited.

Before going into the newspaper business he had a varied career. He went abroad for a bit and some of his experiences there would make interesting copy. He never wrote of them; never used them as the foundation for a story. That was one of his peculiarities, he never drew on his own experiences to furnish material for his pen, depending entirely upon observations of what others did for his plots and ideas.

He gathered his education, or rather the foundation for it, for his great education was obtained in the school of experience and travel, in the public schools of Prospect and at the Eastern Maine seminary at Bucksport. In those student days he attracted attention. He was both the pride and despair of the seminary authorities. This information I obtained not from him, but from the late Henry E. Wing of Lewiston, who was a schoolmate of his there. Eaton's ability to assimilate lessons and to think up practical jokes kept the teachers busy. After leaving the seminary he taught school for a while and then decided to go into newspaper work—he did not call it journalism. Nothing aroused his ire quicker than to refer to him as a journalist. He never cared for the title "editor." To be a good reporter was the one thing he aspired to and in this, tho he never admitted it, he succeeded. His first job was with the Globe in Boston. At that time the Globe was not the great newspaper it is today. Col. Taylor was building it up. For a time Eaton was assigned to district work. His efforts there attracted attention, but it was not until one day when he was sent out to do a story on a storm that his reputation was established. That storm story was different. Boston had never read anything like it. It started talk and Virgil Eaton ceased duty as a district man.

From that time on his rise was rapid. It would be impossible to tell even half the big stories which he did. The stunts which he put thru were astonishing, especially when it is recalled that the telephone was not used as it is today.

* * *

Sporting men of the old, old days will recall the great battle between Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, and Heverland, but they never knew how close the Globe came to being beaten on that yarn. The fight was pulled off in secret and a rival paper was in on the proposition. The Globe got a tip but too late to rush men to the fight. Eaton was assigned to get the story. In company with a stenographer he haunted the railroad station where those returning from the bout must arrive in Boston. When the fight crowd came in he got one of them, a veteran authority on boxing, took him to a cafe and while they ate the sporting man described the fight, round by round and blow by blow. This was taken down by the stenographer, who rushed back to the office, transcribed it and it went into the paper that morning. While the stenographer was doing his work, Eaton wrote a picturesque lead describing the scenes of the battle. The story could have been but little better had the Globe been able to get a man to the bout. At that time Eaton was doing special work for the New York Herald in Boston. He wired them a story of the fight. The Herald's appreciation took the form of a personal compliment from James Gordon Bennett, the gift of a diamond stick pin and a substantial bonus in cash. It also brought Eaton the offer of one of the biggest assignments which the Herald ever gave a man. He declined to accept it because he believed it belonged to another man. That shows his sense of fair play.

I note that the story sent out of Bangor says that Eaton toured the world with General Grant. He may have; but for twelve years I was closely associated with him and for the last dozen years have seen him frequently. He never boasted or bragged of his work, the things he told came out in the course of conversation and what I am writing today is the putting together of fragments of conversation covering a period from 1892 to last November. In that time I never heard of his going with Grant. He did tour Europe with Blaine. That, I think, was what was meant.

* * *

Probably the biggest job Eaton ever did in Maine was, many years ago, when he came down into York County from the Globe and exposed the tramp scandal. This was where certain officials were in a deal with tramps to arrest them, send them to jail for brief terms, dividing the fees with the tramps. It was a gold mine while it lasted, but Eaton, disguised as a hobo, got the yarn and the jig was up.

His sense of humor was as large as he and he was a veritable giant. His black eyes would twinkle at anything on that line even tho a joke be on himself. Probably no story which he ever wrote gave him so much satisfaction as one telling of the devastation of Maine forests by the cutting of fir for use at Christmas. The Department of Agriculture took it up and got very excited before the absurdity of the thing was really discovered.

For many years he wrote regularly for the Sunday New York Sun. His stories were fiction, but in the form of news. There were tales of bears and of fish and of all sorts of things. He it was who originated the story of bears in northern Maine climbing telegraph poles and pulling down the wires in their efforts to find the honey in the poles, the buzz of the wire causing them to think a hive of wild bees were in the poles. An English magazine took this up and illustrated the article.

In 1889, when the electric railroad was put in operation in Bangor Eaton wrote a story for the Daily News which created great excitement. He related the dangers and benefits of riding on the cars. As a result of it every sufferer from rheumatics and other diseases who could do so piled on the cars and rode to be cured by the wonderful electricity which escaped from the motors. At the same time everybody who had a watch was greatly disturbed as to the effect of this escaping current on the time pieces.

He wrote for many of the leading magazines articles of a scientific nature, as well as fiction. His grasp of affairs and of general knowledge was wonderful. He never forgot a thing once he read it.

His political foresight was wonderful and his judgment of men could not have been exceeded. His style of writing was peculiar, yet charming. It ought to have reminded one of Dickens, yet it was only at times that it did. It should have for Dickens was his favorite author. He made a rule to the very last to read Dickens thru and thru once each year.

At the cheerful old farmhouse in South Brewer where he lived Eaton had a collection of gifts, from desks to binoculars which he had received as tokens of appreciation from newspapers and others for service rendered.

He loved books and yet not in the way that others do. He loved them as books, not as a show, and had hundreds of them. In no way can I better illustrate what I mean than by the following incident: Some years ago I was looking up a matter and it became necessary to secure certain information, which it seemed only Eaton could provide. I drove down to his farm and stated my case. He listened and then said: "Why, I've got just the book you want, come up to my library and I'll get it for you." With that he led the way up into the attic, where stood great numbers of flour barrels, each one filled with books. Walking to one of them he dug down and drew forth the volume he wanted. All his books were stored that way, instead of on shelves, yet he knew in exactly which barrel each book was. He needed no index to find the volume desired on any subject or at any time.

Of Virgil G. Eaton it can be said: He was one of the most delightful of men, absolutely loyal to his paper and his friends, who forgot his enemies and remembered only those he loved.

PAN

IN MEMORIAM, VIRGIL G. EATON

Stalwart and massive, so ruggedly strong
 His proportions suggested a big native pine,
 Towering through cycles, impressively long,
 Above all his fellows, this great Pan of mine.

Sterling and orthodox, sound to the core,
 His reeds never piped a demagogue lay,
 And nothing, I think, ever tickled him more
 Than to startle a dreamer out of his way.

Conservative? Yes, a trifle, perhaps:
You see, old things always suited him best,
Old friends and old inns, old roads and old maps,
Penobscot better than anywhere West.

The hollyhocks there by the old cottage door,
The bluets and buttercups down by the spring
Will miss their companion and lover of yore,
And so will each bird he ever heard sing.

This is the reason we liked him so well,
He was real as the turf upon which we tread.
He knew every herb, every sprig in the dell,
The haunts by the wood-folk most frequented.

The vain and the heedless, who care not for rhyme,
For Nature's sweet lessons may scoff at them still,
But some of us yet love posies and thyme—
In "Poordock" and "over to Perkins' mill."

Portland.

Eugene Edwards.

GEORGE C. WING

It is not often that a man in the full vigor of his life work is publicly honored in quite a remarkable manner by his friends and fellow citizens. Yet this is just what happened to Judge George C. Wing of Auburn, Maine at the DeWitt hotel in Lewiston, Maine, April 23, 1918. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of his life as a lawyer and member of the Androscoggin bar.

Dana S. Williams was toastmaster, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by George McCarthy, Judge Newall, Judge Manson, Hon. F. A. Morey, Joseph G. Chabot and Justice Dunn of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Among the letters and telegrams received from absent friends were those from Congressman Wallace H. White, Forest E. Ludden, John A. Morrill (now Judge of the Supreme Court), Justices George E. Bird, Warren C. Philbrook, Arno W. King and Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish. Judge Wing's response was a happy one from which we make the following excerpts:

There are in this world things that money cannot buy, for which terms of commercial value are inappropriate, and which language fails to describe their worth. And there are debts incurred that nothing known to the human

mind can repay, satisfy or cancel. Your confidence, your manifestations of respect, your great kindness to me have touched me tenderly, and I am rewarded over and over again for every effort I have made during the struggle of life covering a half century, and for whatever of success I have attained. And I here and now confess judgment in your favor for all my indebtedness to you which covers all my belongings, mental and material.

My appreciation of you and each of you is most sincere and while I make no clamor of expression I assure you that the depth of my feeling of gratitude is beyond my power of embodying in utterance. From the bottom of my full heart I sincerely thank you.

* * *

Fifty years—a half century—what does it mean when we consider the changes wrought during that time in every department of life and effort? It means everything that we now regard as of value or of practical utility, but it seems like a “watch in the night” when it is past, and as yesterday.

Fifty years ago yesterday I left my home in Livermore and came to Auburn, a lonely passenger on a stage coach that at that time made the trip every other day from Livermore Falls to Auburn on the west side of the river. I had taught school a part of every year after I was sixteen and had earned a reputation as a capable manager of surly boys, or young men, and a good teacher. I had read and studied law in a country office and had devoured the contents of all the text books it contained, but knew very little of the practical application of that with which my memory was stored. I was familiar with Blackstone and to this day have derived pleasing and convincing proof of the dignity of the common law from the writings of the greatest lawyer of his time. I had read the cases in the Maine reports where subjects of the greatest interest to me had been determined by our own court, but I was a good deal of a boy, without the benefit of attendance at jury trials in court, and it is needless to say that when I sought out the examining committee and presented my certificates of character and of the time I had spent in study, there was a very large and very hot lump in my throat.

The examining committee was composed of Judge Enos T. Luce, John W. May and Augustus M. Pulsifer.

Judge Wing is one of the best known lawyers and publicists of Maine. At this time the Lewiston Journal summed up his past activities as follows:

He was actively engaged in obtaining the conveyance to the city of Auburn by the owners of the Edward Little institute of the land forming the Edward Little park, and establishing the Edward Little high school. The conveyance was made on his birthday, April 16, 1874.

In March, 1876, with Ara Cushman, John T. Randall, Henry Willis, Moses Crafts, Francis M. Jordan and John F. Cobb, all of whom are now dead, the National Shoe & Leather bank was incorporated, and from the date of its incorporation until now he has been a director.

For several years he was director of the Auburn Horse Railroad company, formed in 1881.

In 1884 he formed the Lewiston & Auburn Electric Light company, and was its first president.

Actively engaged in the location and erection of the Soldiers' monument. The inscription on the monument is of his own composition.

Was largely instrumental in obtaining a government post office in Auburn, and it was thru his personal effort that the gift of the library was obtained from Andrew Carnegie.

Has been a member of the Auburn school board for several years and several times has been elected city solicitor.

Was for a great many years a trustee and treasurer of the Mount Auburn Cemetery corporation.

A member of all the Masonic bodies, the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Maine Historical society and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Senate of Maine in 1903.

President of the Androscoggin Bar association since February, 1902, and from 1913 to 1915 was president of the Maine State Bar association. Is now a member of the American Bar association.

A trustee of Colby college since 1901, and in 1909 the college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Director of the Portland & Rumford Falls railway from the date of its organization until it was leased to the Maine Central railroad.

The first president of the Auburn board of trade as now constituted.

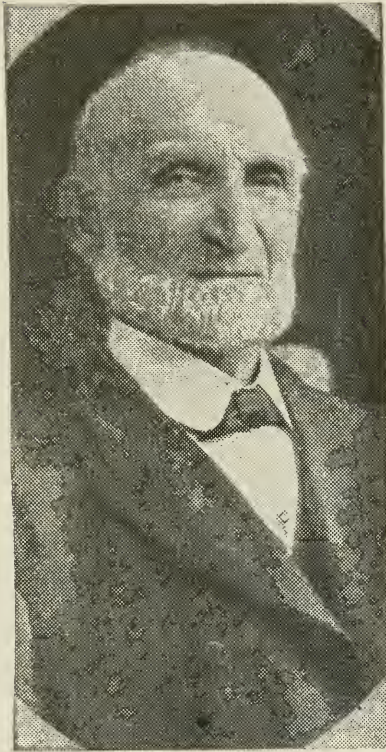
Organized in 1886, the Auburn Home for Aged Women, and since that date has been an officer of the corporation, and for many recent years its president. The present spacious Home was built under his administration.

JOSIAH BACON MAYO

Born in Freeport, Maine, Feb. 19, 1826—Died in Foxcroft, Maine, Sept. 17, 1918.

Among the pioneers in the woolen manufacturing industry in eastern Maine, was John Gould Mayo. He was of English descent and his ancestors were among the first settlers of Ackworth, in Sullivan County, New Hampshire. He moved to the State of Maine about 1820 and resided in Freeport, Dennysville and other places in this state until about 1846 when he located in Foxcroft and established a small woolen mill, the firm being Mayo, Bush and Hale.

In 1853 having purchased his partners' interests he with his son Josiah reorganized under the firm name of Mayo & Son. It developed into a large business and retained this name as a partnership and later as a corporation until it was recently purchased by the American Woolen Company.



Josiah Bacon Mayo

Josiah Bacon Mayo attended the village schools of Kennebunk and the private school of Dr. Patten in Edmunds, and graduated from the Foxcroft Academy. John G. Mayo died December 9, 1879 after which the business was conducted by Josiah B. and his brother John G. Mayo, Jr. In 1895 he retired from the business and was succeeded by his son, Col. Edward J. Mayo. He and Maj. Walter J. Mayo carried it on until the sale to the American Woolen Co. He married, Sept. 5, 1848, Eliza Ann Sprague of Pembroke, Maine, whose death occurred at Foxcroft Jan. 10, 1909. Their children have been Eliza M., now Mrs. Eliza M. Chase, of Portland and Edward J., now living, and George Frederick and Mary Ellen, both deceased.

Mrs. Mayo was a descendant of Col. John Allan¹ of revolutionary fame and whom Gen. Washington appointed Superintendent of the Maine Indians during the Revolution.

(¹) See Journal Vol. 2, pp. 233-257.

Mr. Mayo held interests in other woolen mills in Maine and Massachusetts and other states and was well and favorably known among his associates throughout New England for his integrity and upright dealings.

He was director in the old Bangor and Piscataquis R. R. now a part of the Bangor and Aroostook system, and in 1889 was one of the principal promoters of the Dexter and Piscataquis R. R. and its president until the time of his death. He was deeply interested in the Foxcroft Academy, and from the first a liberal supporter of the Good Will Home, for many years one of its trustees. He was a member of the Foxcroft Congregational Church; Mosaic Lodge F. & A. M.; Maine Piscataquis R. A. C.; Kinco Lodge I. O. O. F. and El Dorado encampment, and of the Piscataquis club. While declining to hold any political offices he was always an active member of the republican party and a delegate from Maine to its national convention in Cincinnati in 1876.

Broad and liberal in his views of men and things, ever unassuming, kind and polite to all, he was in every sense a real gentleman and his friends were many and from every walk in life.

At the funeral services his pastor the Reverend John H. Wilkins was the officiating clergyman and his life long friend Reverend George W. Hinckley of Good Will Home spoke in eulogy of his life career which was a beautiful and eloquent tribute to his memory.

He was a good citizen, a good man, a true friend. His methods in life helped to promote happiness and not despair among his fellow men.

GEORGE E. MAYO

The sudden death by pneumonia of George E. Mayo at Foxcroft, September 27, 1918, son of Colonel Mayo and grandson of Josiah B. Mayo was a sad occurrence. He was born in Foxcroft and was 33 years of age. His home had been in that town until about two years ago when he removed to Pittsfield, Maine and was General Manager of woolen mills there. He was a director in the Lockwood Co. of Waterville, Maine and a capable and energetic business man. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge F. & A. M., of Piscataquis R. A. C. and a member of the Piscataquis Club.

JOHN H. DANFORTH

The community of Dover-Foxcroft on Sept. 30, 1918 sustained another severe loss in the death of John H. Danforth, son of Dana H. and Margaret (Clark) Danforth. He was born in La Grange, Maine, July 26, 1892 and had for several years resided in Foxcroft. Business and social circles and two homes were saddened by the untimely death of this young man. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., of Foxcroft Chapter R. A. M., and the Piscataquis Club.

ALBERT RUSSELL SAVAGE

It is not fulsome praise to say that the late Albert Russell Savage, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, was one of the greatest of Maine's able and honored men who have held that high position and was everywhere recognized as one of the most notable jurists of New England.

We herewith append the following response of the Court delivered by Chief Justice Cornish of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine at the special session of the Law Court held in honor of his memory:

Chief Justice Savage, in whose loved memory we are met today, stepped so suddenly from the chamber we call life into the chamber we call death, which we believe is but another room in the house of the good Father, that he almost seems not to have left us, and it is with difficulty that we can realize his departure. He had returned to his home in Auburn on Monday, June 11th, from the law court in Bangor, where he had seemed as well as at any time during the past three years, and had presided over the session of that court with his accustomed grace and dignity. On Tuesday and Wednesday he was busy with his judicial work, hearing causes in chambers, and preparing an extended note in a case pending the law court where there had been a divergence of views. On the day before he passed away he wrote out in his own clear and beautiful hand a decision in a matter that he had recently heard, dated it the following day, Thursday, June 14, 1917, and left it on his desk awaiting his return next morning. But next morning, instead of returning to the courthouse and to his chambers, which by long association had become so dear to him, without warning, without pain his spirit took its flight from the burdening body, and after many years of honorable and honored labor he was at rest.

Chief Justice Savage was truly a product of northern New England, born in Vermont, educated in New Hampshire, his life work developed and

completed in Maine, he was the very embodiment of the characteristics of our northern country. Towering and majestic like its mountains, placid and equable like its lakes, with a depth of reserved power like its noble rivers, his nature could and did drink in the joys and the pleasures of a verdured June, or submit in silent strength and resignation to the sorrows and disappointments of a bleak and drear November. His birth place was Ryegate, Vermont.

Judge Savage was born on December 8, 1847. His father was a farmer, and there, in that remote rural community the boy grew up amid all those typic surroundings, which may then have seemed to him like privations, but which in reality were rich blessings. Industry, prudence, thrift, rational ambition, and patience, these constituted the environment. He was fond of recounting his early days upon the farm and looked back upon them with appreciation of their formative value. His college was Dartmouth, an institution which has given three chief justices to Maine.

During his college course and after graduation he taught in northern New Hampshire and northern Vermont; and as we journeyed together from Montreal to Portland a few years ago, he pointed out to me in a reminiscent mood, one of the districts in which he had taught while in college. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county at the April term, 1875, and for more than forty-two years he upheld the best traditions of that bar and of the profession. As a practising attorney from 1875 to 1897, a period of twenty-two years, his rise from rather small beginnings was constant, until he was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in the state. Those present here today who were his associates or his adversaries in many a hard-fought battle know full well the strength of his honorable warfare. Amid his many professional cares, however, he found time to serve in varied positions of public trust, in all of which he proved his capacity for administrative and judicial labor, while at the same time his own experience was broadening and his intellectual equipment was developing.

During this period, too, he prepared, and, on January 1, 1897, he published, the first volume of his Index Digest of the Maine Reports, a task that consumed the hours which others were devoting to rest or recreation, and thereby he made the profession his acknowledged debtor. It was a work which proved the analytical qualities of his mind, and greatly enhanced his legal reputation.....

The dominant element in Judge Savage's character was untiring industry. Voltaire's motto, "Always at work," was his. He had the capacity for unremitting mental labor, and he exercised that capacity to the full. "Nulla dies sine linea." Physically he was inclined to be indolent, mentally he was ever active, and herein lay the source of his strength. Each year brought growth in legal knowledge and intellectual power, as the giant oak acquires each twelve months its circle of added fibre. In his chambers, he was always busy, and when the day's work was finished and his books and his pen laid aside, he would devote hours to the solution of an intricate picture puzzle, or commit to memory a page of his favorite, Shakespeare. During the last years of his life he mastered several of the plays of the great dramatist, and

could recite them verbatim, a task of magnitude. On his desk, right at hand, he always kept the well-thumbed volume.

In 1909 he brought out his supplemental index digest, finding time therefor amid his exacting judicial labors.

To this talent for work, which is but another name for genius, we must add an open mind and an innate love of justice. If he had prejudices, he concealed them. I doubt if he possessed any. His single thought was to discover the way the light of legal truth leadeth. And so, with this legal mind constantly in training, his strength waxed with the years, and he advanced by steady strides into the ranks of Maine's great judges.

At nisi prius he was welcome in every county. He was popular in the only true and desirable sense, in that popularity with him was a result and not a motive. He presided over the trial of a cause before a jury with ease and grace and dignity. He spoke infrequently. His words had therefore the greater weight. With his full mind he was able to rule promptly and squarely, thus expediting the cause, while always giving the aggrieved party his right of exception. He never feared exceptions. I have often heard him say that he was glad when exceptions were taken to a doubtful ruling, because if it was wrong he wished it to be made right. His charges to the jury were simple, clear, informing, not essays on abstract law, but plain talks to plain men on the issues before them. He was master of the situation. He looked the part and he acted the part. He was free from all exhibitions of temper. He never seemed to be irritated himself, and he never irritated others. I never in my life saw any signs of anger in him. He was patient, kindly, courteous; yet there was an underlying firmness which, though not obtrusive, was silently manifest. It was felt, rather than seen. In his personal relations the same was true. There was a feeling of friendship, but somehow, except to a chosen few, it stopped just short of familiarity.

He sat with nineteen different judges in the law court, beginning as a junior with Chief Justice Peters. His first published opinion was *Rhoades v. Cotton*, announced only one month after his appointment, and appearing in 90 Me., 453, 38 Atl., 367. His last was *State v. Jenness*, announced only a week before his death. This will appear in 116 Me., 100, Atl., 933. Twenty-seven volumes therefore contain the result of his appellate work. They aggregate 434 full opinions, in addition to 63 per curiam rescripts, a total of nearly five hundred decisions, representing his contribution to the jurisprudence of our state.

Judge Savage had a singularly happy style. He developed his opinions so logically and so lucidly that they marched straight on to the conclusion, and they were easy reading even for a layman. His pen ran smoothly. He sought no display of learning, but the learning was disguised in terms of everyday understanding. He often made his points in sharp succession. He hit the nail with every blow and the wood was left unscarred. This was especially true of his later opinions, in some of which the use of conjunctions is almost dispensed with, and no verb is far separated from its nominative. He did not seek the startling expression, and yet, sometimes he bordered on the epigrammatic. In one of his last opinions, *Bixler v. Wright*, 116 Me., 133, 100 Atl., 467, a case involving fraud in the sale of goods, we find these

words, which are characteristic not only of his literary style, but of the man himself; "The law dislikes negligence. It seeks properly to make the enforcement of men's rights depend in very considerable degree upon whether they have been negligent in conserving and protecting their rights. But the law abhors fraud. And when it comes to an issue whether fraud shall prevail or negligence, it would seem that a court of justice is quite as much bound to stamp out fraud, as it is to foster reasonable care."

I cannot close without a brief reference to the personal appearance of Judge Savage, so familiar to us, but unknown to those who may read these words in after years. Of commanding height, with a fully developed and well-rounded figure, and an upright carriage, he was indeed a king among men. Whenever and wherever he represented the court we were proud of him. His figure was imposing and his countenance strong and fine. He was moderate in movement, moderate, too, in speech. His voice was deep and rich as a cathedral bell with a peculiarly sympathetic quality that was most charming. It attracted and held attention. Usually reserved and dignified, yet when that kindly smile illumined his face you were made an instant friend. He loved companionship and the society of congenial associates. He was a welcome visitor at the fireside, and after an evening's talk before the open fire one was impressed with the sweetness as well as the strength of his character. He was singularly modest. Publicity he disliked and avoided. He met with personal bereavements in the loss of family far beyond the lot of any man within my acquaintance, but no one ever heard him utter a word of complaint. With him tribulation indeed worked patience. It softened him and made him tender.

DAVID DINSMORE STEWART

David Dinsmore Stewart who died at his home in St. Albans, Maine, December 3, 1917, was for a quarter of a century regarded as the nestor of the Maine bar and was in many ways a remarkable man. He retained his mental vigor until the hour of his death, being then in the ninety-fifth year of his age, having been born in Corinna, Maine, Oct. 22, 1823.

He attended the common schools of his native town and later was a student in Colby and Bowdoin colleges. He commenced the practice of law in that village in 1847 and continued it there for seventy years.

St. Albans is one of Maine's thrifty farming towns but in those days and for many years later it was a stage coach and tote team centre, hence a desirable location at that time for a young lawyer beginning his career. He was a great lawyer in every sense of that term.

He acquired such an extensive practice in that little country village that he amassed a fortune large for any lawyer in either city or country town practice, and what was an amazing one for a country lawyer.

With him it never was a case of Mohammed going to the mountain, the mountain always went to him. It had to. His ability and integrity as an attorney were fully understood all over Maine and his clientage extended into all parts of the state.

And yet in the early days of his busy life he found time to attend to republican politics, was a member of the Maine legislature, and in 1864 president of the Senate. He had however little taste for the life of a politician. The law was his mistress and he was faithful to her demands for a period that covers life's allotted span.

JOHN B. MADIGAN

Judge Madigan was born in Houlton, Maine, January 4, 1863 and died there Jan. 19, 1918.

As a boy he attended the public school of Houlton and graduated from Ricker Classical Institute. He also attended St. Joseph's College, a preparatory school in New Brunswick. He then attended Georgetown University and upon graduating entered Boston University, completing the course there in 1886. He first commenced practise with his brother Albert Madigan forming a partnership with him as Madigan and Madigan. Upon the death of his brother he formed a partnership with Hon. Leonard Pierce, and was a member of the legislature in 1889. He was one of the most forceful and eloquent public speakers in this state.

He served for a time on the International Commission on the St. John River. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine by Gov. Curtis, March 15, 1916.

He was a highly esteemed citizen not only in his own town but in all parts of Maine as well.

When his death occurred Honorable Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, paid him the following tribute:

Judge Madigan was one of the strongest men of Maine. With sound legal learning, broad experience in business affairs, accurate judgment, with a well poised, judicial mind and love of justice, he came to the bench admira-

bly equipped for the work. In his less than two years of service he proved his faculties for the position in every way and acquired a firm place in respect and admiration of the legal profession of this state, a respect and admiration which the years would have increased.

His lovable personality won deep affection with the associates of the bench and we all are stunned by the blow.

A beautiful tribute was paid him in the sermon of Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Portland, at the funeral mass held at St. Mary's church, Houlton, Jan. 24, 1918.

SETH M. CARTER

Born in Waterville, Maine, July 25, 1854, and died in Auburn, Maine, Jan. 5, 1918.

He was the son of A. Warren and Ada May Carter. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1875 and received the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin in 1878.

Immediately following his graduation he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the Androscoggin bar in 1877. He became a member of the firm of Frye, Cotton and White, of which the senior member was U. S. Senator William P. Frye. Hon. John B. Cotton, former assistant attorney general of the United States and Wallace H. White were the other members with Mr. Carter. Upon Mr. Cotton's removal to Washington, Senator Frye withdrew from the firm which has since been continued as White and Carter.

Mr. Carter was city solicitor of Auburn and has been a member of the Governor's Council of Maine. He was chairman of the Republican State committee for a number of years and was a trustee of the Androscoggin County Savings bank and a director of the Somerset railroad. Mr. Carter made a specialty of corporation law. For a great many sessions of the legislature he represented the Maine Central Railroad Co. at Augusta. He was appointed receiver of the Rangeley Lakes and Sandy River railroad and was prominent in its reorganization. Since 1912, Mr. Carter has been general counsel of the Maine Central Railroad. He was a member of the county, state and national bar associations and was one of the incorporators of the Maine Bar association.

He was a man of high character and unquestioned integrity.

WAINWRIGHT CUSHING

By EDGAR CROSBY SMITH

Hon. Wainwright Cushing of Foxcroft, one of the notable men of Maine passed to the higher life June 19 at 11.50 o'clock P. M. In his death the community and state suffers a great loss. Such men as Mr. Cushing can ill be spared and his passing is deeply deplored.

Wainwright Cushing was the eldest child of Joseph W. and Anna (Morrill) Cushing, and was born in Sebec, August 12, 1841. He was educated in the town schools and Foxcroft Academy and as a young man worked in his father's cloth mill at Sebec. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth Maine Regiment, Company A, and later re-enlisted in the First Maine Veterans, a company made up of the fifth, sixth and seventh Maine regiments. He served under Burnside and Hooker at Williamsburgh, in front of Richmond, at the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam and Fredericksburg and campaigned with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He enlisted as a private, was twice wounded and was discharged as a lieutenant, July 5, 1865. At the conclusion of the war Mr. Cushing returned to Sebec and again took up work in the woolen mill as a dyer. In 1869 he came to Dover where he was employed by the Brown Woolen company, having charge of the dye-house for 13 years.

It was while engaged in this work that he conceived the idea of developing a business entirely new to the world by perfecting household dyes to take the place of the old family dye-pot. In this he was successful after experimenting for many years. In 1880 he commenced in a small way to put his product on the market under the name of Cushing's Perfection Dyes. For a few years they were known and used only locally, but every spare dollar was placed in judicious advertising and in about ten years after his modest beginning he was the possessor of a large and still growing business to which he devoted his entire time.

Mr. Cushing was a valued and public spirited citizen and every worthy undertaking received his cordial support. He was a Republican in politics and for six years, 1884-1890, was register of probate for Piscataquis county; in 1895-6 he was a member of Governor Henry B. Cleaves' council. He was a 32d degree Mason and had served as worshipful master of Mosaic lodge and high priest of Piscataquis Royal Arch chapter.

He was always prominent and active in everything that related to the Grand Army of the Republic and in 1893 was department commander of the Department of Maine. At the time of his death he was state commander of the Loyal Legion. He had also held the office of commander of C. S. Douty post, No. 23, G. A. R. and colonel of Custer command, U. V. U. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and in 1916 was president of the Maine society.

Like all veterans of the Civil War, he was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and one incident in his life was highly treasured and which he often related. It had to do with one of President Lincoln's visits to the wounded soldiers, and occurred while Mr. Cushing was an inmate of a Washington hospital recovering from wounds received on the battlefield. The President came along beside his cot, inquired as to his condition and chatted with the wounded soldier for some minutes and left him with words of encouragement and hope.

Mr. Cushing took his recreation in travelling. This he thoroughly enjoyed, and as his material wealth increased he satisfied this inclination. He had visited nearly every part of the United States and taken trips abroad.

On October 20, 1866, Mr. Cushing was united in marriage with Flora A. McIntyre of Sebec. He is survived by a son Caleb H. Cushing of Dover, and a daughter, Mrs. Walter J. Mayo of Foxcroft; two sisters Mrs. Celia A. Prentiss and Mrs. Francis A. Ellis, both of Brighton, Mass., and a brother, William E. Cushing of Allston, Mass.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Cushing had been affiliated with the Christian Science church.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Lincoln street, C. S. Douty post, G. A. R. conducted their service which was followed by the Christian Science service, conducted by Gorham H. Wood, Esq., of Bangor.

EUGENE HALE—FRANK LAMBERT DINGLEY, LITT. D.

Within the short period of 36 days of each other two of Maine's great men departed this life. Frank Lambert Dingley of Auburn died at his home in that city September 21, 1918, and Eugene Hale of Ellsworth died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1918.

Mr. Dingley was born in Unity, Maine, Feb. 7, 1840, and Mr. Hale was born in Turner, Maine, June 9, 1836. Frank Dingley was a graduate of Bowdoin, was strictly a newspaper man and among the greatest of American editors and publicists of nation-wide fame.

Eugene Hale was not a college graduate but from the public schools and Hebron Academy passed to the study of the law and became a lawyer of ability in his day and when a young man entered the political field and for 30 years as United States Senator from his state held a high place among the American statesmen of his time.

We couple their names together for they belonged for a life time to the same political organization; each loved and strove for what he conceived to be for the best interests of his state and his country and each had high ideals and were fearless in following and defending them. And yet they were often at variance in their discussion of public questions of the day.

Certainly no man in Maine and but few in the country was ever a nobler type of the radical than Mr. Dingley, and Eugene Hale's name will ever be a shining example among conservatives.

As time passes and adjusts the problems which vexed them it may disclose that their differences were not as fundamental as they themselves believed, when in the heat of battle. Probably it will be seen that they arose from each standing at widely separated view points.

The noble character and impregnable integrity of each as publicists was never assailed nor even suspected by their bitterest foes.

In the history of the advancement of civilization we see stalwart leaders like these two Maine men upon its every page and they are immortals. It is such strong, positive characters as these, who, standing fearlessly in the ranks of both the conservatives and the radicals for many centuries in the past have been the impelling force in the progress of the Anglo Saxon race.

There never has been and never can be but one test for true manhood; to dare to follow ones own honest convictions and dare to change when one is convinced that he is wrong.

Dingley and Hale both loved the state of Maine, and wrought for her welfare and the people of Maine loved them and will ever cherish and revere their memory.

Frank Lambert Dingley and Eugene Hale were noble sons of Maine.

On October 30, 1918, the following message of condolence was sent to U. S. Senator Frederick Hale, son of the deceased:

In this, your hour of sorrow, as you mourn the death of your revered father, the late Senator Eugene Hale, who was so widely known and honored, Governor Milliken and the members of the Executive Council desire to express to you and your mother not only their sincere sympathy, but the sympathy of the entire State as well.

JOHN APPLETON, LL. D.

Born in Ipswich, N. H., July 12, 1804—Died in Bangor, Maine, Feb. 7, 1891.

Another of Maine's eminent and really great jurists was John Appleton. He was admitted to the bar in 1826 and first commenced the practice of law in the village of Sebec in Piscataquis County, Maine. He was appointed to a seat on the bench in 1852, chief justice in 1862, and retired in 1883.

He was a profound student of the world's best literature and during all of his busy life was as familiar with the classics, and with English, European and American works on these subjects as they were published as with those of his own profession.

He was one, if not the very earliest, of law writers to agitate against the then existing evil in English jurisprudence in not allowing parties in criminal prosecutions to testify in their own behalf. By incessant and persistent efforts as a writer he succeeded in this and lived to see his views adopted throughout his own country and other nations of the world.

Another prominent Maine lawyer who also early espoused this cause and who was a co-laborer with Judge Appleton for the reform was the late Honorable Albert W. Paine of Bangor.

From *Bibliography of Maine*, by Joseph Williamson (Vol. I, p. 45) we append the following relative to his authorship as a writer upon legal subjects: Appleton, John, LL. D.

Usury Laws. Am. Jur. 6:282. (1831).

—*Reports of cases determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine*. By John Appleton.

Maine Reports. Volume XIX. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters and Smith, 1842. 8 vo. pp. 499, (1).

Maine Reports. Volume XX. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters and Smith, 1843. 8 vo. pp. viii, (5), 10-511, (1).

From pp. 1 to 256, by John Appleton, Volume VI. From pp. 257 to 511, by John Shepley, Volume VII.

The same. Second edition. Portland: Dresser, McLellan and Co. 1878.

—Law of Evidence. *Mass. Quar. Rev.* 2:39. (1848).

Review of Greenleaf's Law of Evidence.

—Judicial Oaths. *Mass. Quar. Rev.* 3:161. (1850).

Review of "Bentham on Oaths," and "The Oath," by D. X. Junkin.

—The Rules of Evidence Stated and Discussed. By John Appleton, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Philadelphia: T. and W. Johnson & Co., law booksellers and publishers, 525 Chestnut Street. 1860. 8vo. pp. 284.

Review by George S. Hillard, *No. Am. Rev.* 92:515. (1861). The most remarkable thing about Chief Justice Appleton is his early adoption of the views of Jeremy Bentham and that school in regard to legal reform. He entered into this discussion with the greatest enthusiasm half a century ago.



The D. L. Annis building in Sebéc Village, Maine in which was the first law office of Chief Justice Appleton, indicated by X.

and has never ceased with tongue and pen to advocate these doctrines. When he began this labor, it required no small courage to meet the scorn, contempt and even abuse of the legal profession. Such radical doctrines the lawyers all thought were worthy of a mad-house, and they were denounced with vigor and not seldom with venom. Now all is changed. In every state of the Union, as well as in England, ancient and absurd rules of evidence have been altered, and common sense has full sway in the most important branch of jurisprudence. To no man living is the credit due more than to John Appleton. *Every Other Sat.*, Jan. 1884.

—Testimony of parties in criminal prosecution. *Letters in American Law Register*, N. S., 4:577, (1865). 5:129, (1886).

Reviewed and criticised, *Am. Law. Reg.* 6:385. (1867).

The late General Charles Hamlin of Bangor in writing of Judge Appleton in the *Green Bag* (Vol. 7, p 513, 1895) says:

The two fundamental reforms which he assisted in bringing about are those relating to the abolition of the District Court in Maine and the removal of the disability of parties as witnesses in their own behalf.

In 1833 he began writing upon this subject to the "Jurist" and his articles were collected and published in 1860 in *Appleton on Evidence*. In it will be found the arguments and discussions which finally led to the change by which parties to causes both civil and criminal are admitted to testify in their own behalf. This rule now prevails, with some modifications, in all the courts of the country, both State and National; and the credit of the same is due to Chief Justice Appleton, more than any other one man.

VICTOR WELLS MACFARLANE.

Sometime back in the late seventies the writer first met Major Macfarlane, at one of the hotels around Moosehead Lake, and the fact that he had previously written something for the *Forest and Stream* pertaining to the charms and attractions of the Moosehead, Monson and Elliottsville regions as a summer resort for tired city people led to our acquaintance. He was then a resident of either New York or Chicago and was spending his summer in Maine as a "summer visitor." His love for Maine never grew less but increased as the years passed. He finally became a permanent resident of Greenville and was the first to establish the manufacture of veneer in eastern Maine. He was a man of great force and energy and abundant enthusiasm about whatever engaged his attention. Belonging to the same political organization and viewing many public questions from similar angles our relations were intimate and remained so until his death.

We shall always cherish most agreeable memories of him.

The following was prepared for the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and read at the meeting held in Portland, Dec. 5th, 1917:

Companion Victor Wells Macfarlane died in Reading, Mass., October 15, 1917. Living remote from headquarters of the Commandery he was able only occasionally to have a share in our meetings; but his presence, when it was possible for him to be with us, was always welcome, and his fellowship in the order was loyally cherished by him to the last.

He was born in Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y., August 27, 1844. Both of his parents, Duncan and Mary Ann Macfarlane, were natives of

Paisley, Scotland. From them he inherited those sturdy thrifty qualities which his father and mother brought with them to this country when they sought for themselves a home on this side of the sea, settling at Yonkers. Here the son spent his early years. From the public schools in Yonkers he at length passed to the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y. Here the opening of the Civil war found him receiving thorough military training, a fitting preparation for such patriotic service as at that time comparatively few among us had. He was then, however, seventeen years of age. But a year later, on graduating from the academy, he at once sought active service, enlisting as a private in the well-known Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York. This was a three months' regiment; but at the end of this period the value of his service had been so fully recognized, that on being mustered out he was empowered to raise a company of volunteers, and was offered a commission as first lieutenant, mustering officer and adjutant of the 172nd Regiment of the New York Infantry. He accepted the commission, and September 6, 1862, he was transferred to the 165th Regiment, New York Volunteers. His efficiency as a drill-master was now so well known that his services, outside of his regiment, were often sought and he was frequently on detached service. January 13, 1863, he was honorably mustered out; but in July, 1863, on the call of President Lincoln for additional troops, he joined the 17th Regiment New York National Guard, and July 8th was made sergeant major of the regiment and major July 25, 1863. At the expiration of the service of this regiment he was mustered out August 13, 1863. His eligibility to membership in this order was derived from his services in the 165th New York Volunteers, and he was elected a member through this commandery Sept. 3rd, 1902, his insignia number being 13,642.

Following his war service, Companion Macfarlane engaged in business in New York City, giving his attention to his various interests there until 1883. About that time he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he enlarged his grain business of earlier years and was prominent in other enterprises. While in Chicago, he was connected with the Board of Trade. In 1890 on account of ill health he came to Maine and established a veneer manufacturing plant on the shores of Moosehead lake, employing a large number of workmen in this plant and in obtaining hardwood lumber in the neighboring woods. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1905 but through his activities was rebuilt on a much larger scale. In 1910, Companion Macfarlane returned to New York and devoted himself to the sale of the output of several veneer and box factories. He was thus employed when laid aside by his late illness.

In these various enterprises Companion Macfarlane was known as a stirring, energetic, progressive business man. He also took an active interest in the welfare of the communities in which he made his home. He was prominent also in matters pertaining to state and national affairs. In politics he was a Republican and in 1899 was elected member of the legislature of Maine as the representative from the Greenville class. In 1901 he was elected state senator from Piscataquis county. He was a man of genial and lovable personality and had a large acquaintance with prominent men in many circles in wide sections of our country. He was a member of the Army and Navy club in New York and of the Masonic order.

Funeral services were held on October 17th at his late residence in Reading, Mass., and also on October 18th at St. Johns cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y., where the burial took place.

Companion Macfarlane was married May 24th, 1865, to Zanina Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, of Peekskill, N. Y. To them one child was born, Cornelia Seymour Macfarlane now Mrs. Lyman Blair of Greenville, Maine. Mrs. Macfarlane died in April, 1903. On October 30th, 1913, Companion Macfarlane married in New York City, Blanche Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bailey of Medford, Maine, who survives him. To her and the surviving daughter this commandery desires to make affectionate mention of remembrance and sympathy.

JOHN E. BUNKER

Deep regret was felt all over Maine when on Aug. 16, 1918 the sad news was flashed over the wires that John E. Bunker had died at the Eastern Maine General Hospital.

He was born in Trenton, Hancock County, Maine, April 24, 1866 and received his early education at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport and the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville. He read law with Wiswell, King, and Peters at Ellsworth and entered Boston University Oct., 1890.

He was for a time chief librarian of the law school library in that University. He was admitted to the bar Oct., 1892, and opened an office and practiced for some years in Bar Harbor. He was for nine years chairman of the Board of Selectmen of that town and for a time was Clerk of Courts for Hancock County. He was formerly a Republican in politics but later became a member of the Democratic party and was Secretary of State during the administration of Governor Curtis.

In 1916 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 3d district.

When the United States entered war with Germany, Governor Milliken appointed him Executive Secretary of the Maine Committee of Public Safety and later appointed him chairman of the Public Utilities commission. He was active in fraternal orders taking an especial interest in Odd Fellowship. He was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (I. O. O. F.) of Maine and Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He had a wide acquaintance and many friends all over Maine.

Regarding Soldiers of the American Revolution

MAINE INDIANS IN THE REVOLUTION

The following article signed "N. G." appeared in the Eastport, Maine, Sentinel in its issue of June 2, 1897:

Our forefathers of the Revolution cared little for the previous condition of their comrades as long as they were fighting for the same independence. Shoulder to shoulder stood the white man, the negro, and the Indian on many of the battlefields of the war and no American should hesitate for a moment from giving all credit for their services.

Many of our ancestors may have been poor, perhaps rough, homespun men, but the results of their lives show that it is true that out of the roughest work-shops of the world came the finest fabrics. The resolutions of their meetings prove that they were a type of manhood that our people will always delight to honor. Their hearts were right, what care we for their appearance? We judge them by the fruit of their lives.

Many negro slaves entered the Revolutionary army with the understanding that in consideration of half their pay their masters were to give them their freedom. Parson Smith enlisted his slave under those terms, so did Parson Elvins of Scarborough and others. From Windham went the negroes Lonon Rhode, Flanders, Romeo, and Peter Smith, who did good service. Prince ran away from his master, Lieut. William McLellar, at Gorham and went in Capt. Manley's privateer. He returned voluntarily to slavery, became a pensioner, and lived until he was a very old man. His old master provided for him in his declining years, which was just like the McLellans.

My ancestor served with Lonon Rhode, in Capt. Samuel Thomes' Company, in Col. Benjamin Tupper's 11th Massachusetts Regt. They were in the retreat from Fort Ticonderoga in July, 1777, and probably fought together in the battles of Hubbardton, Stillwater and Saratoga. On a return made at Valley Forge, in January, 1778, the following is the last account of those two patriots, "Nathan Noble, slain in battle Oct. 7, 1777," and Lonon Rhode died Dec. 9, 1777. Perhaps they received their death wounds the same day. Both of these men's names are on the Roll of Honor of the towns where they lived, and who would undertake to judge of their services to their country by the standard of the color of their skins. The sacrifices of humble men were as noble as any in our country's history and it is American to honor them for it.

The province of Maine was fortunate in its Indians in the Revolution. The three tribes, Penobscots, Passamaquoddys and St. Johns, were true blue through it all, and rendered valuable aid to our cause. In the Maine society of the Sons of the American Revolution is a member, Sopiell Selmor, Chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians, of Pleasant Point, Perry, Me. He is the

son of Capt. Selmor Soctomah and Dennis Molly Selmor, and his father was a soldier and scout under Col. Allan at Machias, and rendered other valuable assistance in the War of the Revolution. Chief Sopiell Selmor is now a very old man, as he must be to be the son of a Revolutionary soldier, but he is the patriarch of his tribe yet. In his tribe is preserved an original letter written them by Gen. Washington from the banks of the Delaware river, the day before that Christmas day that he crossed amid the floating ice. That day is one that old Marblehead is proud of because John Glover and his Cape Ann boys carried the army safely over, managing the boats as only Yankee fishermen can.

The contents of that letter are as follows, and it reflects credit on the tribe that they have preserved it until this time.

"Brothers of Passamaquodiam: I am glad to hear by Major Shaw that you accepted the chain of friendship which I sent you last February from Cambridge and that you are determined to keep it bright and unbroken. When I first heard that you refused to send any of your warriors to my assistance when called upon by our brothers of St. John I did not know what to think. I was afraid that some enemy had turned your hearts against me. But I am since informed that all your young men were employed in hunting, which was the reason of their not coming. This has made my mind easy and I hope you will always in future join with your brothers of St. John and Penobscot when required. I have desired my brother the Governor of Massachusetts Bay to pay you the money which Capt. Smith promised you for sending my letters to the Micmack Indians.

"Brothers: I have a piece of news to tell you which I hope you will attend to. Our enemy, the King of Great Britain, endeavored to stir up all the Indians from Canada to South Carolina against us. But our brethren of the Six Nations and their allies the Shawnees and Delawares, would not hearken to the advice of his messengers sent among them, but kept fast hold of the ancient covenant chain. The Cherokees and the Southern tribes were foolish enough to listen to them and take up the hatchet against us. Upon this our warriors went into their country, burned their houses, destroyed their corn and obliged them to sue for peace and give hostages for their future good behavior. Now Brothers, never let the King's wicked counsellor turn your hearts against me and your brethren of this country but bear in mind what I told you last February and what I tell you now.

"In token of my friendship I send you this from my army on the banks of the Great River Delaware, this 24th day of December, 1776.

"George Washington."

At the beginning of the war there was great anxiety felt lest the British agents should influence the Penobscot Indians against the colonists. Steps were taken early to secure them to our cause. Capt. John Lane of Buxton, was selected as a discreet and suitable man to consult and enlist them in our behalf. In May, 1775, the Provincial Congress sent the tribe a letter in which they said "Our liberty and your liberty are the same, we are brothers, and what is for our good is for your good, and we, by standing together, shall make those wicked men afraid and overcome them and be all free men. Capt. Goldthwait has given up Fort Pownal to our enemies. We are angry at it and we hear you are angry with him and we don't wonder at it."

Four Penobscot chiefs left Fort Pownal with Capt. John Lane June 10th. On June 14th, Samuel Freeman wrote from Watertown to his father, Enoch Freeman, at Falmouth Neck, "I can't help thinking but that they (the Indians) should be well treated, justice done them respecting their lands, etc., by which they now and forever be secured to the interests of the county." Capt. Lane was then here at Falmouth with Chief Orono, Joseph Pease, Poveris and one more, bound for Cambridge to the Provincial Congress. They were entertained and a chaise was provided to take them to their destination. Gen. Jedidiah Preble, chairman of the committee, sent with them a letter to Joseph Warren in which he said that he had furnished money to pay their expenses and that "Orono, the chief man, seems to be a sensible man and hearty in our cause," also, "We gave them assurances that they might depend upon being provided for while there as well as on their return back again, wished them a pleasant journey and that the event might be happy for them and us." In 1778, Joseph McLellan of Falmouth was voted, by the General Court, seven pounds for injury done his chaise by Capt. Lane's Indians. This damage was no doubt done in 1775. Drake says, "Only two days after the battle of Bunker Hill (June 19th) there arrived in Cambridge, a deputation of Penobscot Indians of whom the celebrated Orono was chief." They went before the Congress and among other things said that they had a large tract of land which they had a right to call their own and had possessed it many years. These lands had been encroached upon by the English who had for miles, on the ends, cut much of the good timber. They also said that they had been much imposed upon by traders, and desired such evils be prevented, also requested that provisions, powder, etc., be sent among them which they would buy at reasonable prices.

June 21st, the Congress recognized their claim to the land at the head of the tide on the Penobscot, extending six miles on each side of the river. Gen. Washington and the Congress both promised them that they should "enjoy the country" and told them that if anybody was to take their lands from them or if they heard of anything being done against them they would let them know of it.

The following letter was probably written by Andrew Gilman, the interpreter for the four chiefs after their return to Falmouth Neck from Cambridge, although their names, as he wrote them, are different from what has come down to us.

"Falmouth, July 4, 1775.

"Sir: We have been here five days and did expect to go home with the supplies for our tribe in a sloop. But we are told Captain John Lane must return to Watertown before supply can be sent, we have agreed to go home in our canoes, though we should rather go in said sloop. We beg leave to let you know it is our desire that Captain Lane be appointed truck-master, with full power to redress any insults we may receive from the white people when we come in to trade. You may depend on our friendship and assistance if required.

"We are your humble servants.

"Olenah,
"Messhall,
"Joseph,
"Pooler.

"Andrew Gilman, Interpreter."

The above letter is a testimonial to the patriotism, fidelity and honesty of John Lane, through whose efforts much was done that secured the friendship and aid of the Penobscot tribe to our forefathers in the Revolutionary War.

The Provincial Congress resolved, July 8th, 1775, to supply the Indians of the Penobscot with goods not to exceed in value, three hundred pounds and to take furs and skins in exchange.

In September, 1775, the chiefs of the Penobscots and the St. John Indians held a conference and resolved "to stand together with our brethren of Massachusetts and oppose the people of Old England that are endeavoring to take our lands and liberties from us."

Capt. John Lane raised a company for the army and in it enlisted five Penobscot Indians, Soncier, Eneas, Sebatis, Metagone and Sewanockett. When Arnold's expedition marched up the Kennebec, in the Fall of 1775, three of Capt. Lane's Indians went as guides. Encos or Eneas and Sebatis went with a Mr. Jaquith on a secret errand, in advance with letters to friends of our cause in Canada and were successful, meeting the expedition on their return. The expedition, which consisted of about eleven hundred men, left Fort Halifax, Sept. 27th, and started on their march to Quebec with Sewanockett for their guides. In the Dead River region nearly one-third gave up in despair and returned to Cambridge. Arnold abandoned his batteaux and forced his way through the forests and swamps. The guides could not lead them out of the wilderness. They suspected treachery but became convinced the guides had lost their way. For thirty-two days no signs of human life met their eyes. The men suffered dreadfully from hunger and cold. On Nov. 3 they reached the first Canadian settlement on the river Chaudiere, and Point Levi, opposite Quebec, Nov. 9th.

In 1818, Sewanockett applied for a pension and said that he was then ninety-five years of age and had always been friendly to the whites, that he served in Capt. Lane's Co. and also in the Quebec expedition remaining with the army until the assault on the city, being honorably discharged in the middle of January, 1776. In 1779, he volunteered in the Bagaduce expedition and stated that during the war he was in several skirmishes when several of his tribe were killed.

In 1786, Massachusetts attempted to get some of the Penobscots' land from them and at the conference a chief stated that the tribe had been at Oldtown island 500 years and then that 350 blankets would give each of the tribe one. When an agent presented them a paper to sign relinquishing their lands they answered "We don't know anything about writing. All we know, we mean to have a right heart and a right tongue." The agents were unsuccessful.

In 1796, the tribe gave up their claim to land on both sides of the river from Nichol's rock, in Eddington, the head of the tide, thirty miles up, reserving their islands in the river. This was done for a consideration. This land consisted of 189,426 acres and it was laid out into nine townships. By another treaty, in 1818, with Massachusetts, the tribe conveyed to that state all the remainder of their lands except the islands and four townships in consideration of a yearly annuity in goods worth about \$1,500. Maine at the separation from Massachusetts agreed to fulfill the obligations of the

treaty, and, in 1833, purchased their remaining townships for fifty thousand dollars.

The Penobscots were the Tarratines and anciently owned all the territory watered by the Penobscot river. In 1625, the tribe were said to have numbered about eight thousand. In 1669, they were subdued by the Mohawks. Their lands have been encroached upon by the land grabber until all that remains to them are islands in the Penobscot river including Old-town island and all above it and attempts have been made to get those. The state holds a fund of theirs amounting to nearly seventy-four thousand dollars for which they are paid six per cent interest, which with their shore rents, of about three thousand dollars, with the appropriations from the state, leaves them in comfortable circumstances, much more so than the Passamaquoddys whose lands did not prove as valuable.

Of chief Orono, Williamson said that he "was white in part" and "Orono had not the copper colored countenance, the sparkling eye, the high cheek bones or tawny features of a pristine native. On the contrary, his eyes were of a bright blue shade, penetrating and full of intelligence and benignity. In his person he was tall, straight and perfectly proportioned; and in his gait there was a gracefulness which of itself evinced superiority. He was honest, chaste, temperate and industrious. To a remarkable degree he retained his mental faculties and erect attitude to the last years of his life. As he was always abstemious and as his hair was in his last years of a milky whiteness, he resembled in appearance a cloistered saint." His wife, who was a full blooded native, died several years after him. Orono died, Feb. 5, 1801, aged 112 years.

"For whiter Indians, to our shame we see,
Are not so virtuous nor humane as he.
Disdaining all the savage modes of life,
The tomahawk and bloody scalping knife,
He sought to civilize his tawny race,
Till death, great Nimrod of the human race,
Hit on his track, and gave this hunter chase.
His belt and wampum now aside he flung,
His pipe extinguished and his bow unstrung.
When countless moons their destined rounds shall cease,
He'll spend an endless calumet of peace."

The Penobscot tribe choose a governor, lieutenant governor and a delegate to the Legislature, to conduct their business. The state appoints an agent who has charge of their affairs and reports to the Legislature. The tribe have lived peaceably with their neighbors since the Revolution. They were never what could be called savage Indians and the white man has been much to blame whenever they have acted in that role.

Our forefathers pledged their word with the Indian tribes of our state for peace, when war meant the destruction of their homes. They promised them protection in their lands, and they have but little to show for it today. The state and the Indians have suffered together in regard to their lands from the avarice of the white men but now there is no hope for either to recover them. History can only record the facts. Our ancestors promised little to

the Indian considering what peace was worth to them. The Indians were faithful through the Revolution, when they had easy access to the enemy, now let us be faithful to them. The state should keep its trust with them as they did with us, and insist that they must always be honestly dealt with. They are not as we are, they are a different people, and we can afford to be patient with them and take no advantage of their weaknesses.

"The sum of Indian happiness!—
A wigwam, when the warm sunshine
Looks in among the groves of pine,—
A stream where, round the light canoe,
The trout and salmon dart in view,
And the fair girl, before thee now,
Spreading thy mat with hand of snow,
Or plying, in the dews of morn,
Her hoe amidst thy patch of corn
Or offering up, at eve, to thee,
Thy birchen dish of hominy!"

Andrew Gilman, the Penobscots' interpreter, seems to have been a man who had the respect and confidence of both the white man and the Indian. The following appointment shows in what estimation he was held at that time. The commission was given him while he was at Cambridge, as interpreter for the Penobscot chiefs.

"To Andrew Gilman, Gentleman:

"We entertaining a good opinion of your prudence, courage, and good conduct, do appoint, and you the said Andrew Gilman are hereby appointed to the honorary title of Lieutenant; and you are to be considered of that rank not only among the good people of this Province, but among all friends and brethren through the Continent; and we confide in your readiness to promote the common cause of America among our good brothers, the Indians of the several tribes which you may have an opportunity to be acquainted with, as well as with the inhabitants of the Province of Canada.

"By order of the Congress.

"Watertown, June 25, 1775."

Lieut. Gilman was ordered by the President of the Congress to use his efforts to cultivate a friendly feeling with the Indians of St. Francois and the Canada Indians, and told him that he should receive a proper reward. When he was at Falmouth Neck with the Penobscot chiefs on their way to Cambridge, in 1775, Enoch Freeman said of him, "One Mr. Gilman is their interpreter who speaks their tongue freely and seems to be a clever young man." He is noticed as being on guard at Penobscot with ten Indians, Sept. 12th, 1776.

The following roll is of a company of Indians under the command of Lieut. Gilman in the Bagaduce Expedition of 1779. They were probably all Penobscots. They were actively engaged and from a soldier's diary we learn that one was killed July 25th, another Aug. 5th, when another was taken prisoner and probably there were others. This roll is a novelty in our Revolutionary history and service to remind us of the Indians' service in that war.

"Pay Roll for a number of Indians for their services at Penobscot on the late expedition under command of Lieut. Andrew Gilman, made agreeable to a Resolve of the Gen'l Court of the 17th, Sept. 1779."

Andrew Gilman, Lieut., June 29th to Aug. 21st.

John Nepton, July 15th to Aug. 21.		Wine Meesor,	10	"
French Mesor,	"	Francis Moxes,	10	"
Nepton Bowit,	"	Pearl Sock,	10	"
Soviss Molly,	"	Elqr Osson,	5	"
Soviss Many,	"	Orono,	5	"
Soviss Piece,	"	Atlean,	3	"
Soctoner,	"	Sowanockeg,	10	"
Solomses,	"	Pearl Nicholah,	6	"
Poriss,	"	Obogan,		
Natlanis,	"	Joseph Cook,	10	"
Matignois,	"	Tomases,	5	"
Little Sabatis,	"	Leeve,	5	"
Jam Holet,	"	Shannot,	5	"
Joseph Eneas,	"	Francis Joseph,	5	"
Sebatis,	"	Sebatis Junr.	10	"
Lonsor,	23 days.	Cawquish,		
Fransway,	10 "	Atlianis Junr,	6	"
Leard Osioro,	33 "	Lewey Venison,	15	"
Pernewett,	10 "	Saoemiek,	6	"
Sacotiar,	20 "	Che Osson,	3	"
Peal Tocwaso,	20 "			

The Indians were paid 14 shillings per day.

Boston, Oct. 4, 1779.

"Suffold Ss.

Personally appeared Lt. Andrew Gilman (the subscriber to this Roll) and made Oath that the same is just and true according to the best of his knowledge.

Before

Jonathan Metcalf, Justice of Peace."

Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 37. Page 145.

A monument to the memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers of the Penobscot tribe of Indians has been erected on Indian Island, Old Town, Maine, by the Bangor Chapter, D. A. R., which bears the following inscription:

In honor of the
Indian Patriots
of the Penobscot
and other tribes of Maine
for their loyal service
during the
Revolutionary War.

Erected by the Maine Daughters
of the American Revolution

This monument was dedicated with appropriate exercises by the Maine State Council, D. A. R., June 7, 1912.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF DESCENDANTS

OF

NATHANIEL OAK, MARLBORO, MASS.

The early family name in the old records is sometimes spelled OAK-OAKS-OAKES, but all had a common origin.

Nathaniel Oak was the ancestor of the OAK family in Garland and the OAKS family in Sangerville, Maine.

The following has been contributed by Mr. Ora Oak of Colton, Cal., which he has compiled from old records and other sources for the Journal:

GEORGE OAKS

Private, Capt. David Bents' Co., Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., marched from Rutland to Bennington on an alarm, Aug. 20, 1777; 11 days service; travel out and home 226 miles.

SETH OAK

Winchendon

(1) Sergeant, Capt. Moses Hale's Co. of militia, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service, 14 days;

(2) Also, Capt. Abel Wilder's Co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's regt.; receipt for advance pay, signed by said Oak; dated June 26, 1775;

(3) Also, Sergeant, same Co. and regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged Apr. 26, 1775, service 3 mos., 13 days.

(4) Also, Quartermaster Sergeant, same regt.; on a return of Capt. Adam Wheeler's Co.; dated Winter Hill, Oct. 6, 1775; order for bounty coat or money equivalent, dated Camp Winter Hill, Dec. 26, 1775.

(5) Also, private, Capt. Josiah Fish's Co., Col. Stephen R. Bradley's regt.; Sept. 16 to Sept 20, 1782, marched from Athens, Vt., toward Guilford to assist the sheriff.

BERIAH OAK

Bolton

Private, Capt. Robert Longley's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; left rendezvous Apr. 27, 1775; service 10 days.

SETH ALEXANDER

(1) Sergeant, Capt. William Humphrey's Co. in the Northern Army, Continental service, 1776.

(NOTE—Same Company as Nathaniel Oak)

(2) Ensign, Capt. Oliver Capron's Co., Col. Samuel Ashley's regt. of militia which marched to the relief of Ticonderoga, engaged June 29, 1778, discharged July 11, 1778—service 13 days.

JOHN FOLLETT

(Second husband of Hannah Oak)

Private, Capt. Joseph Whitcomb's Co., Col. Samuel Ashley's regt., roll dated Apr. 2, 1777.

NATHANIEL OAKES

Bolton

(1) Private, Capt. Benjamin Hasting's Co.; Col. John Whitcomb's regt.; which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service 18 days.

NATHANIEL OAK

(2) Private, Capt. William Humphrey's Co. in the Northern Army, Continental service, 1776.

(Grandfather of the late Hon. Lyndon Oak of Garland and his less known brothers, Lawrence, Lorenzo, Lebbeus and Edson).

EBENEZER CONANT

(Husband of Lydia Oak—daughter of Jonathan)

(1) Lieutenant, Capt. Deliverance Davis's Co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt., which marched on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; service 10 days;

(2) Also, Adjutant, Col. Abijah Stearn's regt., on list of officers of Mass. Militia, dated Lcominster, March 14, 1776; appointment concurred in by Council, June 20, 1776; also Col. Converse's regt., on list of officers at Dobb's Ferry, Tarryton & North Castle, N. Y. in 1776;

(3) Also, private, Capt. Wm. Thurlo's Co., march on alarm at Bennington, Aug. 22, 1777, under Major Ebenezer Bridge, by order of Col. Warner & Gen. Stark; dismissed by Gen. Lincoln after proceeding 90 miles; 9 days service;

(4) Also, Adjutant, Major Ebenezer Bridge's regt., service 25 days at Saratoga, agreeable to resolve of Sept. 22, 1777;

(5) Also, on descriptive list of men, enlisted from Worcester Co. in 1779, to serve in Continental army, dated Aug. 15, 1779; in Capt. Lane's Co., Col. Rand's regt.; age 36 years, stature 5 feet, 9 in.; complexion, dark; residence, Ashburnham; enlistment, 9 months; mustered Aug. 10, 1779; also private, Colonel's Co., Col. Shepard's 4th regt., enlisted Aug. 12, 1779, discharged Feb. 6, 1780; enlistment 9 months.

 JOHN OAKS.

Harvard (also Littleton)

(1) Private, Col. John Bailey's regt.; on Continental pay accounts for service from Mar. 1, 1777 to Dec. 31, 1779, residence, Harvard; credited to Harvard; also on roll of Capt. Samuel Darby's Co., same regt., dated Camp Valley Forge, Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Littleton.

(2) "John Oakes," Littleton, on descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for 6 mos. agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, dated July 22, 1780, age 22 yrs.; stature 5 ft. 5 in.; complexion, light; engaged for Harvard; also on list of 6 months men who passed muster, dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780, (name, "John Okes"); also, Drummer, on pay roll of 6 months men raised by town of Harvard for Continental service in 1780.

marched July 19, 1780, discharged, Dec. 14, 1780, service, 5 mos. 4 da., including travel (180 mi.) home—(name, "John Oak".)

("John Oaks, Exeter, Me., aged 84, resides with John, Jr.")

DANIEL OAKS

(1) Private, Capt. Joseph Warren's Co., Lt. Col. Wheelock's regt., enlisted Sept. 27, discharged Oct. 23, 1777; service, 1 mo., 3 da., with northern army, including 8 days (150 miles) travel home;

(2) Also, on descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780; age 19 years, stature 5 ft. 6 in., complexion, light; engaged for Westboro; marched to camp July 1, 1780, discharged Dec. 19, 1780, 200 mi. from home; service 5 mos., 29 da.; also, on return of 6 months men who passed muster, dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780 (name "Daniel Oakes," Westboro);

(3) Also, Private, Capt. Nathaniel Wright's Co., Col. Luke Drury's regt.; from Sept. 22 to Dec. 1781; service 3 mos., 23 da. at West Point including travel (400 mi.) residence, Bolton—(name "Daniel Oaks").

(4) "Daniel Oak", residence and date not given, member of the train band.

SYLVANUS OAK.

Princeton—(probably)

Sergeant, Capt. Joseph Sargent's Co. of militia, Col. Sparhawk's regt., which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775 and returned May 1, 1775; service 12 days.

CALVIN OAK.

Winchendon

(1) Private, Capt. Moses Hale's Co. of militia, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., which marched to Cambridge on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, service 6 days; reported "enlisted into the army"; served on the main guard, Major Loanmi Baldwin, at Cambridge, list

dated May 15, 1775; also receipt for advance pay signed by Sd. Oak, Capt. Abel Wilder's Co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's regt., dated Charlestown, June 26, 1775; also, on muster roll same Co. and regt. dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted Apr. 26, 1775; service 3 mos., 13 da.; also, on company return dated Oct. 6, 1775.

(2) Also, Private, Capt. Jotham Houghton's Co., Col. Josiah Whitney's regt. from July 31, 1778 to Sept. 14, 1778; 1 mo., 14 da., in Rhode Island.

(3) Also, on descriptive list of men raised for the Continental service; in Capt. Boutell's Co., Col. Rand's regt.; age 20 years; stature 5 ft., 6 in.; complexion, light; engaged for Leoninster, marched July 29, 1779; also, in Capt. Warner's Co., 10th Mass. regt.; service July 28, 1779 to Apr. 28, 1780; term 9 mos. (name, "Calvin Oaks"); receipt for bounty, signed by said Oak, dated Aug. 18, 1780, for 9 mos. service.

NATHANIEL OAK

(1) His name on Pay Roll of 6 monthths men raised by the town of Bolton for service in the Continental Army during 1780; marched July 10, 1780, discharged Dec. 16, 1780; service, 5 mos., 17 days, including travel (220 miles) home; also, Nathaniel "Oaks", Bolton, descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 13, 1780; age 18 years, stature 5 ft. 7 in., complexion, ruddy; engaged for the town of Bolton, marched to camp July 13, 1780, under command of Capt. Thomas Pritchard; also, Private, Lieut.-Colonel's Co., 6th Mass. Regt. pay roll for July 1780; enlisted July 13, 1780; also Lieut.-Col. Whiting's Co., 6th Mass. Regt., pay roll for August and September 1780; also, list of men raised for 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in return dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25, 1780.

NATHANIEL OAK¹

(2) Private, Capt. Josiah Fish's Co., Col. Stephen R. Bradley's regt.; Sept. 16, to Sept. 20, 1782, marched from Athens, Vt., toward Guilford to assist the sheriff.

¹ The Published Vital Records of Templeton, Mass., p. 50, say, "Nathaniel, son of Seth and Elizabeth Oak, born May 3, 1762."

NATHANIEL OAK

(Not identified but probably one of those previously mentioned).

(1) Private, Capt. Wm. Marean's Co., Col. Jonathan Reed's (1st.) regt. of guards; muster roll dated Cambridge, June 1, 1778; enlisted Mar. 28, 1778, enlistment, 3 months, from Apr. 2, 1778; also, Capt. Wm. Marean's Co., Col. Stearn's regt. of guards, service from Mar. 27, 1778 to July 2, 1778, 3 mos., 6 days, at Cambridge, guarding troops of convention.

(2) Also, Private, Capt. Josiah Wilder's Co., Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regt., commanded by Major Daniel Clap, enlisted July 4, 1778; discharged July 15, 1778; service 12 days at Rutland Barracks; company raised for 20 days service. Roll dated Templeton.

NATHANIEL OAK

Private, Capt. Jotham Houghton's Co., Col. Josiah Whitney's regt., service from July 31, 1778, to date of discharge Sept. 14, 1778, 1 mo., 15 days, at Rhode Island; company raised for 6 weeks service; roll dated Petersham; also, Capt. Jotham Houghton's Co., Col. Samuel Denny's (2nd) regt., Gen. Fellow's brigade; service from Oct. 24, 1779 to Dec. 12, 1779, 1 mo., 9 days at Claverack, roll dated Petersham.

NATHANIEL OAKES

Private, Capt. Benj. Edgell's Co., Col. John Jacob's regt., enlisted June 30, 1778, service 6 mos., 7 days, including travel (100 miles) home, enlistment to expire Jan. 1, 1779; also, same Co. and Regt.; muster rolls dated Freetown, Sept. 13 and Oct. 18, 1778.

The Chief Justices of the Courts of Sessions for the counties in the new State of Maine for 1820 were: York, Joseph Thomas, Kennebunk; Cumberland, Ammi R. Mitchell, N. Yarmouth; Oxford, Daniel Stowell, Paris; Lincoln, Ebenezer Clapp, Bath; Kennebec, Samuel Wood, Winthrop; Somerset, Calvin Selden, Norridgewock; Hancock, Phineas Ashman, Brooks; Penobscot, Enoch Brown, Hampden; Stephen Jones, Machias.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE)
PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 18, Vol. 6.)

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Cain, David	Mass. line	Private	67	York	('20). d. Mareh 1825.
'35c	Cain, Nicholas	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	Transf. from Suffolk Co., Mass. 1820. d. Sept. 4, 1826.
'35d	Calderwood, John	Cont. navy	Marine	81	Waldo	
'40	Calderwood, Thos.	Mass. line	Private	88	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35c	Calvin, Jottam	Mass. line	Private	81	Lincoln	d. Dec. 12, 1831.
'40	Cammett, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	80	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c	Campbell, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	64	York	('20, '31b.)
'35c	Campbell, James	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	72	Cumberland	('20) d. Feb. 15, 1827.
'35d	Campbell, James	N. H. line	Pvt. and drum maj	79	Lincoln	
'40	Campbell, William			77	Kennebec	('20 as musician).
'40	Campernell, William	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec	Res. Wales.
'35c	Campernell, William	Mass. line	Private	42	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'40	Card, Thurston			95	York	
'40	Card, Thurston			80	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'40	Card, Thurston			48	Lincoln	R e s. Woolwich, Smith or Fairfield.
'35d	Carey, Luther	Mass. state	Musician	73	Oxford	Same as Cary, L.
'35c	Carey, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) d. May, 1825
'35c	Carl, Ebenezer	see Carll				
'35c	Carl, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	Kennebec	('20) d. Sept. 17, 1832.
'35d	Carl, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Waldo	
'35d	Carle, John	Mass. line	Private	75	York	
'40	Carle, William			77	Franklin	Res. Salem; same as Carl, W.?
'40	Carleton, Jonathan			79	Kennebec	Res. Vassalboro', same as Carlton J.
'35c	Carleton, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	Same as Carlton, S
'35d	Carlisle, James	Mass. mil.	Private	76	York	
'35c	Carlisle, John	N. H. line	Private	78	York	('20).
'35d	Carlisle, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Lincoln	
'35c	Carll, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20 as Carl) all given Carroll.
'40	Carll, Ebenezer			82	York	R e s. Hollis.
'35d	Carll, William	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Somerset	Same as Carle W.?
'35c	Carlton, Ezra	N. H. line	Private	69	Oxford	('20).
'40	Carlton, Ezra			76	Franklin	Res. Letter E.
'35c	Carlton, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20).
'40	Carlton, John, 2d			59	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Carlton, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20) Same as Carleton J.
'40	Carlton, Samuel	Mass. line	Private			Same as Carleton S
'35d	Carpenter, Thomas	N. H. state	Private	71	York	
'40	Carr, William	Mass. line	Private	76	York	Res. Waterboro'.
'35c	Carr, William	Mass. line	Private	78	Waldo	('20).
'40	Carr, William			84	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35d	Carrell, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	73	Kennebec	
'40	Carroll, Ebenezer	see Carll				
'35c	Carson, James	Del. line	Private	79	Washington	d. Oct. 28, 1832.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Carter, Abijah	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Cumberland.	
'40	Carter, Abijah			78	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
'35c	Carter, Edward	N. H. line	Private	84	Hancock	(20) d. Apr. 1827.
'35c	Carter, John	N. H. line	Private	63	York	d. Mar. 1822.
'35c	Carter, Thaddeus	Mass. line	Private	83	Kennebec	(20 as Thadeus) d. June 16, 1828
'40	Carter, Thomas			63	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35d	Carthill, Pelutiah	Mass. state	Private	87	Waldo.	
'40	Carvill, Mercy			82	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'40	Cary, Luther			79	Oxford	Res. Turner; same as Carey, L.
'35d	Caryell, David	Mass. mil.	Priv'te and Sergeant.	80	Waldo.	
'35d	Case, Isaac	R. I. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec	
'40				79	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'35c	Casewell, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland.	Same as Caswell?
'35d	Cash, John	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland.	(20).
'35c	Cash, John	Mass. line	Private	73	York.	
'35c	Cash, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	(20) d. Aug. 4, 1818.
'40	Cashman, Andrew			79	Kennebec	Res. Leeds; same as Cushman, A.?
1792	Cass, Moses	3d N. H. line	Private			Maimed at Valley Forge.
1794						Res. Hallowell.
'35c	Cass, Moses	N. H. line	Private	75	Somerset	(20).
'40				82	Somerset	Res. Cornville.
'40	Caswell, Simeon			77	Cumberland.	Res. Harrison. Same as Casewell S?
'35c	Caswell, Squire	Mass. line	Private	66	Oxford	(20) d. August 13 1821.
'40	Causland, Robert M			82	Somerset	Res. Pittsfield.
'35d	Cay, John	Mass. line	Private	86	Cumberland.	
1794	Chadbourn, Levi	Wigglesworth's regiment.	Private	—	York	Wounded in R. I., Aug. 1778.
'40				82	York	Res. Parsonsfield
'40	Chadbourn, Seam- mon			85	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'40	Chadbourn, Simeon			91	York	Res. Lyman; same as Chadbourne, S.
'35d	Chadbourn, Cum- mou.	Mass. mil.	Private	79	York	Same as Chad- bourn, Seamon?
'35c	Chadbourne, Silas	Mass. line	Lieutenant	71	Cumberland.	(20 as Chad- bourn) d. June 15, 1823.
'35d	Chadbourne, Simeon	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	84	York	Same as Chad- bourn, S.
'35c	Chadwick, James	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	(20) d. Oct. 25, 1826.
'35c	Chamberlain, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 11, 1831
'35c	Chamberlain, Epi- rain.	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	d. Nov. 1827.
'35d	Chamberlain, Eph- rain.	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Cumberland.	d. Dec. 23, 1832.
'35c	Chamberlain, Jere- miah.	Conn. line	Private	71	Lincoln	(20) d. Oct. 26, 1831.
'35d	Chamberlain, John.	Mass. mil.	Private	84	Cumberland.	
'40	Chamberlain, John			90 to 100	York	Res. Buxton.
'35c	Chamberlain, Moses	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	(20).
'40	Chambertin, Mary			80	York	Res. So. Berwick.
'40	Chandler, Hannah			75	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'35d	Chandler, John	R. I. line	Private	79	Kennebec	(20).....
'35d	Chandler, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland.	
'40				82	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'40	Chandler, John			78	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35c	Chandler, Moses	Mass. line	Corporal	—	Kennebec	d. June 1, 1828.
'35c	Chandler, Moses	Mass. line	Corporal	70	Kennebec	(20).
'35c	Chandler, Moses	N. H. line	Private	55	Oxford	(20).
'35d	Chandler, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	
'40				80	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35c	Chaney, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	(20) d. Sept. 11, 1827.
'35c	Chaney, John	Mass. line	Private	61	Kennebec	Same as Chaney, J.
'20	Chaplin, Daniel	Mass. line	Private			

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Chaplin, David	Mass. line	Private	60	Oxford	(20) Age probably incorrectly given.
'35l	Chaplin, David	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford.	
'35d	Chaplin, John	Mass. state	Private	—	Cumberland.	
'40	Chaplin, Lydia			78	Oxford	Res. Waterford
'35d	Chapman, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'40	Chapman, Benjamin			80	Lincoln.	Res. Nobleboro'.
'35c	Chapman, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	60	Somerset	(20) d. Jan. 2, 1819.
'35c	Chase, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	61	Kennebec	(20).
'35l	Chase, Ebenezer	Mass. mil.	Private of artillery	70	Lincoln.	
'40	—			74	Lincoln	Res. Edgecomb.
'35c	Chase, Ezekiel	R. I. line	Private	62	Penobscot.	(20, '31b).
'35e	Chase, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Private	—	Penobscot.	
'40	Chase, Ezekiel			77	Piscataquis.	Res. Sebec.
'35d	Chase, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private	77	Cumberland.	
'40	—			82	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'35d	Chase, Isaac	Mass. state	Private	75	Lincoln.	
'40	—			80	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Chase, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Oxford.	
'40	—			78	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Chase, Robert	N. H. line	Private	73	Lincoln	(20).
'40	—			79	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
'35d	Chase, Thomas	Cont. navy	Mariner & Private.	78	Oxford	(20, ship "Alliance") ('31b).
'40	—			84	Oxford	Res. Livermore.
'31b	Cheats, Ebenezer		Private	—		Perhaps same as Choate, E.
'20	Cheney, John	Mass. line	Private	—		Same as Clancy.
'35c	Chesley, Sawyer	N. H. line	Private	71	Kennebec	d. May 29, 1823.
'35d	Chick, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private	74	York.	
'40	—			81	York	Res. York.
'35c	Chick, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	(20) d. June 23, 1826.
'35d	Child, Amos	Mass. line	Musician & Mus. of art.	70	Kennebec	(20).
'40	Childs, Amos			75	Kennebec	Res. Vassalboro'.
'28	Childs, Ebenezer		Captain	—	Kennebec	Invalid. ('35a)
'40	Childs, Ebenezer			52	Franklin	Res. Farmington.
'35l	Childs, Enoch	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Somerset	d. Jan. 7, 1834.
'35d	Chipman, William	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	(20).
'40	—			77	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Choate, Ebenezer	Mass. line and state.	Private	70	Cumberland.	(20).
'40	—			75	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
'40	Church, Amos			84	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35a	Church, Charles	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	(20, '31b).
'40	Church, Charles			78	Franklin	Res. Phillips.
'35d	Church, John	Mass. mil.	Pvt., Drummer and Corp.	81	Somerset.	
'35d	Church, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	78	Kennebec.	
'40	Church, Suannah			84	Somerset	Res. Mercer.
'40	Churchell, Jabez			80	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Churchill, Jabez	Mass. line	Sergeant	80	Oxford	same as Churchill, Jabez?
'40	—			86	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35c	Churchill, Jatish	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	(20 as Jabez) Same as Churchell, J.?
'35c	Churchill, James	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	(20).
'35d	Churchill, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Waldo.	
'35c	Churchill, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	92	Oxford	(20).
'35d	Churchill, Josiah	Mass. state	Sergeant	77	Cumberland	d. Jan. 30, 1833.
'35d	Churchill, William	Mass. state	Private	71	Kennebec.	
'40	Churchill, William			75	Oxford	Res. Livermore.
'35a	Chute, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	—	Cumberland	Pensioned July 11, 1776.
'35d	Chute, Josiah	Mass. line	Pvt., Corp and Serg.	75	Cumberland.	(20).
'35c	Clark, Bunker	N. H. line	Private	74	Kennebec	(20) d. May 10, 1819.
'35d	Clark, Charles	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'40	—			78	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Clark, Charles G.	Mass. mil.	Private	70	York.	
'40	_____	_____	_____	75	York	Res. Berwick.
'35e	Clark, David	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	(20).
'35e	Clark, David	3d regt. Mass. line.	Private	—	Cumberland	(29) d. Mar. 18, 1831.
'35d	Clark, Ebenezer.	Mass. mil.	Private	82	York.	
'35c	Clark, Ebenezer.	N. H. line	Private	75	York	d. Dec. 25, 1831.
'20	Clark, Eleazer.	N. H. line	Private	—	—	Placed same as Ebenezer.
'31b	Clark, Ephraim	_____	Private	—	—	
'35d	Clark, Ephraim	Cont. navy	Mariner	78	York	(20, ship "Alliance").
'40	_____	_____	_____	84	York	Res. Limington.
'35e	Clark, Hanson	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec.	
'35e	Clark, James	Mass. line	Private	73	Penobscot	(20) (31b, as James 2d.)
'40	_____	_____	_____	77	Penobscot	Res. Newport.
'40	Clark, James.	_____	_____	51	Waldo	(20 as James 2d) Res. Frankfort.
'35d	Clark, John	Mass. state	Private	79	York.	
'35d	Clark, John	N. H. line	Ensign	78	Somerset.	d. Sept. 2, 1832.
'20	Clark, Jonathan	Mass. line	Lieutenant	—	—	(31b).
'35c	Clark, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	(20)
'40	_____	_____	_____	74	Lincoln	Res. Wisasset.
'35d	Clark, Josiah	N. H. line	Private	70	York	(20).
'40	Clark, <i>Patience</i>	_____	_____	88	York	Res. Lebanon.
'35c	Clark, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	81	Lincoln	(20) d. 1821.
'35d	Clark, William	N. H. mil.	Private	82	York.	
'40	_____	_____	_____	88	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Clay, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	67	York	(20, '31b).
'35d	Cleaves, Abraham	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec.	
'40	_____	_____	_____	76	Kennebec	Res. Windsor.
'35e	Cleaves, Edmund	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	(20) d. June 29, 1823.
'35e	Cleaves, William	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	(20).
'40	Cleaves, William	_____	_____	80	Cumberland	Res. Cumberland.
'35c	Clewley, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	80	Penobscot	(20 as Clewly).
'35e	Clifora, David	N. H. line	Private	65	Lincoln	(20). H
'31b	Clough, Benjamin	_____	Private	—	—	
'35d	Clough, Benjamin	Mass. line	Pvt and drummer	70	Cumberland	
'35d	Clough, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	70 & 79	Kennebec	(20).
'40	_____	_____	_____	75	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35c	Clough, John	N. H. line	Private	74	Somerset	(20).
'40	Clough, John	_____	_____	80	Franklin	Res. Phillips.
1794	Clough, Noah	Arnold's regt.	Private	—	—	Wounded at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775. Res. Arundel.
'35c	Cluff, Noah	Mass. line	Private	70	York	(20) Prob. identical with preceding. Transf. from Mass. 1819 d. Sept. 1824.
'35c	Coombs, John	N. H. line	Private	78	Kennebec	Same as Coombs? Transf. from Merrimac Co., N. H. 1826.
'35d	Cobb, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Pri. of art.	72	Cumberland	
'40	_____	_____	_____	79	Cumberland	Res. Portland. Transf. to Bristol Co., Mass.
'29	Cobb, David	Mass.	Capt. of art	—	Hancock	
'35e	Cobb, David	5 regt., Mass. line.	Lieut. Col.	—	Hancock	Transf. to Bristol Co., Mass.
'35c	Cobb, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	67	Oxford	(20, d. May 9, 1826.
'35d	Cobb, Mallatiah	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	79	Somerset	(20 as Militia).
'35c	Cobb, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Pvt. & Co. p.	85	Cumberland	
'35c	Cobb, Roland	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	(20).
'40	Cobb, Rowland	_____	_____	82	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35c	Cobb, Silvanus	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	(20).
'35a	Cobb, William	Mass. state	Private	70	Oxford	
'40	_____	_____	_____	75	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35c	Coolidge, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford	Same as Coolidge?
'35c	Coburn, Jephtha	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	Transf. from Middlesex Co., Mass. 1822.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Coburn, Jephthah			81	Franklin	Res. New Sharon.
'35c	Coburn, Moses	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	Transf. from Middlesex, Co., Mass 1824.
'35d	Coffin, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private	78	York	
'40				84	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Coffin, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Lieutenant	84	Waldo	d. July 23, 1823.
'35c	Coffin, Nicholas	N. H. line	Private	69	Waldo	('20).
'35c	Coffin, Peter	N. H. line	Private	76	Oxford	('20).
'35d	Cofren, Robert	N. H. line	Private	79	Kennebec	
'40	Cofren, Robert			75	Kennebec	('20 N. H. line) Res. Vienna. ('31b).
'35d	Cogswell, Northend	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York	
'35c	Coker, William	Cont. navy	Private	74	Lincoln	('20 Mariner, ship "Boston") d. 1824.
'40	Colbath, Leighton			45	Penobscot	Res. Exeter.
'35d	Colbeth, Peter	Mass. mil.	Pvt. of art.	83	Washington	
'40	Colbey, Benjamin			89	Somerset	Res. Embden. Same as Colby?
'40	Colborn, Thomas			82	Franklin	Res. Wilton Same as Colburn, T?
'35d	Colbroth, Lemuel	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec	See also Coolbroth
'35d	Colburn, Ebenezer	Mass. state	Private	73	Waldo	
'40	Colburn, Henry			79	Waldo	Res. Knox.
'35c	Colburn, Thomas	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec	Same as Colborn? Transf. from Stafford Co., N. H. 1822.
'35d	Colburn, William	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Penobscot	
'40				79	Penobscot	Res. Orono.
'35d	Colby, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	84	Kennebec	Same as Colkey?
'35d	Colby, Ebenezer	N. H. state	Private	74	York	
'40				81	York	Res. Newfield.
'35a	Colby, James	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec	
'40	Colby, James			76	Lincoln	Res. Webster.
'35c	Colby, Samuel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Colby, Samuel			79	Lincoln	Res. Westport.
'20	Colby, Samuel	Mass. line	Private			
'40	Colby, Samuel			78	Cumberland	Res. Portland.
'35c	Colby, Sylvanus	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 2, 1833.
'35d	Colecord, Josiah	N. H. line	Private	79	York	
'35d	Cole, Abel	Mass. state	Private	82	Lincoln	
'35d	Cole, Alajah	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock	
'35c	Cole, Barnet	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20).
'35d	Cole, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec	
'40	Cole, Edward			59	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35d	Cole, Eleazer	Mass. state	Sergeant	87	Oxford	d. Aug. 4, 1833.
'35d	Cole, Eli	Mass. line	Private	74	York	('20) d. Dec. 16, 1832.
'28	Cole, Henry		2d Lieut.			Invalid.
'35c	Cole, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	
'35c	Cole, John	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	('20, '31b) See also Cool.
'40	Cole, Mary C.			81	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro'
'35c	Cole, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	78	Lincoln	('20).
'40				83	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Colley, Richard	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	
'40				80	Cumberland	Res. Cumberland.
'40	Colley, William			89	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth. Same as Culley?
'40	Collings, Daniel			84	Franklin	Res. Industry. See also Collins, D.
'40	Collings, Lemuel			83	Franklin	Res. Industry. See also Collins, I.
'35c	Collins, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	68	Somerset	('20).
'40				73	Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'20	Collins, Daniel	Mass. line	Private			('31b)
'35d	Collins, Daniel	N. H. line	Private	76	Somerset	Same as Collings, D.
'35d	Collins, David	R. I. line	Pvt. and Marine	79	Somerset	('31 b) Ship "Alfred". See also Collings.

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List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Collins, Daniel	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Somerset	(31b).
'35d	Collins, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Cumberland	
'40	Collins, Joseph			80	Kennebec	Res. Gaidiner.
'35d	Collins, Lemuel	Mass. line	Pvt. and Pvt. of artillery	77	Kennebec	('20) see also Col- lings.
'35d	Collins, Philemon	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Somerset	
'35d	Collins, Richard	Mass. line	Private	81	Washington	
'35c	Collins, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock	
'40	Collins, Solomon			77	Waldo	Res. Frankfort
'20	Colson, David	Mass. line	Private	—		
'35c	Colson, Hatcevil	Mass. line	Private	84	Hancock	d. June 26, 1821.
'35c	Combs, Hezekiah	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	('20) d. June 19, 1830.
'20	Combs, Hosea	Mass. line	Private	—		Prob. same as Combs, H.
'35d	Combs, William	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	Same as Coombs, W.
'35d	Conant, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford	('20, '31b).
'40	Conant, Sylvia, Couch, John	see Couch, John		84	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'40	Condon, John			65	Hancock	Res. Penobscot.
'40	Condra, Ephraim M			48	Aroostook	Res. Houlton.
'35c	Cone, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	
'35c	Cone, Samuel	Conn. line	Private	80	Penobscot	('20).
'40				89	Penobscot	Res. Hampden.
'35d	Coney, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Pvt. and Lieut.	82	Kennebec	Same as Coney.
'35c	Conn, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal	80	Oxford	('20).
'40	Cony, Daniel			87	Kennebec	Res. Augusta. Same as Coney.
'35c	Cook, David	Mass. line	Captain	73	Cumberland	('20) Invalid. pensioner under act of 1791,d. Oct. 27, 1823.
'35d	Cook, Eli	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Cook, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	('20).
'40	Cook, Sarah			87	York	Res. Lebanon.
'35c	Cook, Saul	Mass. line	Private	77	Somerset	
'40	Cook, Saul			82	Kennebec	('20). Res. Litch- field.
'35c	Cookson, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	84	Kennebec	('20) d. Feb. 14, 1829.
'35d	Cool, John	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	('20, 31b).
'40				83	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Coolbroth, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford	See also Colbroth.
'40	Coolidge, Joseph			79	Oxford	Res. Canton.Same as Coblidge?
'20	Coolidge, Silas	N. H. line	Private	—		
'35c	Coolidge, Silas	Mass. line	Private	78	Hancock	
'35d	Coombs, John	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	See also Coombs.
'40	Coombs, John			77	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35d	Coombs, Joseph S.	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	('20, 31b).
'40	Coombs, Rachel			79	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoinham
'40	Coombs, William			86	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell. Same as Coombs, W.
'35c	Cooms, Samuel C	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 31, 1826.
'35c	Cooper, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	90	York	('20).
'35c	Corns, Hosea	Mass. line	Private	68	Hancock	Prob. same as Combs, H., d. June 14, 1824.
'35c	Cornish, John	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	('20).
'40				84	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick.
'35c	Cotton, John	Mass. line	Private	97	Lincoln	('20, quartermas- ter serg.) d. May 20, 1824.
'35c	Couch, John	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec	('20) d. Sept. 5, 1825.
'40	Couch, John			54	Kennebec	Res. Hallowell.
'35c	Cousens, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	56	York	('20), ('31b, as Cousins).
'35d	Cousins, Nathaniel	Mass. state	Corp. and Lieut.	89	York	d. Aug. 13, 1832.
'35c	Cousins, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	74	Waldo	('20).
'35d	Covall, Judah	Mass. mil.	Pvt. and Serg.	76	Waldo	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Covill, Judah			87	Hancock	Res. Deer Isle.
'40	Cowan, Elizabeth			77	Kennebec	Res. Sidney.
'35c	Cowan, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	('20) d. Mar. 3, 1830.
'40	Cowan, Jane			75	Kennebec	Res. Vassalboro'.
'35c	Cowan, William	N. H. line	Private	75	Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Cowing, Calvin	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	('20).
'40				88	Lincoln	Res. Lisbon.
'35c	Cox, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	82	Oxford	('20) d. Jan. 14, 1832.
'35c	Cox, Bray	Cont. navy	Seaman	64	York	('20, frigate "Dean") d. Jan. 14, 1821.
'35d	Cox, Hugh	Mass. state	Private	75	Kennebec	
'35d	Crafts, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York	
'40	Crafts, Samuel			77	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35d	Craig, Elias	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20, '31b).
'35d	Craig, Enoch	Mass. state	Pvt. and Sergeant	76	Kennebec	
'35d	Craig, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Penobscot	
'35c	Cram, John S.	Mass. line	Drummer	70	York	('20) d. Jan. 3, 1824.
'35c	Cram, Tristram	N. H. line	Private	77	Waldo	('20).
'40	Crammer, John			76	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro. See also Creamer.
'35d	Crane, Abijah	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20, 1b).
'35d	Crane, Rufus	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40				83	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35d	Crary, Joseph	Mass. line	Pvt. and Sergeant	78	Waldo	('31b).
'40				83	Waldo	Res. Jackson.
'35d	Crawford, Thomas	Mass. line	Pvt. and Pvt. of art.	78 & 79	Lincoln	('20, '31b).
'35d	Crawford, William	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	74	Kennebec	
'40				82	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35d	Creamer, John	Mass. mil.	Private	77	Lincoln	See also Crammer.
'35d	Crece, Asa	Mass. line	Pvt. and Pvt. of art.	83	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 30, 1833.
'20	Creech, Richard	Mass. line	Musician			Same as Cruch.
'40	Crescy, Benjamin			83	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth. Same as Cresy, B.
'35c	Cresy, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('20 as Crescy. Same as Crescy.
'40	Crips, Michael			58	Lincoln	Res. Bowdoinham.
'35c	Crocker, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	82	Penobscot	('20).
'31a	Crockett, Benjamin			—		Rejected as serving in reg't not on Cont. establishment.
'35d	Crockett, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	
'35c	Crockett, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	('20).
'40				79	Cumberland	Res. Cape Elizabeth.
'35c	Cromelt, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Sergeant	82	Lincoln	('20 as Cromett) d. Jan. 1828.
'35c	Cromwell, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	91	Lincoln	('20) d. May 12, 1831.
'35c	Crooker, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	—	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Crooker, Ruth			80	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Crosby, Charles	R. I. line	Private	80	Penobscot	('20).
'35d	Crosby, Eben	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Penobscot	
'35c	Crosby, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec	('20) d. May 5, 1830.
'35d	Cross, Caleb	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Kennebec	
'35c	Cross, Joseph	Mass. line	Musician	69	Cumberland	('20) d. May 2, 1822.
'35c	Crossman, Joseph A.	Cont. navy	Mariner	82	Cumberland	d. July 22, 1831.
'35c	Crowell, Enoch	Mass. line	Private	63	Kennebec	('20 as Erock) d. Apr. 4, 1823.
'35d	Crowell, Maroah	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec	
'40				78	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Crowell, Michael	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	('20).
'40				83	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c	Croxford, John	Mass. line	Private	67	Penobscot	('20) d. Dec. 15 1820.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Creech, Richard	Mass. line	Private	—	Kennebec	Same as Creech, d. June 13, 1819.
1794	Crumnutt, James	2d. N. H. regt.	Private			Wounded on retreat from Ticonderoga, July 7, 1777. Res. Washington.
'35d	Culley, William	Mass. line	Private	82	Cumberland	Same as Colley, W?
'35d	Cummings, Asa	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Oxford.	
'35d	Cummings, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Pvt. and Corp.	79	Cumberland.	
'35d	Cummings, Richard	Mass. line	Pvt. of art.	84	Lincoln.	
'40	Cummings, Richard	N. H. line	Private	45	Waldo	Res. Hope.
'35c	Cummings, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	
'35c	Cummings, Thomas	Mass. line	Lieutenant.	83	Cumberland	('20) d. Oct. 24, 1825.
'35d	Cunningham, Sam'l.	Mass. state	Private	74	Lincoln.	
'35c	Cunningham, Thos.	N. H. line	Private	79	Lincoln	('20).
'35d	Cunningham, Timothy.	Mass. state	Pvt. and Seaman.	79	Lincoln.	
'35d	Currier, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	75	York.	
'40	—	—	—	81	York	Res. Kennebunkport.
'40	Curtis, Benjamin	—	—	83	Waldo	Res. Monroe; same as Curtiss, B.
'35c	Curtis, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln.	
'40	—	—	—	82	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35c	Curtis, Charles	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20 as Curtiss) d. Aug. 27, 1819.
'35c	Curtis, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	77	York	('20 as Curtiss) d. Dec. 11, 1823.
'35c	Curtiss, Benjamin	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Waldo	Same as Curtis, B.
'35c	Curtiss, David	Mass. line	Private	80	Somerset	d. Dec. 1827.
'35c	Curtiss, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford	('20).
'35c	Cushing, Loring	Mass. line	Private	68	Cumberland	('20, d. Apr., 1820.
'35d	Cushman, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	('20, '31b). Same as Cashman?
'35d	Cushman, Caleb	Mass. line	Pvt. and Sergeant	83	Oxford	d. Mar. 16, 1833.
'35d	Cushman, Caleb	Mass. mil.	Pvt. and File.	78	Oxford.	
'35d	Cushman, Gideon	Mass. mil.	Private	83	Oxford	Same as Cushman, G.
'35d	Cushman, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private	96	Oxford.	
'35d	Cushman, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	74 & 77	Cumberland	('20).
'35d	Cushman, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford.	Same as preceding
'40	Cushman, Isiah	—	—	84	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'31a	Cushman, Job	—	Private	—	—	Rejected on account of amt. of his property. d. Jan. 27, 1834.
'35d	Cushman, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	
'35d	Cushman, Jonathan	Mass. line	Sergeant	79	Kennebec.	
'40	Cushman, Margaret	—	—	79	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'40	Cushman, Sarah	—	—	73	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35c	Cushman, Sylvanus	Mass. mil.	Private	78	Lincoln.	
'35d	Cushman, William	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Oxford.	
'40	—	—	—	75	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35c	Cushman, Zebedee	Cont. navy	Mainer	71	Oxford	('20, ship "Providence.")
'40	Cushman, Gideon	—	—	89	Oxford	Res. Helron, same as Cushman, G.

According to the Maine Register for 1821, the first Savings Bank in Maine was known as the "Portland Institution for Savings." Its first president was Prentiss Mellen, with Mathew Cobb, Asa Clap, A. R. Parris, Ezekiel Whitman, Stephen Longfellow, Jr. James Deering and Levi Cutter for vice-presidents.

Relating to the War of 1812

Contributed by CHARLES A. FLAGG

The following letter was addressed to Honorable John Holmes who was one of the first two senators that Maine elected to the Senate of the United States (1820-1827) and subsequently had a seat in the Senate to fill a vacancy (1829-1833) caused by the resignation of Albion K. Parris. This letter was found in a package of old papers in the office of the clerk of courts in Alfred, Maine, and printed in a newspaper, probably the Bangor Commercial about 1892.

Lancaster, Oct. 11, 1814.

Dear Sir:

I now devote a few moments, in answer to your several inquiries, relating to the conduct of the British while they remained in Bangor. A plain statement of facts must suffice—language being inadequate to give you but an imperfect idea of their outrages. As the enemy approached the Town a flag of truce was sent out to the land, as well as naval forces, to ascertain upon what terms the Town must capitulate. The answer to each was, unconditional submission, public offices and property to be given up, the People of the Town to give up their arms and parole themselves, and private property should be most sacredly respected, to all of which the Town agreed. But they had not been in the place two hours before they commenced a scene of plunder and havoc, which the most savage Goth would have shrunk from. The principal stores were broken open and stripped of everything. What they could not take away they destroyed.

Dwelling houses were entered, furniture broken, clothing of every description stolen, even women's stockings and infant's apparel. The several law shops in town broken open, libraries and papers torn up or carried away. But one office out of five escaped. The inhabitants not only had to supply them with provisions, etc., but they were forced to cook for them—dig potatoes and draw water for their soldiers. The vessels, about to sail, they took and solemnly agreed to navigate them to Castine, and then let the owners ransom them; but before they got out of sight of the town, they saw them in flames. They took 20 or 30 of the best horses and agreed to return them when they embarked their troops at Hampden, but they were carried to Castine, and a few only have been recovered—in fact in almost every instance, when they pledged their hands as gentlemen and officers they violated the pledge and with as much ease as they made it—and in the little village of Bangor they destroyed something like \$30,000 of private property, besides the bond of \$30,000 which the Selectmen gave to launch the vessels on the stocks and deliver them at Castine. They enforced their demands by the threat to burn the town—this they made every hour. In addition to these outrages upon private property, and the total disregard they paid to their most sacred agreements, their personal abuse and indignities were the most humiliating—and here let me remark that in dealing out their ven-

geance upon property and individuals it fell with unsparing hands upon the "Friends of Peace." Those who expected protection received the greater indignities—the New England spirit was no shield against the "tender mercies" of Strong's Bulwark. I will give you a few instances of their gentlemanly and humanic conduct to their professed friends. Doctor Fiske, a respected merchant and Federalist, was horse-whipped out of his carriage by commander Barrie because he did not instantly obey his haughty mandate; then put under guard and forced to do drudgeries of the soldiers.

Capt. Hammond, the Representative of the town, a Federalist, had his store broken open, and everything destroyed. Mr. Dutton, a lawyer, and one of John Bull's warmest advocates, had to draw water for the soldiers, wait upon them like a negro—he even had to take a wagon, half load some drunken sailors into it and draw them down to the wharf. Mr. McGaw, a lawyer and the most respected Federalist in Town, was ordered under guard and called a liar because he said he did not belong to the militia, and in order to get a place of greater safety for his wife he had to leave his own house and go to a *Tavern* and pass the night where some of the officers put up. Mr. Hill, a lawyer and Federalist, had his House entered, his clothes taken, even his wife's stockings, and when he protested against it, was threatened to be run thro'. The Parson (a good, pious soul) who has ever refused to pray for the success of our American Arms, did not escape their attention—a camping company quartered in his house, burned his wife's muff and tippet, and destroyed many of his Books and Papers. I can name many more instances in which they *protected* their professed Friends in like manner, but sufficient has been stated to show you that the Federalist can expect no more mercy or favor in the contest. Love of country is almost the only virtue an Englishman possesses. And they respect that spirit wherever they find it. Contrast the outrages they have heaped upon these non-combatants, these professed enemies of Madison and this war, with that toward Mr. Carr, the member of Congress, who voted for war; his house was threatened to be burnt, his property destroyed, etc., but the old man appeared among them, told them who he was, etc., and they respected him so far as not to injure his property one cent and to treat him without the least insult. In Hampden their conduct was, if possible, more outrageous than in Bangor. It is vain to palliate these outrages by saying the soldiers and sailors would not be restrained, and that the officers discountenanced it, for those who know British discipline know better, and as these depredations were committed under the eye of the officers and Com. Berrie headed the plundering party in Hampden in person, and the committee of safety from Bangor, who went to Castine to see Sir John Sherbrook, with the expectation of obtaining relief, returned as they went—nothing was done.

I had forgotten to name one other fact which ought to stamp infamy on their characters; at Hampden three or four physicians had taken a house as a Hospital in which to dress the wounded if taken there, and a number of cases of instruments and medicine, and while dressing the wounds of the injured a party of British soldiers entered, drove them out, broke up the instruments, wasted the medicine, and robbed the pockets of a Dr. Knapp

from Newburyport of four hundred dollars. This is British honor and British magnanimity. This good effect has however resulted from their conduct; political animosity is merged in love of Country—all are now convinced that submission will not answer, that manly resistance alone commands respect. It was the general opinion especially of the Federalist private property would not be injured, and that a perfect surrender to their mercy was the only security, but, ah! fatal delusion. The stage has arrived—you shall have by next mail something relating to Gen. Blake's conduct. You may make what use you please of the foregoing facts, for they are what I know or have heard from those I can rely upon, but I wish you not to make use of my name publicly.

In haste, your Ob't Serv't,

J. K. Whitney.

MARTEN STREAM IN OCTOBER

There is a stream whose beauty has bewitched me—

A stream whose hiding place is here in Maine,
I cannot tell you all her charms and graces,
But "Marten" is this beauteous creature's name.

Young Maples flash like fire in gold and garnet,
Poplar and Beech, with yellow banners stand,
While Pine and Hemlock in their somber vesture
Approve the scene and cheer the dazzling band.

As maidens clad in white strew blushing roses
Before young lovers on their wedding day,
White Birches with a wealth of golden tresses,
Make for fair Marten a resplendent way.

I wonder if, in this great world's creation,
Marten was born on an October day,
And if Dame Nature, proud of her fair daughter,
Marks the event in this most sumptuous way.

Or, has Dame Nature known my admiration,
And listened to all I have had to say,
And cried: "I'll make her queen of brooks and streamlets,
And this shall be her coronation day."

Whate'er thy plan or purpose, Mother Nature,
Thou hast flung out a wealth of color bright,
To flash and flame, and mark October daylight,
Before November dusk and December night.

—*Good Will Record.*

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

First Teach the Boy and Girl to Know and Love their Own Town, County and State and You have Gone a Long Way Toward Teaching Them to Know and Love Their Country.

MAINE RESEARCH CLUB STORIES FOR A SCHOOL READER

We have heretofore mentioned in the Journal that the Club women of Maine, realizing the fact that Maine historical work is being sadly neglected in the schools of our state, have undertaken to produce a book in the near future to be used as a school reader. Too much praise and encouragement cannot be extended to them for this and the Journal is also gratified to know that our present State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. A. O. Thomas, is heartily in favor of this enterprise and is rendering it all possible aid.

The people of Maine are to be congratulated upon having a man at the head of this department with a vision broad enough to take this position.

That the forthcoming book will be of value and merit is not problematical.

The brilliant writing talent of this club has already produced two of the most important and interesting Maine books that have been issued in recent years, *Maine in History and Romance* (1915) and *The Trail of the Maine Pioneer* (1916) hence any literary proposition emanating from this source is in no sense experimental.

From the *Lewiston Journal* we take the following which is the latest information regarding this matter:

In view of the fact that Mrs. E. C. Carll, president of the Maine Writers Research club, deems it wise to omit the Research club's fall meeting, post-

poned because of the epidemic, the committee on the proposed historical reader for the public schools makes its report in the form of an open letter.

Below is the list of the club stories chosen by Dr. A. O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, as most appropriate for the proposed reader. In selecting these stories from the sixty or more submitted Dr. Thomas emphasizes the fact that many of those rejected are admirably written but are better suited to older readers and for this reason, are excluded. In many cases the same subject was chosen by more than one writer and so excellent was each story that Dr. Thomas found it difficult to make a choice.

Several writers submitted two stories, some as many as four, for each club member was invited to submit as many as she would. Dr. Thomas disregarded entirely the authorship in his choice and in one or two instances chose three stories from the same writer and often two from the same pen. He chose them for their excellence for the purpose of this volume.

The articles contributed by writers of acknowledged fame,—Col. Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot, Dr. Stephens, Hugh Pendexter, Holman Day, Hon. W. W. Thomas, Thomas Nelson Page, Col. Fred N. DeW, John Clair Minot, and others, he believes will add greatly to the value of the book.

Dr. Thomas in general finds the club stories admirable. He offers his congratulations to the Maine Writers Research club.

The final selection of stories—for this is only a preliminary one—will be made from the group below listed. Many of them must be shortened, one or two entirely rewritten as the style is not suited for the children's reader. Dr. Thomas thought the manuscript might be ready for next April but was not in favor of haste, especially in the war times, now happily turned to peace.

The committee will now undertake the final work of shortening and otherwise editing the stories in harmony with Dr. Thomas' suggestions. The stories will then be sent to the State superintendent for the final reading.

The book committee consists of A. L. Dingley, chairman, Louise Wheeler Bartlett and Jessica J. Haskell.

THE LIST OF STORIES CHOSEN

The stories selected by Dr. Thomas for the School Reader, follow:

"My Debt to Maine," Col. Roosevelt.

"When Maine Was Made a State," Clara N. Fogg, Bowdoinham.

"The State Seal," (contributed).

"A Soldier Boy of the Revolution Who Whipped the Future King of England," Fanny E. Lord, Bangor.

"Jerry O'Brien," (poem) (contributed).

"Rebecca Weston," Sprague's Journal.

"General Howard," Mabel S. Merrill, Lewiston.

"Hannibal Hamlin," Dr. C. A. Stephens.

"Story of New Sweden," W. W. Thomas (founder of the colony).

"Elijah Kellogg," Holman F. Day.

Poem, John Kendrick Bangs.

"The Voyage of the Archangel," "The Sea Fight Far Away," Charlotte H. H. Beath, Boothbay Harbor.

"Neal Dow," Col. Fred N. Dow.

"The Returned Battle Flags," (poem) Moses Owen.

"Some Maple Sugar," Hugh Pendexter.

"A Little Girl of Gorham Town," Estelle M. Tatterson, Saco.

"Lovewell's Fight," Eva L. Shorey.

"The Bloodless Aroostook War," Stella King White, Houlton.

"Little Christiana's Journey Thru the Maine Woods in 1813," Anna Barnes, Houlton.

"Dr. Benj. Vaughn," "The Hero of Little Round-Top," Theda Carey Dingley, Auburn.

"When the King Visited Sanford," "Maine's First Christmas," "The Lost City of Norumbega," Emmie Bailey Whitney, Lewiston.

"General Knox," Mrs. John O. Widber, Auburn.

"Governor King," Ione B. Fales, Springfield, Mass., (formerly of Lewiston).

"Arnold's Trail," Mrs. E. C. Carl, Augusta.

"The Marie Antoinette House," "The Ride of Marguerette Knox," Maud Gay Clark, Waldoboro.

"The Boy and the Boat," "The Birth of Maine," May Dunbar Devereaux, Castine.

"Samoset," (poem) Elizabeth Powers Merrill, Skowhegan.

"A Quaint Letter of Long Ago," (contributed).

"When Lafayette Came to Portland," Ella Mathews Bangs, Portland.

"Island Life in the Last Century," Dr. Eliot.

"Gov. Washburn," Rose D. Nealley, Lewiston.

"The Story of the River Kennebec," John Francis Sprague.

"Pilgrim Fathers of the Kennebec," Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan.

"Sir William Pepperell," Beulah Sylvester Oxtou, Rockland.

"Father Rasle," Henrietta Tozier Totman, Oakland.

"Samuel Waldo," Jessica J. Haskell, Hallowell.

"The Story of Pemaquid," (retold from Cartland's Pemaquid).

"The First Thrill of Patriotism or the Story of William Conway," "From the Lips of Zilpah," "When Jean Vincent followed the Trail," Louise Wheeler Bartlett, Castine.

"The Treasure Ship," Anna L. Dingley, Auburn.

A story by John Clair Minot is yet to be chosen from several offered for the book.

All the stories contributed—with the exception of Col. Roosevelt's—are written by Maine men or by men who live for at least a part of each year, in Maine.

In 1791 the District of Maine comprised five counties with populations as follows: York, 28,821; Cumberland, 25,450; Lincoln, 29,662; Hancock, 9,549; Washington, 2,758.

Notes and Fragments

In the last issue of the Journal appeared a list of the officers and members of the York County Teachers Institute contributed by Henry M. Packard.

Inadvertently the words "held at Biddeford, August, 1851" were omitted.

From an old copy of the New England Gazetteer published in Boston in 1839 we learn Maine's wheat crop for the year 1839 was as follows :

Cumberland County	71,000	Bushels
Kennebec County	186,876	"
Penobscot County	202,143	"
Lincoln County	37,963	"
Hancock County	21,446	"
Somerset County	239,332	"
Waldo County	109,140	"
Washington County	27,014	"
York County	17,795	"

Mrs. Sophronia Farrow, the oldest woman in Rockland, died Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1918, at her home from the effects of a fall a fortnight before, she would have been 98 next Christmas. Miss Farrow was born in Islesboro the year Maine became a state. She made her home in the family of the late Hon. Francis Cobb after coming to Rockland, and for many an hour rocked his son William T. Cobb, who became one of Maine's best known Governors. She was a member of the Congregational church more than 60 years.

Among the recent contributions to Maine newspapers, one of the most important was in the Lewiston Journal Oct. 31, 1918 by Honorable James Phinney Baxter, ex-Mayor of Portland and a well known author and publicist on "How Shall Peace Terms Be Made With Germany."

For the benefit of our readers fifty or more years from today, we append the following items from Maine newspapers. They both refer to Monday, November 11, 1918, the day when America and the entire world learned for certain that Germany had finally made an unconditional surrender to the forces of freedom.

Before such readers may see this we presume that the eleventh day of November will have been made an international Thanksgiving Day:

An interesting feature of the Victory celebration at Paris Hill, Monday, was the firing of the historic musket that was brought over from London in 1683 by Thomas Parris, the founder of the family in this country, and has been fired every Fourth of July by some of his descendants since 1776. This gun was carried in war for American Independence thru six campaigns and several battles by Capt. Josiah Parris and has now been fired by his grandson, Hon. Edward L. Parris, in celebration of the great world victory for democracy over autocracy.

Chief Justice Cornish, who marched at the head of the Augusta lawyers in the parade Monday evening, said it was the second patriotic parade at the close of a war in which he had marched. When on April 9, 1865, the message came that Lee had surrendered, the people went wild with joy and gratitude, mills, stores and schools were closed and all gave themselves up to celebrating the event. Judge Cornish was a boy of ten going to school at the old Waterville academy. The people of Waterville made quick plans for a parade and all the scholars were a part of the procession.

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer has given to the Waterville Public Library his valuable medical library. The library includes many notable features. In medical history and biography it is probably one of the richest in the State, with the possible exception of the library of the Maine Medical school. It has a complete set in bound volumes of the Journal of the American Medical Association since the organization of the association; also The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal since 1867, and the transactions of the Maine Medical society since its origin in 1852. These periodicals give descriptive records of the advance in surgical and medical practice for the last fifty years. The best books on surgery, anatomy, internal medicine, obstetrics, etc., are here with many monographs on special diseases. There are many volumes on public health, sanitation, water supply, medical supervision of schools which will be of general interest. This library will be kept in a special alcove and will be cataloged separately, thus becoming readily available. The Waterville Public library now houses two special libraries, that of the Historical Society, and the Medical Library.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Folsom, Exeter, N. H. :

"I glory in your determined effort to instill into the minds of Maine people the value of Maine History.

The Journal's motto 'First teach the boy and girl to know and love their own town, county and state and you have gone a long way towards teaching them to know and love their country' should be hung on every school-room wall."

LeRoy K. Knight, Lawyer, Augusta, Maine :

"The work you are doing is worth doing and you are doing it well. These words are not perfunctorily said, but I use them with full sense of their meaning and with deep sincerity."

Hon. Arthur Chapin, Bangor, Me. :

"Your Journal is a valuable historical work. The sketch of the early days of Bangor in the last issue was worth much more than the price of the entire volume."

Mrs. C. B. Porter, Prominent in Maine D. A. R., Old Town :

We know all too little of the history of those who built so well for us and you're doing great work to remind us of them. Mr. Flagg's Index of Revolutionary Pensioners is of great value.

Hon. George C. Wing, Auburn, Maine :

Whether it is solely on account of the attractive manner in which the articles in your magazine are written or whether it is because as I grow older I am more and more interested in Maine history I cannot tell, but your magazine is a very welcome visitor at my home and the enjoyment in its perusal is shared by Mrs. Wing and is as much appreciated as by myself.

Hon. O. B. Clason, Gardiner, Maine :

"The magazine is valuable to anyone who takes any interest in Maine history. I could not well get along without it."

Hon. J. W. Manson, Pittsfield, Maine :

Your publication often contains a single article of personal interest which is well worth the price for the year's subscription."

Hon. Nicholas Fessenden, Judge of Probate, Fort Fairfield :

The Journal is a welcome visitor but I sometimes wonder what will become of it when you shall (not soon I trust) have become one of the shadows. Long may you and it live to continue a distinctly good and valuable thing.

Mr. A. W. Spaulding, Caribou, Maine :

"I wish that I had to pay more so that the magazine could be published each month instead of quarterly."

Albert M. Card, M. D., Head Tide, Maine :

"I am always glad to receive the Journal and read it with appreciation. It is of much interest to me as a historical review of many important facts. Your reviews are very valuable to the public."

Prof. Leland A. Ross, Supt. of Schools, Gardiner, Maine :

"I hope the Journal will not be discontinued even if subscription price is doubled."

George A. Wheeler, M. D., Author of History of Castine, Maine :

"I appreciate fully the good work you are doing and enjoy reading the Journal."

C. H. Bowden, Philadelphia :

"I certainly enjoy the little magazine very much and hope it is proving a financial success."

George E. Corson, Washington, D. C. :

"When I fail to get from each number of your Journal of Maine History a quarter's worth of interesting information respecting the people or of the places in my native State, I will discontinue my subscription, but not until then. The more I learn of the history of Maine the prouder I am of the fact that I was born and reared and received my early education within its borders. Politically, intellectually and commercially, Maine is in the vanguard of the States of our National Union."

E. W. Gould, Rockland, Maine :

.....the fact that you called my attention to Sprague's Journal of Maine History, has abundantly proven a source of periodical pleasure and

fountain of valuable information, and should be read by every person interested in their family history and the early development of the State of Maine.

S. P. Crosby, St. Paul, Minn.:

"How are you? I hope this finds you well physically and mentally, and to doubt you are not well mentally is not right or sincere because I know from the 'Journal' of which I read every word (each issue and the ads also) you are all right."

Hon. Peter Charles Keegan, Maine's one and only "Peter Charles,"
Van Buren:

I forward subscription for the present year to your esteemed Journal. I know of no way one can expend the small sum requested for a year's subscription, more satisfactorily and profitably than by investing it in your most useful and interesting publication.

E. B. Mallet, Freeport:

I am gladly sending this renewal of your valuable publication and I look forward for the arrival of each number. I consider your Journal of great importance, and must be a work of great value in time to come. You surely are doing a great deal of good and your labors should be appreciated by all as I know it is by many.

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No. 4

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1919

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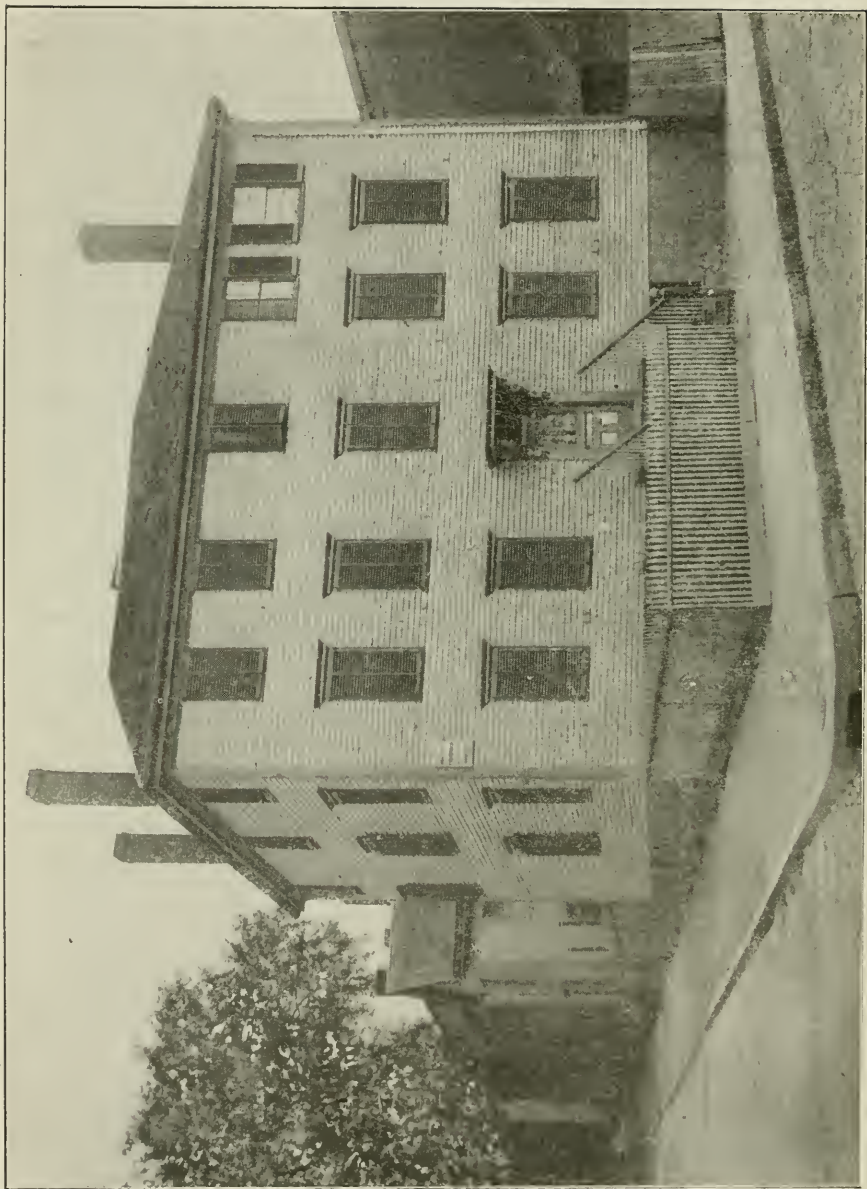
Contributed by Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VI

FEB. MAR. APRIL 1919

No. 4

Shaker Communities of Maine

By CHARLES E. WATERMAN

Having lived in the vicinity of the Shaker Communities of Poland and New Gloucester for the greater part of my life, and, having become interested, at an early age, in their singular religious services, it cannot but be considered natural I should become curious about their origin.

The official name of this sect is The United Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, the name Shakers having been applied to them in derision because of the rhythmic movement of hands and arms in parts of the ceremonial of their worship; but, like many another society, they accepted this term of aspersion and have made it one of respect.

Although Shakerism is a strictly American religious sect, it had its origin in England.

Ann Lee, the daughter of an English blacksmith, is generally considered the founder. She was born February 29, 1736, in Manchester, and lived in the unromantic sounding thoroughfare of Toad Lane. She is not given a pleasant disposition as a young woman, having possessed a violent temper, strong will and a desire for power intensified by hysteria.

But Ann Lee did not originate the religion credited to her. There was a female John the Baptist in her case. It seems that during Ann Lee's girlhood there was a woman living at Bolton-on-the-Moors, in Lancashire, Jane Wardlaw by name, the wife of a tailor, who believed she had "received a call" to go forth and testify for the truth." The burden of her message was that the end of all things was at hand and that Christ was about to reappear taking the form of a woman as prefigured in Psalms. Jane Wardlaw and her husband belonged to the Society of Friends and that accounts for the similarity of some of the Shaker tenants with that faith.

Ann Lee became a convert to Jane Wardlaw's belief. She went farther than her forerunner and proclaimed herself the reincarnated Christ, as preached by Jane Wardlaw.

She began to preach immediately in the streets of Manchester, and, like many another soap-box preacher, came in contact with the constituted authorities for obstructing the streets. She was sent to Old Bailey Prison in Manchester. While in prison, she is said to have received a vision directing her to proceed to America and lay the foundation of Christ's Kingdom as represented by herself.

On recovering her liberty she, with seven converts, five males and two females, set sail for New York. This was in 1775.

Like other religious sects, Shaker tenants grew and multiplied. Environment and circumstance seem to have as much to do with forming religious as secular organizations. Although the Shaker leader has always been known as Ann Lee, yet in early life she married a blacksmith, Abraham Stanley, and had four children, all of whom died in childhood. He came to America with her, but appeared to have no faith in her religion, and soon left her. It was then that celibacy was introduced into her religion. Her teaching was that man called into grace must live as the angels who neither marry nor are given in marriage.

Finding New York City unfavorable to her designs, she moved first to Albany and a little later into the wilderness to a place called Niskenna, now known as Watervliet, and founded a settlement. It was in the spring of 1780 that the first American converts joined the society. A revival had been in progress in the region south of Niskenna and several converts gained. Chief among them were Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright. These followers established a community at New Lebanon.

About this time Ann Lee and her religion received considerable gratuitous advertising through a seemingly unfavorable incident. Owing to Quaker antecedents, Shakers were strong peace advocates. They denounced the Revolutionary War, then in progress, refused to do military service or take colonial oaths. These things, together with the British origin of Ann Lee and her principal followers, cast suspicion upon her and she was thrown into prison at Poughkeepsie as a British spy. Before she was given her liberty, everybody in that vicinity had heard of the female Christ and she gained a number of adherents. These adherents were quite widely scattered over the country, special'y over New England, because of the many soldiers

from this locality stationed in the Hudson valley. The germs of Shakerism were thus carried to many remote hamlets.

In 1781, because of this wide scattering of followers, Ann Lee undertook her first and only missionary journey through the New England states and some of the British provinces. She was accompanied by William Lee, her brother; James Whittaker, chief exhorter; John Farrington, a Baptist elder; James Shepard, Samuel Fitch, Mary Partington, Margaret Le'and, Ebenezer Cooley, James Jewett and perhaps others. She did not return to Watervliet until September, 1783. As a result of this journey quite a number of converts were secured in a number of remotely separated places and a nucleus made in some of them for societies. It is not certain that Ann Lee took in what is now the state of Maine in this journey, although



Shaker Church at left and Central House at right, Poland, Maine

she came near her borders on the New Hampshire side, and it seems certain she had sympathizers in some of the interior plantations. Whether she visited the District of Maine or not, the communities formed here were the result of this journey.

Her trip was not a progression strewn with flowers. While she had sympathizers in a number of places, she met opposition and experienced violence in some quarters.

In Harvard, Massachusetts, for example, the town voted to prosecute them and chose a committee to act in the matter. As a result Ann Lee and her followers were driven out of town by the militia. They returned later and were driven out by a mob. After a time they were allowed to settle on property owned by some of the members and form a community.

While Mother Ann was eloquent and persuasive in speech, some of the actions of her followers, as described by eyewitnesses, were grotesque and sometimes indecent, creating opposition. Thatcher, in his Military Journal, says:

They pretend to be a religious sect, but are a disgrace to religion and to human nature. They are called Shaking Quakers, or Dancing Quakers; but have no affinity in principle or character to the established order of Quakers. Their leader is a woman, Ann Lee, niece of Gen. Lee in our army. She is called "Mother Ann", and pretends to have received revelations from heaven. The method they practice, under the idea of religious worship, is so obviously impious as to exceed the bounds of credibility. A spectator asserts that the fantastic contortions of body in which these pretended religious exercises consist bear a semblance to supernatural impulse, and the extraordinary conduct of these infatuated people is a burlesque on all moral and religious principles.

In 1784, Mother Ann died. On her death bed, she made over the headship of the society to Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright. (Some authorities claim John Whitaker was chief elder for three years after the death of Mother Ann; also, it might be mentioned, that dates of Mother Ann's death and her missionary journey vary with different authorities.) They expanded the aims of the society. It was under them that community of goods was introduced.

The death of Mother Ann was a shock and surprise to many of her followers. It had been thought she could not die, but the new heads explained to them, she was not dead, only withdrawn from common sight. She was yet visable to eyes exalted by grace, and so it would be with every saint who passed out of sight. They would remain near and be in union with the visible body of believers.

The beginnings of Shakerism in Maine were all made during Mother Ann's missionary tour or shortly after it. The first beginning, in point of time, was made in Gorham. This is claimed by Hugh D. McLellan in his history of the town, to have been in about the year 1780.

The missionary in this case was Henry Clough. He was accompanied by a female Shaker whose name has not come down in history to the present day. They came from Loudon, New Hampshire. The couple stopped with the family of Samuel Brown, and the first convert to the new faith was Barbara, wife of Samuel Brown. These missionaries were successful and organized quite a large family. They did not seem to have created as much sensation in

Gorham as in some other places. This may have been due to actions of returned Revolutionary soldiers who had come home with new ideas about religion, gained, perhaps, from Mother Ann and her followers. These men with their female friends would become greatly excited during exhortation, would stamp, shout, froth at the mouth, and whirl around until they would fall to the ground in exhaustion. These people were called "New Lighters." It was during this reign of religious frenzy that the Shaker missionaries appeared and they gathered in most of the "New Lighters."

In about the year 1781 or 1782, according to Doctor Usher Parson's Centennial Address of the Town of Alfred, two itinerant pewter spoon makers from the state of New York, named Ebenezer Cooley and James Jewett, came to that part of Sanford which is now Alfred, plying their trade and preaching Shakerism. They claimed to belong to Ann Lee's missionary party. It is probable they came to Sanford because there were those living there who were favorable to their sect. Tradition has it that Peter and Simeon Coffin, two of the three brothers, original settlers of what is now the town of Alfred, felt favorably inclined toward the doctrine.

Converts were soon gained, although the cult was not considered desirable or even moral by many of their neighbors. They were called in derision "Merry Dancers."

The original converts in Alfred were Valentine Storer, Ebenezer Buzzell, Thomas Buzzell, Charles Sargent, John Cotton, Daniel Hibbard, and Benjamin Barnes, with their families. In 1793 the society was organized under the administration of John Barnes and Sarah Kendall. They founded a village on Shaker Hill near Massabasic Pond. Originally they owned about one thousand acres of land, but afterwards about eight hundred acres were exchanged for lands in Michigan.

In November, 1783, Elisha Pote, Nathan Freeman and Enoch Waite came to Poland from the community at Gorham in the interest of Shakerism. Tradition has it these men were gifted speakers and singers. They soon gained a number of adherents. There is a tradition that missionaries from the New Lebanon community in New York, members of Mother Ann's party preceded these men and that they visited Buckfield where they made proselytes. Anyway, converts from that town joined the brothers and sisters in Poland and formed a community on what was then known as Shaker Hill, later Ricker Hill. This community did not live long. In 1793 they exchanged some of their land with Jabez Ricker for

land in Alfred adjoining the community there. By this exchange the present great spa of Poland Spring became possible.

Not all of the members of this new religion on Shaker Hill, however, moved to Alfred. One or two remained. One of these, William Allen by name, exchanged his land for other land near Sabbathday Lake in New Gloucester in the year 1793. Through his influence, in this very year, a Shaker revival took place in his new neighborhood, and was so successful that a family was established in it the next year, which prospered and has remained until the present time. They secured about one thousand acres of land.

It might be mentioned here, that the families being of common origin retained an interest in each other. They scarcely became



View of Shaker Village, Poland, Maine

organized when the desire seized them to make a pilgrimage to Niskenna, the home of Mother Ann. Members from the communities of Gorham, Alfred and Poland hired a schooner (the Shark) of Captain Greenfield Pote, of Portland and made the pilgrimage in the fall of 1784, shortly before the death of Mother Ann. She declared she had been made aware of their coming by a vision:

For some reason, the community at Gorham did not prosper. In 1819 they sold their land in that town. Some of the members went to the community at Alfred, others came to Poland, buying land on the southern slope of Ricker Hill, where they founded a new com-

munity, with Samuel Pote as elder. They prospered for a time, accumulating a property assessed for \$30,000; but in the course of sixty years the family had dwindled to such an extent that they sold their estate. Some of the members migrated to Alfred, while others joined the neighboring community at Sabbathday Lake. It will thus be seen that the original four communities have dwindled to two.

During the years of community organization the declaration of faith was being systematized by Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright, successors to Mother Ann. In brief their covenant is:—

That the Kingdom of Heaven has come and the personal rule of God is restored: that Christ has reappeared in the person of Ann Lee: that the old dispensation is ended and a new one begun: that Adam's sin has been atoned, and man has been freed of all error except his own: that the curse has been taken from labor: that believers going into grace die to the world and enter a new life which is heaven, where there is no marriage, and death but transfiguration.

Believing such a theology, the life they lead is made possible. Being dead to the world they can have no interest in personal property, neither in dress. There being no sexual intercourse, family life is universal, hence the community.

They live largely from the soil, their farms and gardens being noted for their beauty and productivity. Having neither husband, wife or child, the affection naturally destowed on these is lavished on plant and animal. The curse of labor being removed it has become a priestly duty. Living a community life they depend upon themselves; therefore in addition to agriculture they manufacture the products of the soil and forest into useful articles. If there is a surplus, it is sold to the world or exchanged for things not raised or produced. Shakers have been so true to their religious principles, so industrious and so moral that the prejudice against them has disappeared and they are respected even if set apart from the rest of the world.

Being dead to the world and spirits, they antedated Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in banishing the doctor and administering no drugs. The health of Shakers has been proverbial.

Joseph Meacham died in 1796, when Lucy Wright became sole head, governing the united societies for twenty-five years.

Shakerism gained great impetus during the closing years of the Revolution, and its prosperity continued for about a century. Since then they have declined. In 1870, when at the height of prosperity

the united communities numbered about 9,000 souls, including eighteen communities, three of which were located in New York, four in Massachusetts, two in New Hampshire, two in Maine, one in Connecticut, four in Ohio and two in Kentucky.

The two communities in Maine have shared in the prosperity and decline of the United Communities. There being no children born in the communities, adoptions were the rule for continuance and increase. Any one was free to enter the communities as a probationer and as free to depart. If one became a covenanter, he cast his property and lot within the community. For a time adoptions and probationers kept up the membership, but of late their numbers have fallen off.

Their quaintness of appearance through singularity of dress, their simplicity of life, and the rhythmic motion of their religious ceremonies have attracted attention to Shakers in every community in which they reside; and this attraction has found voice in some of the best literature of the land. To say nothing of professional "Shakers and Shakerism," issued in 1884 by Giles B. Avery, we have that classic by William Dean Howells, "The Undiscovered Country"; also the humorous side of Shaker life as seen by Charles Farrar Brown, better known as Artemus Ward, who worked several years on a newspaper in Norway, a village only a few miles distant from Poland, and, who, no doubt visited the community then. One of the best of Nathaniel Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales is the Shaker Bridal, no doubt suggested by the Poland and Sabbathday Lake communities, for this literary genius, during his boyhood, lived in Raymond only a few miles distant from them.

By the Honorable Major General Knox Commanding the
American Forces on Hudson River.

These may certify, that Philip Bolton, Soldier in the Third Massachusetts Regiment being enlisted for three years, is hereby honorably discharged from the Service of the United States.

Given in the State of New York this twenty
third day of December 1783

(Signed) H. KNOX M. GEN.

(From Documents relating to claims of Revolutionary Soldiers to bounty lands in Maine, in the Land Office at Augusta.)

Aroostook War Volunteers

A part of the soldiers in the Aroostook War were drafted by Governor Fairfield from the State Militia. There were, however, others who were volunteers, mostly from the counties of Penobscot, Kennebec, Oxford, Somerset and Piscataquis. These volunteers were paid off by the Land Agent. The only record of them was the pay rolls which were formerly preserved in the Land Office. The late Major Charles J. House in 1904 published a roster of the officers and privates in the drafted contingent. Some ten years ago it was discovered that these pay rolls were lost. Major House and others made careful search in the State House to discover them, but without avail. Recently the writer was engaged in examining some papers in the Land Office, relating to the Revolutionary soldiers who received land bounties in Maine, and accidentally came across a box that contained reports of the captains of some of these Aroostook War volunteer companies. We have caused copies of these valuable documents to be made as follows:

The following contains a list of names of men who served as volunteers in Capt. Nymphas Turner's company under the Land Agent in the State of Maine on the Aroostook and vicinity, together with the time of service of each man and the amount due him from the State at \$18.00 per month, from the 24th day of April, 1839, to the time they left the service of the State:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Hiram Decker	Joseph Going	Greenleaf Smith
Benjamin Stinchfield	Joseph Jaqueth	Daniel Stinchfield
Ensign Stinchfield	William H. Rankin	Abel S. Boobar
Grafton N. Frost	Chandler Hall	Isley Osborn
Joseph P. Hill	Abner Heath	J. F. Lindsey
Jeremiah Boobar	A. G. Johnson	Thomas Eaton
Ezekiel Knowles	Joseph Freeman	Sharon Cross
Jesse Livermore	Charles Jaqueth	Robert Douglass
James Currier	Amme S. Carver	William Stinchfield
Sedate B. Meservy	Henry K. Palmer	

Report of Capt. Douty's company, February 24, 1839.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Thomas H. Stubbs	Jacob Burrill	Charles Robinson
Elias Courser	Alanson Roberts	William Hussey
William K. Steadman	Thomas J. Mason	James W. W. Howe
Calvin Coulton	Richard Fox	Benjamin Hathorn
Charles M. Merrill	Edward Fox	Isaac Monroe
Anthony Bessy	Daniel Labree	John Hobin
Alonzo C Hearsey	Abraham D. Young	Samuel T. Nickerson
Nath'l S. Staples	Jonathan Carter	Elijah Earl
Moses Badger	Alvin Phelps	Ebenezer Lord

Report of Capt. Thomas Emery's company, February 25, 1839.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Thomas Emery	John Cary	Isaac Knowles
Sylvanus M. Corison	Samuel Cary	Lendall Myreck
Wm. S. Booker	Henry Snow	Amos Morrill
Robert Moore	Benj. Adams	Daniel Lowe
Wm. G. Lowe	Nathan Hotton	Philip Randall
Eben Edgerley	J. C. Wing	Benjamin Marsh
Cyrus Adams	Joseph C. Wade	Ephraim Quinn
John T. Bragdon	Lewis Young	Almon E. Osgood
Edward Doane	Benjamin H. Young	Simon Mudgett
Levi Baker	Ezekiel Morse	Albion P. Wilson
John Clark	Gilbert Young	Jonathan Powers
Oliver Goss		

Capt. Thompson's report of his company, Feb'y 25th, '39.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Henry W. Cunningham	John Bachelder	Thomas Record
Daniel Billings	Nathan Mathews	Chase Colcut
Caleb O. Billings	Albert Smart	Dan'l J. Eames
William S. Dyer	George H. Cables	Oliver Jackson
Marias Stevens	Henry W. Curtis	James Mussure
Orlando Roberts	James Conary	Wm. Young
Charles Pray, Jr.	Thomas Knowlton	Wm. Black
Edward Stevens	Leander Mathews	Cyrus Clark

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Geo. Patterson	Benj. Eames	Hasen B. Nelson
Jas. Batchelder	John W. Knowlton	Sam'l Watters
David Houston	Aaron Knowlton	Sam'l Spiller
Jacob B. Mussure	Arch. Sanborn	Sam'l Linnells
Amaziah Curtis	Saml. Thompson	Gilbert Brown
Phinneas Curtis	Luther Joslin	Pilsbury Bailey
Moses Curtis	Elisha Grant	Geo. Watters
John C. Woodman	Geo. Thombs	Dan'l Rowe
Lorenzo Grant	Elijah Low	Wm. Thompson
Philbrook Abbot	Francis Worth	Wm. Knowlton
Smith B. Freeman	David Low	Jonathan Nickerson
Henry B. Smith	Bisley Low	Joseph Bolton
Moses Grant	Edward Bemis	Lemuel Curtis
Warren Weston	Levi Douglass	John Mills
Geo. Trafton	Josiah Davis	Joshua Smart
David Beals	Jesse Black	Alfred Smith
Geo. Parker	John Somes	Joseph Davis
Wm. H. Knowlton	Orin Nelson	Gardner Black
Wm. Murch		

Report of Capt. Porter's Company, Feb. 24, '39.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Capt. J. Porter	Benjamin Drew	Jonathan Fogg
Soloman Ham	Oliver Lane	Woodbury Gordon
James H. Emery	Charles Cochrane	John Page
Hamilton Colcord	John L. Morgan	Richard Fox
Daniel Lord	Charles Ellis	Dean Page
Luther Scott	Levi Applebee	Jeremiah Page
Addison P. Shirly	Jeremiah Folsom	Samuel Morey
Noah Trafton	Samuel Webb	Alfred Miller
John A. Smith	Tobias Wilbur	Jonathan Page
Melvin Curtis	Darius Hodgdon	William Allen
David L. Buzzell		

Report of Capt. ————— Company, Feb'y 24, '39.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Capt. ———	Thomas Joy	M. D. Delaitre
Lieut. Cross	Horace S. Parlin	Jeremiah Cross
G. W. Wingate	Charles McLuer	Charles F. Hollan
Gilman Quimby	Orrin Cross	Charles White
Joseph Morrill	Leonard Delaitre	

The following note appears upon this report :

Headquarters Aroostook,

Feb. 24th, 1839.

Capt. ——— will please make out this report and have ready for examination by the commander, Col. Jarvis, Feb. 24th, 1839.

Per order

B. WIGGIN, JR.

Aid.

Report of Capt. Dunning's Company, Feb'y 24th, 1839.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Capt. C. T. Dunning	Jason Shurbern	Ebenezer P. Tapley
Lieut. J. Page	Wm. Dolliff	John D. Coy
D. C. Brown, Ensign	Calvin Millet	Wm. Keezer
Amasa Holden	Philip Snow	Amos T. Bither
Samuel W. Drew	Samuel V. Millet	Hazen Tilton
Wm. B. Merrill	Jeremiah Bean	Duston Page
Smith Dority	Holmes D. Coy	Adrial Gray
J. H. Milliken	Isaiah H. Hunting	Brien W. Libby
Sherburn Tilton	Simon Stone	

Report of Capt. Towle's Company, Feb'y 24th, 1839.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Capt. Towle	Wm. Cunningham	David Harvey
Lieut. Chase	Aldin Dole	Geo. E. Inman
Lieut. Heald	Gideon Dearing	Joe M. Jewell
Jonathan Annis	Albert Dilano	Oliver H. Jewell
Samuel Bailey	Joshua Dow	Charles Jordan
G. W. Buzzell	Joe Elkins	Isaac McKenney
Philip Blake	Mark Ellis	Isaac Leach
D. P. Chase	Andrew M. Eaton	Moses M. Lane
S. S. Chase	Joseph Fox	Leander G. Merrill
P. M. Chase	J. C. Grant	Isaac Mallett
W. M. Campbell	Solon Gates	Wm. Mallett
Job Carpenter	Joe P. Guptil	John Mallett
B. B. Crandlemire	A. F. Hammond	Levi Moore
Albion Carpenter	Joseph Harding	Benj. Norton
Joe Carpenter, Jr.	Joe Hook	George Pishon
A. A. Tolman		

Milford, Feb'y 19th, 1839.

Hastings Strickland, Esq.

SIR:

The Kenebeck State volunteers commanded by Capt. John Ford arrived here at half past four P. M. and Encamped at the Hotel kept by Charles Bailey in Milford.

Annexed is a true and correct list of Officers and Members:

John Ford, Capt.

The following officers were appointed by the Capt.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Abner True, Lieut.	James Savage	Clark Smith
Ensign	Hiram Marriner	Charles Stilkey
Wallace McKenney,	John Bolton	Henry M. Blount
Sergeants	Charles Browning	Samuel Hutchins
Wm. Garrison	T. E. Church	J. D. Garrison
George Bennett	Wellington Church	T. A. Springer, Jr.
Franklin Foster	Russell B. Campbell	Samuel Cunningham
Nathan Moore	Wm. Smith	Edward Peters
Corporals	Wm. Kennedy	John Leman
Daniel Bennett	Wm. K. Bolton	Alonzo D. Crawford
Daniel L. Littlefield	James B. Perkins	Daniel Kenney
Levi Dunham	Isaiah Emery	Francis O. Becket
George W. Snow	Winthrop Cottle	Ichabod Gray
	Daniel S. Larrabee	Samuel Sherburn
Darius Place	Frederick Pishon	Wm. Collemy
Jessy Weeks	Charles Hill	Benj. Britt
Calvin Honey	Daniel Chadwick	Francis Nichols
Wm. Tarbell	Wm. W. Orrak	John Lord
Samuel Judkins	Horace Smith	Wm. H. Smith
Wm. Day	Wm. H. Crossman	John Hurd

HENRY GREEN, *Clerk.*

A copy of Charles Bailey's Bill

122 Meals at 1/6	\$30.50
61 Lodgings	5.31
6 Horse keeping 1/6	1.50
3 Bushels Garin 5/	2.50

A true copy,

HENRY GREEN, *Clerk.*

Report of Capt. Chamberlain's Company Feb'y 24, '39.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Names</i>
Capt. Chamberlain	Aaron French	Stephen Hopkinson
Lieut. S. A. Burr	Wm. Longley	Richard Beedle
W. A. G. Johnson	N. L. Hooper	Daniel S. Ham
Jesse Dyer, Jr.	Francis Bunker	Moses Roberts
Amos Fish	R. S. Cousins	J. C. Camber
G. E. Collins	Geo. Brown	Harry Reed
W. C. Sibley	Sylvester Gray	W. A. Rowe
E. G. Stackpole	A. S. Phillips	Geo. B. Breton
I. D. French	Wm. Robinson	Harry W. Little

THERE ARE NO BROOKS.

There are no brooks in city streets,
 There are no brooks that babble by—
 Only dry gulches, narrow, high,
 Into whose deepest crevice beats
 The searching summer of the sky.

The lure is not the lure of grass
 That brings the weary pilgrim here;
 The dirty pavements breathing gas,
 The treeless plots and alleys drear
 Call not the mortal and the mass.

It is the gilded call of gold
 That calls us far from better things,
 That calls us from the paths of old,
 The red of rose, the whirl of wings—
 For this the very soul is sold.

My boy, when your own heart repeats
 That call, and yearns, and almost yields.
 Remember, while with joy it beats
 In gazing o'er your father's fields,
 There are no brooks in city streets.

—*Douglas Malloch, in the American Lumberman.*

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

(COMPILED BY CHARLES A. FLAGG, LIBRARIAN BANGOR (MAINE) PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

(Continued from page 125, Vol. 6.)

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Dacy, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	('20)d. July 4, 1830
'40	<i>Dacy, Mehitable</i>			94	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35c	Daggett, Tristram	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset	('20), ('29 & '31 b. Tristram.)
'35e	Daggett, Tristram	Mass. line, 7th regt.	Private	—	Somerset	
'40	Daggett, Trustum			80	Franklin	Res. Industry.
'35d	Dailly, Nezer	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Washington.	
'35d	Dain, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	81	Lincoln	('20).
'35c	Dakin, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	71	Washington	('20) d. Jan. 29, 1828.
'40	<i>Dalino, Ruth</i>			85	Somerset	Res. Starks. See also Delano.
'35c	Dalliver, Peter	Mass. line	Private	73	Hancock	d. Apr. 4, 1828, Same as Dolliver?
'35d	Damaus, Abiah	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	73	Washington.	See also Demons.
'35d	Dame, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Corp.	83	York	
'35e	Dana, Luther	Cont. navy	Midsh'p'n	69	Cumberland	d. Feb. 19, 1832.
'35c	Danforth, Abner	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Danforth, Abner			75	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35d	Davenport, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford	
'35d	Davenport, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Kennebec	
'35c	Davidson, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	('20).
'35d	Davis, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	('31b.)
'35d	Davis, Aaron	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	
'40	Davis, Aaron			79	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35d	Davis, Allen	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Davis, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	—	Waldo	Transf. from Essex Co., Mass., Mar. 4, 1826.
'35d	Davis, Cyrus	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg	83	Waldo	
'35d	Davis, David	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	
'20	Davis, Ezra	R. I.	Private			
'35c	Davis, Ezra	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	d. Sept. 9, 1826.
'40	Davis, Gashum			81	Oxford	Res. Buckfield. Same as following?
'35d	Davis, Gers'am	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Oxford	
'35e	Davis, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	('20).
'40				82	Cumberland	Res. Durlam.
'35d	Davis, Jesse	N. H. line	Private	70	Hancock	
'20	Davis, John	R. I.	Private			
'35d	Davis, John	Mass. line	Private			
'35e	Davis, John	Mass. mil.	Drummer	78	Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Davis, John	Mass. line	Musician	78	Washington.	
'35c	Davis, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	('20).
'40				81	Oxford	Res. Canton.
'35d	Davis, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Private	84	York	
'40				90	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35e	Davis, Michael	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	('20) d. Feb. 11, 1825.
'35e	Davis, Michael	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec	('20 as Micah) d. Jan. 7, 1822.
'20	Davis, Moses	N. H.	Private			
'35c	Davis, Moses	Mass. line	Private	61	Kennebec	d. Mar. 6, 1822.
'35c	Davis, Nicholas	Mass. line	Private	79	York	('20) d. Jan. 14, 1832.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Davis, Philip.....	Mass. line.....	Pvt. & Pvt. of art.....	76	Kennebec.....	('20).
'40	—	—	—	82	Kennebec.....	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Davis, Robert.....	Mass. state.....	Private.....	74	York.....	Res. Fayette.
'35e	Davis, Samuel.....	N. H. line.....	Lieut. mar.....	83	Kennebec.....	Res. ('28) ('31b) d, Mar. 6, 1826.
'35d	Davis, Samuel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	78 or 72	Cumberland.....	('20).
'40	Davis, Samuel.....	—	—	78	Cumberland.....	Res. Standish.
'35e	Davis, Sanford.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	73	Kennebec.....	('20 as Sandford).
'35e	Davis, Thomas, 2d.....	Court navy.....	Seaman.....	76	Hancock.....	('20, ship "Ran- ger") d. Feb. 20, 1831.
'35d	Davis, Thomas, 1st.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74 or 75	York.....	('20, also '35e)
'35e	Davis, William, 4th.....	N. Y. line.....	Private.....	89	Somerset.....	—
'35e	Davis, William, 2d.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	79	Lincoln.....	('20).
'40	Davis, William.....	—	—	83	Waldo.....	Res. Palermo.
'35e	Davis, William.....	Mass. line.....	Corporal.....	72	Oxford.....	('20) d. Nov. 18, 1823.
'35e	Davis, William, 3d.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	71	Penobscot.....	('20).
'40	Davis, William.....	—	—	78	Penobscot.....	Res. Eddington.
'35d	Davis, Zebulon.....	Mass. mil.....	Drummer.....	79	Cumberland.....	—
'35d	Day, Abraham.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	71	Lincoln.....	—
'40	—	—	—	77	Lincoln.....	Res. Phippsburg.
'40j	<i>Day, Mchitable</i>	—	—	87	York.....	Res. Kennebunk.
'35e	Day, Nathaniel, 2d.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	79	York.....	('20).
'35e	Day, Nathaniel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	71	Oxford.....	('20).
'40	—	—	—	77	Oxford.....	Res. Levell.
'40j	Deab, George.....	—	—	89	Lincoln.....	Res. Walloboro.
'35e	Deal, George.....	Sheldon's dragoons.....	Private.....	79	Waldo.....	('20, from Conn.) Same as pre- ceding?
'35d	Dean, Abraham.....	Mass. state.....	Pvt. & Serg.....	72	Oxford.....	—
'40	Dean, Ebenezer.....	—	—	80	Somerset.....	Res. Madison.
'35d	Dean, Edmond.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74	Oxford.....	('20, as Edmund).
'40	Dean, Edmund.....	—	—	81	Oxford.....	Res. Paris.
'35d	Dean, Gideon.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	77	Washington.....	—
'40	—	—	—	80	Washington.....	Res. Robbinston.
'35d	Dean, John.....	Mass. line.....	Pvt. & Corp. & Matross.....	73	Waldo.....	—
'40	Dean, John.....	—	—	81	Waldo.....	Res. Palermo.
'29	Dearborn, Henry.....	N. H.....	Capt. of Art & L't Col.....	—	—	—
'35e	—	N. H. line.....	Lieut. Col.....	—	Kennebec.....	d. June 6, 1828.
'35d	Dearborn, Levi.....	Mass. line.....	Pvt. & Corp.....	86	Kennebec.....	—
'40	Dearborn, Simon.....	—	—	77	Kennebec.....	Res. Greene.
'35e	Dearbourn, Simeon, J.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	73	Kennebec.....	('20 as Dearborn, Simeon, Jr.) Prob. same as preceding.
'35d	DeBasse, Joshua.....	Mass. state.....	Pvt. & Mus.....	76	Oxford.....	—
'35e	Decker, Thomas.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	72	Lincoln.....	Same as Dicker.
'35e	Decker, Thomas.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	68	Lincoln.....	—
'40	Decker, Thomas.....	—	—	86	Lincoln.....	Res. Boothbay.
'35d	Decker, William.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	88	Lincoln.....	—
'35e	Dedston, Benjamin.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74	Somerset.....	Same as Didston?
'35e	Delaney, Nathan.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	62	Kennebec.....	d. Mar. 5, 1827. Same as Delay?
'35e	Delano, Alpheus.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	90	Lincoln.....	('20).
	Delano, Amasa, see Dilano.....	—	—	—	—	—
'35d	Delano, Amaziah.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	75	Kennebec.....	—
'35e	Delano, Jabez.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	Oxford.....	('20).
'40	—	—	—	79	Oxford.....	Res. Livermore.
'35e	Delano, Jonathan.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	75	Lincoln.....	('20).
'40	<i>Delano, Peggy</i>	—	—	88	Lincoln.....	Res. Warren.
1794	Delano, Seth.....	10th Mass. regt.....	Sergeant.....	—	—	Res. Winthrop. Enl. 8 Jan., 1777 wounded at Tar- rytown, 1779.
'35d	Delano, Seth.....	Mass. line.....	Sergeant.....	82	Somerset.....	('20). See also Dalino.
'31a	Delano, Thomas.....	—	Private.....	—	—	Rejected as serv- ing only 6 mos.
'20	Delay, Nathan.....	Mass.....	Private.....	—	—	Same as Delaney?

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Delesdernier, Lewis F.	Mass. state....	Lieutenant	82	Washington	(31a).
'35d	Demons, Gamaliel..	Mass. line	Private....	80	Washington.	See also Damans.
'20	Dennet, Ebenezer ..	N. H.	Private.			
'35d	Dennett, Ebenezer ..	Mass. line & mil.	Private....	72	Kennebec.	
'35d	Dennett, Joseph....	Mass. mil.	Private....	79	York.....	(20) (31b).
'35d	Dennison, David ..	Mass. line	Private....	74	Cumberland	(20).
'40				79	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Dennison, Robert ..	Mass. line	Private....	88	Kennebec.	
'35c	Deslon, James.....	Mass. line	Private....	72	York.	
'35d	Des'on, Moses.....	Mass. mil.	Private....	71	York.	
'40				76	York.....	Res. Wat er b o-rough.
'35c	Dexter, Thomas....	Mass. line	Ensign	85	Washington.	(20, '28).
'20	Dickey, Thomas....	Mass	Private.			Same as Decker.
'20	Dickey, Eleazer ..	R. I.	Private.			
'35c	Dickey, Eleazer ..	Mass. line	Private....	76	Waldo.	
'40	Dickey, Eleazer B.			80	Waldo.....	Res. Monroe.
'20	Didston, Benjamin.	Mass.	Private....			Same as Dedston?
'40	Dilano, Amasa			82	Cumberland	Res. Gray.
'35c	Dillingham, John ..	Mass. line	Private....		Cumberland	d. July 1, 1819.
'35d	Dillingham, John ..	Mass. mil.	Private....	71	Cumberland	(20).
'40				77	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35d	Dillingham, Lemuel.	Cont. navy	Seaman	76	Waldo.	
'40				82	Waldo.....	Res. Belfast.
'35d	Dingley, Levi	Mass. line	Private....	78	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35c	Dix, Abigail			90	Penobscot ..	Res. Bangor.
'35c	Dix, William	Mass. line	Sergeant ..	83	Kennebec ..	(20).
'40	Doane, Amos	Mass. line	Private....	76	Penobscot ..	(20).
'35d	Doane, Oliver.....	Mass. state....	Private & Seaman.	82	Penobscot ..	Res. Hampden.
'40				80	Penobscot.	
'40				85	Penobscot ..	Res. Orrington.
'35c	Dobbins, James ..			88	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
'35c	Dobbins, James ..	S. C. line	Private....	80	Cumberland	(20).
'35c	Dodd, Stephen	Mass. line	Private....	74	Lincoln	(20, '31b).
'35c	Dodge, Abner	Mass. line	Sergeant ..	77	Cumberland	(20)d. Jan.28,1833
'40	Dodge, Betsey			75	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35c	Dodge, Nicholas....	N. H. line	Private....	75	Kennebec ..	(20)d. Dec. 10, 1827.
'35c	Dodge, Paul	Mass. line	Lieutenant	65	Lincoln	(20) (31b a s Dodge).
'40	Doe, Henry			73	Kennebec ..	Res. Augusta.
'35c	Doe, James	Mass. line	Private....	82	Waldo	
'40	Doe, Olive			87	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35c	Doe, Sampson	Mass. line	Private....	76	Kennebec ..	(20) d. Dec. 25, 1828.
'35c	Doe, Simon	Mass. line	Private....		Somerset	(20).
'40				81	Somerset ..	Res. Fairfield.
'35c	Dolbear, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private....	63	Somerset ..	(20).
'35c	Dole, Amos.....	Mass. line	Private....	76	Penobscot ..	(20)d. July 20, 1832.
'40	Dole, Matilda			75	Penobscot ..	Res. Orrington.
'35c	Dole, Richard	Mass. line	Corporal...	87	Oxford	(20) d. Dec. 4, 1824.
'35c	Dolliff, Noah	N. H. line	Private....	74	Waldo.	
'20	Dolliver, Peter	Mass.	Private....			Same as Dalliver?
'40	Dolloff, Richard ..			85	Oxford	Res. Rumford.
'35d	Doloff, Richard	N. H. state....	Private....	79	Oxford	Same as preceding
'40	Donnell, Abigail ..			79	York.....	Res. York. See also Dunnell.
'35c	Donnell, Jotham ..	Mass. line	Sergeant...	70	York.....	(20, '31b).
'35c	Donnell, Obadiah ..	Cont. navy	Marine.....	69	York.....	(20, ship "Ranger"), (31b).
'35d	Dorman, Israel	Mass. line	Private....	92	York.....	(20, '31 b).
'35c	Dorman, John	Mass. line	Private....	82	York.....	(20) d. July 26, 1827.
'35c	Dorr, William	Mass. line	Private....	77	Kennebec.	
'40				84	Kennebec ..	Res. Augusta.
'35d	Doten, Samuel	Mass. navy	Mariner...	76	Cumberland	
'40				83	Cumberland	Res. N. Yarmouth
'35c	Doty, John	Mass. line	Private....	65	Cumberland	(20)d. Oct. 5, 1827.
'35d	Doughty, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private....	92	Cumberland	d. Apr. 12, 1833.
'35c	Doughty, Iehabod..	Mass. line	Private....	80	Cumberland	(20).
'40				86	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Doughty, James....	Mass. line....	Private....	69	Cumberland	('20, '31b)(35c as James, 2d.
'40	Doughty, James....	.....	.....	76	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35c	Doughty, James....	Mass. line....	Private....	67	Lincoln	('20)d. Jan. 30, 1820.
	Doughty, John....	See Doty	.....	—	.....	.....
'35d	Doughty, Joseph....	Mass. line....	Private....	78	Cumberland	.....
'35c	Doughty, Nathaniel	Mass. line....	Private....	72	Cumberland	('20). Also given Doty.
'40	Douglass, Elisha....	.....	.....	71	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35c	Douglass, John....	Mass. line....	Private....	73	Oxford	('20).
'40	.....	.....	.....	80	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
'35c	Dow, Henry....	Mass. line....	Private....	83	Lincoln	Transferred from Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1824. d. June 9, 1828.
'35c	Dowlf, Ellis....	Mass. line....	Private....	82	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Downe, Mary H....	.....	.....	68	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'35c	Downing, John....	Mass. line....	Private....	71	Hancock	('20).
'40	Downing, John....	.....	.....	74	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35c	Downing, Samuel....	Mass. line....	Private....	69	Cumberland	('20).
'40	.....	.....	.....	75	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'40	Downs, Aaron....	.....	.....	79	York	Res. Berwick.
'35d	Downs, Paul....	Mass. mil....	Private....	77	York	.....
'35c	Doyen, Jacob....	N. H. line....	Private....	70	Somerset	('20) d. April 13, 1830.
'35c	Doyle, James....	Mass. line....	Private....	81	Penobscot	('20).
'35d	Doyle, Michael....	Mass. mil....	Corporal	73	Kennebec	.....
'31a	Doyne, Samuel....	.....	Private....	—	.....	Claim rejected as he did not serve 9 mos. in Cont. army.
'35c	Drake, Ebenezer....	Mass. line....	Private....	74	Oxford	('20) o. Dec. 14, 1829.
'35d	Drake, John....	Mass. mil....	Private....	76	Oxford	.....
'35c	Drake, Oliver....	Mass. line....	Private....	67	Kennebec	('20) d. March 3, 1828.
'35d	Dresser, Aaron....	Mass. state....	Private....	76	Cumberland	.....
'40	.....	.....	.....	81	Cumberland	Res. Darville.
'35d	Dresser, Elijah....	Mass. line....	Private....	83	Oxford	.....
'40	.....	.....	.....	89	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Dresser, Joseph....	Mass. mil....	Private....	86	Cumberland	.....
'35d	Dresser, Levi....	Mass. state....	Pvt. & Corp.	72	Oxford	.....
'40	.....	.....	.....	79	Oxford	Res. Lovell.
'35c	Dresser, Richard....	Mass. line....	Private....	76	York	('20).
'40	.....	.....	.....	81	York	Res. Buxton.
'40	Drew, Jerusha....	.....	.....	83	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Drown, Moses....	Mass. line....	Private....	79	York	('20) d. 1825.
'35c	Drown, Stephen....	Mass. line....	Private....	75	York	('20).
'35c	Dudley, Nathan....	Mass. line....	Private....	76	Cumberland	.....
'35d	Dudley, Nathan....	Mass. line....	Pvt. & Pvt. of art.	74 or 76	Oxford	('20).
'35d	Dummer, Jeremiah	Mass. mil....	Private....	70	Kennebec	.....
'35d	Dummer, Richard	Mass. mil....	Private....	77	Kennebec	d. Sept. 2, 1832.
'40	Dun, Joshua....	.....	.....	81	Oxford	Res. Andover, No. Surplus same as Dunn, J.?
'35c	Dunbar, David....	Mass. line....	Private....	—	Hancock	('20).
'35d	Dunbar, David....	Mass. line....	Private....	77	Hancock	Same as preceding
'40	.....	.....	.....	83	Hancock	Res. Penobscot.
'35d	Dunbar, Elijah....	Mass. mil....	Private....	79	Lincoln	.....
'40	.....	.....	.....	85	Lincoln	Res. Nobleboro'.
'35d	Dunbar, Jacob....	Mass. mil....	Private....	93	Oxford	.....
'40	Dunbar, Jacob....	.....	.....	98	Washington	Res. Pembroke.
'35d	Dunbar, Obed....	Mass. mil....	Private....	90	Washington	.....
'35c	Dunfee, Cornelius	Mass. line....	Private....	92	Kennebec	('20).
'35c	Dunham, Ammi....	Mass. line....	Private....	82	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Dunham, Ammi....	.....	.....	75	Lincoln	Res. Jefferson.
'35d	Dunham, Moses....	Mass. line....	Private....	77	Oxford	('20).
'40	.....	.....	.....	84	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'40	Dunlap, Forces....	.....	.....	76	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35c	Dunlap, James....	Mass. line....	Private....	82	Lincoln	('20).
'40	Dunlap, James....	.....	.....	88	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35c	Dunlap, John....	Mass. line....	Private....	64	Lincoln	('20) d. Oct. 25, 1818.
'35d	Dunn, Christopher	Mass. line....	Private....	74	Kennebec	('20).

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age	County	Remarks.
'35c	Dunn, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	Same as Dun, J.?
'35a	Dunnells, John		Private	—	York	See also Donnell.
'31a	Dunnells, Oliver		Private	—		Claim rejected as regt. was not on Cont. establishment.
'35d	Dunning, John	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg	81	Cumberland	
'20	Durell, Benjamin	Mass.	Private	—		Same as Durrill?
'35c	Durell, Peter	Mass. line	Private	65	Oxford	(20)d. July 24, 1823.
'35d	Durgen, John	Mass. line	Private	84	York	
'35c	Durow, Willfam.	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	(20 as Duron) d. Oct. 21, 1832.
'35d	Durrell, David	Mass. state	Serg.	87	York	d. May 9, 1833.
'35c	Durrill, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	92	Kennebec	d. Jan. 4, 1820.
'35c	Dwelley, Allen	Mass. line	Private	—	Penobscot	(20). Same as Durell?
'40				78	Penobscot	Res. West half Township No.6.
'35d	Dwelly, John	Mass. mil.	Seaman	68	Waldo	
'40				74	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35c	Dyer, Bickford	Mass. line	Private	87	Cumberland	(20 as Rieckford) o. May 5, 1828.
'35c	Dyer, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	77	Hancock	(20).
'49	Dyer, Hannah			77	Cumberland	Res. Cape Elizabeth.
'35d	Dyer, Isaac	Mass. line	Pvt. & Pvt. of art.	74	York	(20, '31b, Isaac 2d)
'40	Dyer, Isaac			82	York	Res. Limington.
'35c	Dyer, Isaac, 1st	Mass. line	Drummer	71	Lincoln	(20)d. Feb. 10, 1820.
'40	Dyer, James			86	Franklin	Res. New Sharon.
'40	Dyer, May			76	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35c	Dyer, Paul	Mass. line	Private	67	Cumberland	(20) d. April 13, 1827.

MAINE INLAND SCENERY



On the Presumscot near Riverton Park

SALMON, SHAD AND ALEWIVES, RIVERS OF MAINE
IN OLDEN DAYS

By HONORABLE HARRY B. AUSTIN, former Chairman Commissioners Maine Inland Fisheries and Game

The first fish commission was created under a resolve from the Legislature approved on Jan. 28, 1867, entitled, "Relating to the restoration of free fish in the rivers and inland waters of Maine." This commission consisted of two members, Nathan W. Foster and Charles G. Atkins, who investigated the fisheries conditions in the larger Maine rivers and followed their investigations with a report to the Governor and Council, under date of Jan. 16, 1868, the report comprising 95 printed pages. It took up pretty fully and in detail the salmon, shad, alewives and striped bass fisheries and affords very interesting information covering a period of nearly 100 years prior to the date of the report.

THIS REPORT

Contains in view of the present nation and world-wide agitation for the conservation and increase of food products, many interesting facts as to the food resources of Maine in the fish line the first official notice of that industry or resource, and I could but compare the conditions of that period with those of today.

It seems that formerly all these species of fish were very prevalent in the Maine rivers and it is particularly interesting to note the cause, which in the opinion of the commissioners, brought about the gradual decline of the fisheries.

Beginning at the westward of the State, it appears from the report that the Saco river was originally a salmon river and that they ascended the river as far as Salmon Falls, where a great many were in the old times taken. The last salmon taken at Salmon Falls is recorded in the year 1843.

The falls at Biddeford and Salmon Falls were so high that no other migratory fishes ascended the river in any number above Biddeford. The building of dams to furnish power for the cotton mills there created an obstacle which in the course of a few years caused the salmon to stop coming into this river in any appreciable numbers.

In the Presumpscot river salmon were last seen in 1802, the run of these fish being destroyed by the erection of a dam at the head of tide water during that year.

It should be mentioned here, perhaps, what some may not know or recall, that the salmon seek the upper waters of fresh water rivers to spawn, and do not spawn at all in salt water.

In the Androscoggin, salmon were formerly observed as far up as Rumford Falls, breeding in the main river and most of the tributaries, going up the little Androscoggin as far as Paris and although falls at Lewiston were difficult, they did not prevent the passage of the salmon until the dam was built. We have no report of the salmon ever occurring in the main river above Rumford Falls, no doubt owing to the obstruction of the natural high falls at this point. Salmon were caught at Lewiston as late as 1875, the first dam built at Brunswick not being high enough to stop their passage. Alewives formerly came up the Androscoggin and bred in Sabattus pond.

In the Kennebec river at Augusta the number of salmon taken in 1820 was estimated at 4,000, and in 1822, in one day, one seine was known to take 700 shad, while in 1857 a seine took in that year 300 shad and 20,000 alewives. Charles Hume of Augusta fished at Waterville with a drift net from 1830 to 1837, taking 150 salmon yearly. Prior to the building of the first dam at Augusta in 1837, shad were taken in large numbers as far up at Waterville, the yield in one day mentioned being 6,400.

Many salmon and shad were also taken prior to 1837 at Skowhegan, salmon being taken as far up as Caratunk Falls. The year that the first dam at Augusta was carried away, Colonel Thompson of Embden states that 60 salmon were taken in one night at these falls. In 1867 the whole number of salmon taken at Augusta was only 70, and in the whole river the catch was estimated at but 1,200.

Sandy river, which flows into the Kennebec at Norridgewock, was formerly a salmon river and a favorite spawning ground. Shad and alewives came up as far as Farmington, the alewives spawning in Varnum's pond in Temple. The first obstruction in this river was a dam built in 1804 at New Sharon, which stopped the shad and alewives, but a fishway which permitted the salmon to pass, was maintained for a few years. On very high water the salmon were able to pass the dam, as David Hunter of Strong took a salmon in the river there as late as 1826.

Conditions in the Carrabassett river, another tributary to the Kennebec and a clear mountain stream like the Sandy, were much the same, salmon ascending the river as far as Kingfield. At New Portland so many were sometimes taken that only the bellies were

saved, the rest being thrown away. After the building of the Augusta dam, they disappeared from the Carrabassett river, but during the year this dam was out, they ascended that stream, 20 being reported taken at North Anson village.

The Penobscot river has suffered less loss of fish than any other large Maine river. In 1867, the time this first report was made, shad ascended the river for many miles. On the west branch they went as far as Grand Falls, near the mouth of the Millinocket stream, and both salmon and shad were reported seen near North Twin lake. At that time there were but four dams on the lower reaches of the main Penobscot, viz., in Veazie, Basin Mills, Great Works and Old Town. At present there are three other dams on the river, but all are provided with fishways.

The Penobscot river being the only large Maine river which has been kept passable for the salmon, is now the only river to which they resort in any numbers which seems to show conclusively that all our rivers need is the maintenance of fishways through the obstructing dams and the restocking of the main reaches with Atlantic salmon in order to re-establish in these rivers a supply of fish which, under present conditions would be of inestimable value to our state.

A good example of experiments obtained in the line of improving fishing conditions is given in this first report relating to the Cobscook river, Washington county. In 1861 a movement was begun to restore the fish in that river, fishways being built over the obstructing dams and 31 alewives were put in lakes at the head of the river, the result being as follows: From 1862 to 1864 very few fish were taken, but they gradually increased in the two following years and in 1867 they were again abundant, crowding the fishways all day long.

The prices of fish in those days of long ago would make the housewife sigh, shad being the most abundant, with salmon next and alewives little esteemed—and shad selling at Old Town for \$1 per 100 pounds. That price was not sufficient at one time to enable the fishermen to secure barrels and salt and but few were disposed of otherwise than as fresh fish. Before the dams were built, salmon was plenty at six cents a pound and shad at six cents apiece. Those prices do not prevail today, you may have noticed—and that fact seems a great argument, as stated, for the re-establishment of the Maine fisheries on a basis which would restore their commercial worth.

In the report of 1867 referred to by Mr. Austin and which is of much historical value we learn that then the State officers not only received free transportation passes but gratefully acknowledged them in their reports.

On page 2 is the following which is almost startling in these days of civi^m virtue.

"We have been favored with free season tickets on the following passenger routes: Portland and Kennebec Railroad, Portland and Rochester Railroad, Grand Trunk Railroad, Portland and Machias Steamboat Line, and occasional passes on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, Concord (N. H.) Railroad and International Line of Steamers to St. John."

EDITOR.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES LOCATED BY MARGARET
GOFFE MOORE CHAPTER, D. A. R., MADISON, MAINE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Burying Place.</i>
Oliver Wood	Norridgewock
Maris Gould	"
John Clark	"
Joseph Tarbell	"
Nathan Parlin	"
Biley Smith	Cornville
Capt. Moses Case	"
Capt. Enoch Page	"

IN MADISON, MAINE.

Andrew Russell	Morse Cemetery
Benj. Patten	" "
Jonathan Eames	" "
Josiah Nutting	" "
Stephen Gage	Village Cemetery
Magnus Beckey	" "
Ebenezer Dean	Jewett Cemetery
Henry Wyman	" "
Elisha Lincoln	" "
Joshua Blackwell	Blackwell Cemetery
Richard Hayden	near Hayden Lake
Ebenezer French	New Sharon, Maine
Joseph Merrill	" " "
Benjamin Baxter	Mercer, Maine
Joseph Frederic	Starks, Maine
Joseph Bray	" "
Joseph Greenleaf	" "
Iabez Bowen	near Corson Corner
Jonathan Russell	Danforth Cemetery

near Patterson Bridge in Madison.

ADELLA VEASEY MOORE

Chairman, Committee on marking Rev. Soldiers Graves and Historic Spots.

OXFORD COUNTY GLEANINGS

(FROM OLD MASSACHUSETTS REGISTERS)

1809

Representatives to the Massachusetts House of Representatives were John Turner of Turner; Enoch Hall, Buckfield; Elias Stowell, Paris; James Starr, Jr., Jay; Simeon Waters, Livermore; Eliphaz Chapman, Bethel; Hannibal Hamlin, Waterford.

Turner, Hamlin and Hill were members of the committee on Eastern Lands. Judah Dana was County Attorney. Justices of the Common Pleas were Simon Frye of Fryeburg, Samuel Parris of Hebron and Luther Cary of Turner.

Special Justices: Cyrus Hamlin and Daniel Stowell of Paris. Clerk of the S. J. Court and Common Pleas: Cyrus Hamlin, Paris. Justices of the Court of Sessions: Levi Hubbard, Paris, Chief Justice. Associate Justices: John Turner of Turner; Joseph Howard of Brownfield; Ebenezer Poor of East Andover; W. C. Whiting of Hebron. Josiah Bisco of Paris, Clerk of the Sessions. Judah Dana of Fryeburg, Judge of Probate, and Samuel A. Bradley of Fryeburg, Register of Probate.

Attorneys at the S. J. Court: Henry Farwell, Buckfield; Sam A. Bradley, Judah Dana, Fryeburg. Attorney at the Common Pleas: Luther Emerson of Livermore.

Fryeburg Academy incorporated February 8, 1792. Officers in year 1809: Preceptor: Amos J. Cook, A. M. President: Rev. Nathaniel Porter. Treasurer: Moses Ames, Esq. Trustees: Amos J. Cook, A. M., Capt. James Osgood, Sam A. Bradley, Esq., Col. David Page, Hon. Geo. Thacher, Rev. Lincoln Ripley and Philip Page, Esq.

Sheriff: David Learned of Livermore. Deputy Sheriffs: John Cafely, Buckfield; Philip Page, David Badger, Fryeburg; Jonathan Bemis, Alvin Bagden, Paris; Hannibal Hamlin, Simeon Woodbury, Waterford.

Blazing Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons at Rumford. Officers, 1809: Joseph K. White, Rumford, Master; William Wheeler, S. Warden; Joseph Lufkin, J. Warden; Jonathan Holman, Treasurer; Abel Wheeler, Secretary; David H. Farnum, S. Deacon; Alvin Balster, J. Deacon.

(MAINE REGISTER)

1832

County Commissioners: James Starr, Jay; Abel Gibson, Brownfield; Moses Mason, Jr., Bethel.

Counsellors at Law: Samuel F. Brown, Buckfield; William Frye, Bethel; Henry Farwell, Levi Stowell, Dixfield; Judah Dana, Stephen Chase, John S. Barrows, Fryeburg; Jarius S. Keith, Oxford; Reuel Washburn, Livermore; Levi Whitman, Norway; Stephen Emery, Timothy J. Carter, Paris; Peter C. Virgin, Rumford; William K. Porter, Turner.

Attorney at the Supreme Judicial Court: Joseph G. Cole, Paris.

Attorneys at Common Pleas: Virgil D. Parris, Buckfield; Isaiah P. Moody, Lovell; Charles Whitman, Waterford; Wm. A. Evans, Livermore Falls.

1834

Stephen Emery of Paris was Judge of Probate with a yearly salary of \$175.00, and Joseph G. Cole of Paris was Register, salary \$350.00. John J. Holman of Dixfield was Colonel of 2nd Regiment, Sixth Division of the State Militia; Daniel Merritt of Jay was Lt. Colonel; Cyrus Thompson, Hartford, Major; John M. Eustis, Rumford, Aujutant.

Samuel Gibson was Post-Master at Denmark; Henry Farwell, Dixfield; Judah Dana, Fryeburg; John Tripp, Hebron; Joseph G. Cole, Paris; Seth Morse, South Paris; William Reed, Norway; Wm. K. Porter, Turner, and Isaac Strickland, Livermore.

In 1837 there were two academies in Oxford County which had received donations of wild lands from the State as follows: Fryeburg Academy 15,000 acres; Hebron Academy 11,520 acres.

Stephen Emery of Paris was Judge of Probate; Joseph G. Cole, Clerk of Courts; Timothy J. Carter, County Attorney. In the "Eastern District" Alanson Merrill of Paris was Register of Deeds, and Daniel Clement of Fryeburg in the "Western District."

The County Commissioners were: Job Prince, Turner; Abel Gibson, Brownfield; John Hersey, Canton.

In 1837 Oxford County raised 136,307 bushels of wheat and received as State bounty for the same (under act passed March 29, 1837), \$10,472.52.

In 1843 there were twenty-eight lawyers in practice in the entire county. That year the state senators were: John W. Dana,

Fryeburg; Virgil D. Parris, Buckfield; Lee Strickland, Livermore. John J. Perry, later a member of Congress, was a member of the Maine House of Representatives from the town of Oxford.

The first town meeting in Hebron was held under a warrant of William Widgery, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace for Cumberland County, dated March 15, 1792 to John Greenwood, the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Hebron qualified by law to vote on town affairs. The meeting assembled at the dwelling house of Mr. Asa Bearce on Monday the 2nd day of April, 1792, and made choice of Daniel Bucknam for moderator and John Greenwood for town clerk.

Other officers were elected as follows: John Donham, John Greenwood and Holmes Thomas, Selectmen and Assessors; Asa Bearce, Town Treasurer; John Bicknell, Constable and Collector of Taxes; Robert Small, Samuel Craft, Morris Bumpas, Nathan Dudley, Isaac Whittimore, Mellatiah Cobb and Daniel Bartlett, Surveyors of Highways; John Washburn, John Caldwell and Gideon Cushman, Tythingmen; Reuben Packard and Eliab Richmond, Wardens.

The votes for State officers that year were as follows: For Governor, "His Excellency, John Hancock, Esq., had 48 votes; for Lieutenant Governor, His Honor, Samuel Adams had 41 votes." William Widgery received 40 votes for State Senator.

The first trustees of Hebron Academy were: Rev. James Hooper of Paris; Samuel Paris of Hebron; Ezekiel Whitman of New Gloucester; Cyrus Hamlin of Paris; John Greenwood of Hebron; Dr. Luther Carey of Turner; Dr. Jesse Rice of Minot and William Barrows of Hebron.

The act dividing Hebron and establishing the new town of Oxford was approved February 27, 1829. Winthrop B. Norton, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Oxford, issued his warrant to Cyrus Shaw, one of the freehold inhabitants of Oxford, on the ninth day of March, 1829, "requiring him to summon and notify the inhabitants of said town of Oxford, qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the school-house near Craig's Mills in said Oxford, on Thursday the nineteenth day of March instant, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a Moderator and all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose and appoint at their annual meeting. The officers were: Jacob Tewksbury, Moderator; Dan Perry, Town

Clerk; Samuel H. King, Ebenezer Holmes and Cyrus Shaw, Selectmen; Dan Perry, Treasurer; Jacob Tewksbury, Giles Shurtleff and Alonzo King, Superintending School Committee; Alonzo King, Constable and Collector of Taxes.

The first town meeting in the town of Paris was held at the dwelling house of Reuben Hubbard, July 16, 1793. Lemuel Jackson was moderator; Josiah Bisco, town clerk; Isaac Bolster, Lemuel Jackson and Nathan Nelson, selectmen; Josiah Bisco, John Bessee and John Willis, assessors; David Stowell, treasurer; Jonathan Hall, Nathaniel Haskell, William Swan, Benjamin Hammond and Seth Carpenter, tythingmen; Daniel Whitney, field driver; Benjamin Hammond, deer reeve; Philip Donohue, John Daniels, Samuel Durrell and Henry Hill, hogreeves; Isaac Bolster, Abner Shaw, John Willis, Seth Carpenter and Merodach B. Smith, school committee.

Roscoe A. Kingsbury of the firm of Thurston & Kingsbury, and one of Bangor's best known business men, died at his home, 98 Essex street, Bangor, Thursday morning, March 13, 1919, after an illness of several weeks, having been confined to his home for some time prior to his death. Mr. Kingsbury was born in Bradford nearly 68 years ago, the son of Thomas R. Kingsbury, a prominent resident of that town, and in early life was engaged in the grocery business. His first venture was at East Corinth where he formed a partnership with a man named Everett Beale, the firm name being Kingsbury & Beale. This partnership lasted until Mr. Kingsbury came to Bangor about 38 years ago to engage in business on his own account and for two years he carried on a successful grocery in what is known as the Cobb store on Main street. Mr. Kingsbury was a man of intelligence and wide information and interested in all that was for the better welfare of the community. He took much interest in Maine historical research and had been a subscriber to the Journal from its first issue.

Another one of our subscribers whose death occurred in Ellsworth, (Maine), March 22, 1919, was John O. Whitney, president of Whitcomb, Haynes & Whitney, timber operators and lumber manufacturers at Ellsworth, and a director and officer in banks and business houses, died Saturday night. He was a former alderman and a former president of the Board of Trade. He was 64 years old.

A SOCIAL EVENT IN AUGUSTA, MAINE, IN 1854
 (Contributed by WM. OTIS SAWTELLE, Haverford, Pa.)

Military & Civic Ball

—————With Ladies, is respectfully invited to attend a Ball—————

At The

State House, Augusta,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 22, 1854.

Managers.

AUGUSTA

Gen. Albert Tracy,
 Capt. F. D. Callender, U. S. A.,
 Col. John A. Pettingill,
 Col. Elias G. Hedge,
 Maj. Wm. H. Chisam,
 Maj. Geo. S. Carpenter,
 Maj. H. Baker,
 Capt. Joseph Anthony,
 James A. Thompson,
 Charles A. Lombard,
 Joseph W. Ellis,
 Thomas F. Boynton.

HALLOWELL

Maj. T. M. Andrews,
 Hiram Fuller,
 A. S. Washburn.

FARMINGDALE

Col. F. T. Lally,
 Geo. H. Robinson.

GARDINER

F. P. Thebald,
 F. A. Butman.

PITTSTON

Gen. Caleb Stevens,
 Capt. J. D. Warren.

WATERVILLE

J. M. Crooker.

SACO

Capt. Ira H. Foss.

WISCASSET

Maj. J. Babson.

BANGOR

Gen. G. G. Cushman,
 Capt. Jno. L. Hodsdon,
 Lt. A. P. Bradbury,
 John A. Peters,
 Samuel P. Dinsmore,
 Charles S. Crosby.

PORTLAND

Gen. Wendell P. Smith,
 Capt. Sam. J. Anderson,
 Col. Chas. N. Little,
 Edward E. Upham.

BATH

Maj. Chas. N. Bodfish,
 Col. E. K. Harding,
 Lt. F. D. Sewall,
 Lt. J. G. Richardson.

BIDDEFORD.

Col. R. M. Chapman.

FARMINGTON

Gen. E. C. Belcher.

WALDOBORO

Gen. W. S. Cochran.

BELFAST

Col. A. W. Johnson.

ROCKLAND

Col. H. G. Berry.

RICHMOND

T. J. Southard.

Floor Managers,

Joseph W. Ellis,
 Charles A. Lambard,
 Samuel P. Dinsmore,

Col. E. K. Harding,
 Maj. G. S. Carpenter,
 E. E. Upham.

Officers and Members of Military Companies will appear in Uniform.
 Music by Fales' Band, Assisted by Eminent Musicians From Boston.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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This publication will be mailed to subscribers until ordered discontinued.

OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

FIRST TEACH THE BOY AND GIRL TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR OWN TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE AND YOU HAVE GONE A LONG WAY TOWARD TEACHING THEM TO KNOW AND LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY

III.

The Maine Historical Society held a meeting at Augusta Feb. 2, 1855. Robert H. Gardiner was its president and William Willis was the recording secretary. Mr. Willis delivered the "Introductory address." (1)

Our Society was incorporated in 1822; the number of incorporators was 49; the first meeting was held in Portland, April 11th, at which Albion K. Parris, then Governor of the State, was chosen President, Benjamin Hasey, of Topsham, Recording Secretary, Edward Russell, Corresponding Secretary, Prentiss Mellen, then Chief Justice, Treasurer, and Rev. Edward Payson, Librarian. Of these officers, Gov. Parris is the only survivor: he was then the youngest of the number, and the youngest governor Maine ever had, being but 33 years old when he was chosen.

Mr. Hasey, the first Secretary, died in 1851, in his 80th year, and the oldest but one, of the surviving lawyers in Maine. He was born in Lebanon in this State, graduated at Harvard College, in the class of Josiah Quincy 1790, studied his profession with Judge Thacher, of Biddeford, and established himself in Topsham, where for 57 years he faithfully and honestly pursued his profession to the end of his life. Of Chief Mellen and Dr. Payson, each eminent in his chosen sphere of duty, this audience needs no information.

(1) Collections Maine Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, p. 6.

Of the 49 original members, 32 are dead, many of whom dignified and adorned their age. William King, our first governor, connected with a family of great men—Rufus and Cyrus, all natives of our State, sound and distinguished statesmen—was himself a man of strong powers of mind and a leading spirit for many years in our political and commercial affairs. Benjamin Orr, Stephen Longfellow, Gov. Enoch Lincoln, John Holmes, Judges Bridge and Cony, Dr. Benjamin Vaughan of English fame, the venerable Judge David Sewall and Wm. D. Williamson the Historian of our State, all original members, deserve a mention in this brief summary of our Society. Statesmen, judges, scholars—in their several spheres they filled large spaces in public estimation, and sustained active positions in the inauguration of our state and our public affairs. Since that event, scarce a third of a century has passed, and the mould has already gathered upon the memory of men, the most distinguished of their day, among us. The first Governor, the first two Senators in Congress, Holmes and Chandler, five of the seven Councillors, five of the seven representatives in Congress, the first Chief Justice, Prentiss Mellen, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives—men of high and honorable ambition, men of talents, energy and enterprise, have passed on in funeral procession, and the places which they filled and adorned, are now occupied by men of another generation. But their acts live: they laid the foundations of a new civil society; they put in motion a new organization of great power and capacity, which has been moving on with accelerated strength, evolving new forces; fraught with wealth, with genius, with enterprise and social influence, which we perceive and partake of while the vital energy of those stirring spirits, for which a kingdom seemed too small a bound, lies cold and silent in the grave.

Also in this volume is a paper by Augustus C. Robbins of Brunswick on "American Manufactures" and was read at this meeting. It was a brief history of the progress which American manufacturing industries had made to that time. He proves that Washington was at his first inauguration dressed in a full suit of American cloth made in Hartford, Conn. He appends to his remarks an original letter from Washington to General Knox of Thomaston, Maine, and says:

If any are curious to know how it was procured, I will gratify their curiosity by stating—That Mrs. John Holmes (widow of the late Hon. John Holmes) who was the youngest daughter of Gen. Knox, presented this letter of Washington's to Mrs. Edward Robinson of Thomaston; Mrs. Robinson presented it to me, and I now present it to the Historical Society of Maine.

"Mount Vernon, March 2d, 1780.

My Dear Sir:—I beg you to accept my acknowledgement of and thanks for your obliging favors of the 12th, 16th and 19th of last month, and particularly for the trouble you have had in procuring and forwarding for

me a suit of the Hartford Manufacture. It is come safe, and exceeds my expectation. I will take an early opportunity of paying the cost of it.

The result of the late elections will not only soon be known, but the effects of them will soon be discovered. Of the nine Representatives (announced) for this State, six are decided federalists; and the three (not yet known) from Kentucky, it is presumed, from the best accounts which have been received from thence, will be in unison with them. To hear that the votes have run in favor of Mr. Adams, gives me pleasure.

The severe weather, and uncommonly bad condition of the Roads in this quarter will prevent the members from this State, giving their attendance in time. One of them went from here this morning only, and two yesterday.

I hope this will find you perfectly recovered from your late painful disorder, and Mrs. Knox and the rest of the family in good health. Our affectionate compliments are offered to them, and with sentiments of the sincerest friendship.

I am ever Yours,

G. WASHINGTON.

General Knox.

The fifth article in this volume is "A Discourse" delivered before the Society at Brunswick August 2, 1854, by George Burgess, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maine. From this discourse we take the following extracts showing his view of social development in the early days of Maine.

From 1607 to 1677, the Province of Maine, in the larger sense of that term, was in this state of confused incipency. There was no general government: the attempt to produce union in religion was vain: the Episcopal establishment never prevailed: the Puritan establishment was not effectually introduced: and the settlements on the borders of the wilderness were kept in weakness and poverty. The character which such a history would leave behind it could not disclose any strong and harmonious development. There would be little more than the rude fragments resulting from an abortive effort to produce a noble statue: or rather, little more than the scattered vegetation which might yet, collected and planted anew, grow into a noble grove or garden. Self-reliance might be expected, and firmness, and endurance. The stricter virtues of the Puritans might probably be somewhat wanting; their rigid regard for the Sabbath; their devotional customs; their knowledge of the Scriptures; their readiness to suffer for conscience' sake. As little were the settlers likely to possess the faults of the Puritans: their narrowness; their tendency to spiritual pride; their indiscriminate hostility to old usages; often quite as innocent as their own, and more significant and beautiful.

Something too, I suppose, has come down to us, though obscurely and indirectly, from that original spirit of navigating adventure, which so early planted the cross of the Christian discoverers far up the Kennebec and the Penobscot. The pinnaces of English fishermen were never since absent from our waters. Half of the home of many a colonist, and almost all his

journeys were on the deep. Maritime pursuits became the necessary heritage of the people who should inherit this coast of harbors and of storms. "Naviget: haec summa est." In the mariners whose white sails are now spread to the winds of the Pacific, or dart, almost with the speed of the birds, from China round the globe homeward, we see the successors, in an unbroken line, of Weymouth and Smith, of Gilbert and Vines.

In all this period of eighty-three years, I suppose that the few thousands of settlers were little more than doubled in number. It is hardly possible to paint too strongly the disastrous fruits of such harrassing strife. For the first half of the period, no progress was made in cultivation: scarcely a foot was won from the forests. Afterwards the energy of the colonists was expended in planting and sustaining firm military outposts, and in venturing forth to explore a little the vast desert beyond. There were in 1760 but thirteen incorporated townships. They formed little more than a streak along the coast, from Kittery to Pemaquid. Richmond was a frontier fortress; New Gloucester the extremest point where the smoke ascended from the cabin of a civilized family. Almost a century was lost and more than lost to the peaceful growth of the province, and it was not till British banners floated over the precipice of Quebec, that the woods of Maine were open to the feet of the emigrant.

It is not to be denied that the Indian wars, with their consequences, immensely retarded all social cultivation in this eastern country. There is a refinement, which is effected by time and affluence and all the appliances which are at the disposal of old and opulent communities. I do not speak of its value, nor institute any comparison between Corinthian elegance, or Ionian grace, or even Athenian culture, and Spartan simplicity. But, such as it is, this refinement cannot be rapid in its growth, where war and poverty leave little leisure and add nothing to embellish that little. The ravages of Indian warfare checked for a century the advance of the fertilizing power of commerce, tillage, and education. The foundations were to be later laid: the wealth which decorates a land, the endowments which spread so many social advantages around, the taste which finds nutriment and exercise amidst the abodes of affluence, the incitements imparted by great cities and the presence of men, the beauty of fields and farms, pastures and meadows, bright villages and loyal rural homes, all were reserved for a future day. By degrees, all has been gained or will be gained, in a sufficient measure; but in the mean time, the more useful arts and the nobler productions of this social state have no need to linger.

The third great period in the history of Maine reaches from 1760 to 1820; from the close of the French and Indian hostilities to the separation from Massachusetts, and the organization of the State.

Those sixty years included the still greater separation which rent both Massachusetts and Maine from the British crown. But the war of the Revolution scarcely impeded the progress which was characteristic of this period. It was now one steady current, almost from first to last: and this is a sufficient proof that not the hardness of our winters, but the dread of barbarian ravage, had so long shut up the paths of immigration. The incorporation of Pownalborough, named from a popular Governor who often came to Sagadahock, pushed forward the work of colonial enterprise. The

Cushings, the Bowmans, the Bridges, the Lithgows, gather there. In 1760, the two counties of Cumberland and Lincoln are added to the original shire of York. Old claims are now revived, new grants are obtained, the course of the great rivers is explored, the coast between the Penobscot and the St. Croix is taken into possession, and Machias is settled. The names of Bowdoin, Vassal, Waldo, Gardiner, begin to appear. German and French are allured to the pleasant though still wild sites of Dresden and Waldoborough. All is growth, slow, perhaps, but undisturbed: when the storm of revolution reaches even to these outskirts of the land. The fairest by far of all the towns along this eastern coast is laid in ashes by a mean hostility. The train of the companions of Benedict Arnold toil up the Kennebec, on their six weeks' march to join Montgomery under the walls of the Northern Gibraltar. The soldiers of England hold Castine, and hold it successfully against the colonial forces, and with it hold the eastern land beyond. A thousand of the youth of Maine fall in the struggle, but the struggle is at length over; the noble inheritance is won, and she shares the honors of the State which contains Lexington and Bunker's Hill.

The sixth article is on "The Language of the Abnaquies or Eastern Indians," by Williams Willis. Students of the literature upon the Indians of Maine should consult this valuable paper. In it he says:

The principal residence or settlement of these Abnakies, who inhabited that part of the United States, appears to have been the village of Narrantsonack, as the name is written by the author of this dictionary, which was on the river Kennebec. The Indian appellation is still preserved in our corrupted American name, Norridgewock.

Father Rasle took up his residence at Norridgewock in 1691. He says in one of his letters: "It was among these people, who pass for the least rude of all savages, that I went through my apprenticeship as a missionary. My principal occupation was to study their language. It is very difficult to learn, especially when we have only savages for our teachers.

"They have several letters which are sounded wholly from the throat, without any motion of the lips: *ou* for example, is one of the number. I used to spend part of the day in their huts to hear them talk. At length, after five months constant application, I accomplished so much as to understand all their terms.

In it is also the full text of three of the most important Indian treaties, 1735 at Deerfield, Mass.; 1749 at Falmouth, Maine; 1752 at St. George's Fort, Maine; and an appendix to Mr. Willis' article by C. E. Potter giving important facts regarding the language of the Abnaquies.

The memoir and journals of Paul Coffin, D. D., in this volume are of interest and importance. The last items in it are these:

NOTE.

The following is a copy of an original letter from Bridget Phillips to Edward Rishworth, Recorder for the Province of Maine, who then resided in York, where the records were kept and the Courts held. The letter and signature are in clear and beautiful chirography and in the style of that day.

Bridget Phillips was the second wife of Major Wm. Phillips. Her first husband was John Sanford, who moved to Boston from Rhode Island in 1637, by whom she had several children. Her son Peleg Sanford was Governor of Rhode Island three years, viz: 1680-1-2. One of her daughters married Elisha Hutchinson and was grand mother of Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts.

Phillips was a vinter in Boston, and moved to Saco in 1660, where he was a large land proprietor and extensively engaged in lumbering operations. His title embraced a large tract in Saco, and the Fluellen tract, purchased of a Sagamore of that name, eight miles square, in what are now the towns of Sanford, Alfred and Waterboro'. Sanford took its name from Mrs. Phillips' son by her first marriage. Phillips removed to Boston on the breaking out of the Indian troubles in 1675, in which his house and mills were burnt, and died there in 1683. Further particulars of this family and their possessions may be found in Folson's history of Saco, pages 162-165.

On the back of the letter in Rishworth's writing, is the following endorsement: "By Cosson Phillips her order about entering of a caution referring to her lands and mills at Saco." W.

LETTER.

Mr. Rishworth, Sir: Being informed by yourself and others, that Captain Barefoot and some others, make some pretense of claim to ye Lands left by my late husband, Maj. William Phillips, lying in Saco, and have entered upon the same. I know that all their claims are but mere pretenses and altogether vain, whatever trouble I may be exposed unto: but being obliged by virtue of my executorship to ye last will of my sd husband, I hold myself bound to do what I lawfully may to defend our title, and therefore have written these lines to lye with yourself as caution against the Recording of any Deeds or Instruments seeming to grant right or title to ye said Lands or any grant thereof to any other persons, and for the saveing of our own right. Mr. Giffard hath been spoken with, and says Captain Barefoot hath proceeded too far in that matter.

Your loveing Friend,

BRIDGET PHILLIPS.

Boston, 29th July, 1684.

For Mr. Edward Rishworth, Recorder for the Province of Mayne.

Province of Mayne: This Caution entered into the 4th book of Records, pa 21, this 11th of August, 1684: per Edward Rishworth, Recorder.

Sayings of Subscribers

After the first few numbers of the Journal had been issued letters from subscribers who appreciated our endeavors were so frequent that we began to select some of their sayings that were kindly and encouraging, words also reminiscent of past days in Maine, and often references to some article in the Journal that was a valuable side-light upon an important topic in Maine history.

Thus this column has become a feature not only of interest to our readers but of real historical value as well.

We may also, perhaps be pardoned for having indulged in some pride that it has disclosed the fact that our readers are among those who are cultured and intellectual.

From one of the leading members of the Kennebec bar and one well known throughout Maine as a talented public speaker, we recently received the following:

The work you are doing is worth doing and you are doing it well. These words are not perfunctorily said, but I use them with full sense of their meaning and with deep sincerity.

He is so thoroughly well equipped as a student of literature and history that we were especially gratified at his appreciation, and we undertook to publish it in our last issue—and then something happened. It appeared in this column as being from LeRoy K. Knight of Augusta, Maine, when it should have been the above mentioned LeRoy L. Hight of Augusta.

Whether it was the fault of copyist, type setter, or the blundering editor is yet mysterious and how it passed by our proof reader is more so.

It was at least very regrettable.

Hon. W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham, Maine:

Certainly your last issue is the best of all. The particular thing that appeals to me most in your last issue is that statement of the coming reading book for the Maine schools on Maine topics. This is just a step in the right direction. It will certainly win out very much in this in the next few years.

Mr. F. H. Heiskill, Portland, Maine:

Everyone likes the Journal. It is certainly a good magazine for any one.

George H. Smardon, Portland, Maine:

The Journal for November, December, January arrived today and I am always pleased when it gets here. After reading the current news, war news, religious news and so forth, it is a delight to read any number of the Journal. Wish Gene Edwards would give us more of his poetry.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Merrill, Skowhegan, Maine, a talented writer of verse and prose:

You are doing a splendid work for the State and we all appreciate it. "To each man his time and Place." You will be a help to the generations to come, —will live after your flesh and bones are dust. Your spirit will form a new body to "carry on" some good work in a state of consciousness not yet familiar to us; but which will be some time.

Rev. Geo. A. Martin, Grace M. E. Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont:

With pleasure I renew my subscription to the Journal. Each issue is so highly prized that the loss of one is keenly felt. The last was especially rich in its biographical material and a great challenge to the men of Maine to be worthy of successors of the great men of other days.

John L. Tewksbury, Camden, Maine:

I have thoroughly enjoyed reading this interesting publication and hope to have my subscription continued. I am very much interested in Maine history and think that you are doing a fine thing in devoting so much of your time and talent to this important, valuable and interesting subject.

Hon. James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Maine.:

What you say with regard to the indifference which has been exhibited by our Legislature relative to Maine history is not in the least over-stated. I DO NOT KNOW OF ANYTHING THAT EXHIBITS THE INTELLECTUAL STATUS OF A COMMUNITY MORE THAN THE MANNER IN WHICH IT PRESERVES AND PUBLISHES ITS HISTORY. Massachusetts has led in this work, as it always has led in intellectual activity the other states of New England. I should like to see Maine as active as Massachusetts in making its history accessible to students. As you know I have long labored in this field, and though it has been an unthankful task, I am fully satisfied that it is a useful contribution to our literature. I hope you may be successful in your efforts.

F. Willis Rice, Editor and Publisher of The Daily National Hotel Reporter:

I always read your "Journal of Maine History" with interest, but the current quarterly number, covering the months of November, December and January, is of peculiar and indeed absorbing interest.

The life-like portrait and admirable sketch of the late Judge Peters excites my admiration. You are so thoroughly conversant with the political history of Maine, that you will doubtless recall the fact that Judge Peters was the successor of my father, the late John Hovey Rice, in the U. S. House of Representatives at the opening of the Fortieth Congress.

The equally remarkable portrait of the late George V. Edes carries me back still farther in retrospect. I can see him now with his stooped shoulders and ample pedal extremities, making his way across the bridge from Foxcroft.

Mr. H. A. Free, Director of Chamber of Commerce, Lewiston, Me.:

The Journal has interested me very much especially the interesting sketch of the late Chief Justice Peters.

ALL Maine people ought to be interested in your publication.

Chosen in June, 1790, and to continue in office by resolve of the General Court in June, 1791, for the collection of duties on carriages, etc., and for settling their excise accounts with licensed persons:

Isaac Pope, York; Ebenezer May, Cumberland; Richard Hunnewell, Hancock; John Cooper, Washington. Joseph Greenleaf was the light-house keeper at Portland, Casco Bay.

(Mass. Register for 1793).

Senators from the District of Maine in the Massachusetts Legislature for 1803 were: Simon Frye and John Woodman, York County; Woodbury Storer and John Cushing, Cumberland, and John Chandler, Kennebec.

Public Notaries in 1803 were: Thomas Cutts, Pepperelborough; Joseph Tucker, York; John Frothingham, Portland; John Peterson, Brunswick; Ebenezer Whittier, Pownalborough; Jacob Ludwig, Waldoborough; Nathaniel Dummer, Hallowell; Francis Winter, Bath; Gabriel Johnnot, Penobscot; Eli Forbes, Gouldsborough; Phineas Bruce, Machias.

In 1793 the District of Maine had three of the ten academies in Massachusetts, viz.: Hallowell Academy, Fryeburg Academy and Washington Academy at Machias.

The six principal Indian wars in New England, all of which were participated in by the early settlers of Maine, were King Philip's War, begun June, 1675; King William's, August, 1688; Queen Ann's, August, 1763; Lovwell's, June 13, 1722; the Spanish and Five Years Indian War, July, 1745, and the French and Indian War, 1755.

The Journal gratefully acknowledges a valuable gift from Henry M. Packard of Guilford, Me., it being a complete set of the Maine Legislative Biographical Sketches, from 1872 to 1919 inclusive. This collection was begun by his father the late Honorable Cyrus A. Packard, former State Land Agent.

Notes and Fragments

The Maine State Library at Augusta is daily becoming more useful to all of the citizens of Maine.

Mr. Dunnack is constantly striving to make it so. Not only has the good work of the traveling libraries expanded greatly under his management, but the people generally, those at the cross roads and smallest hamlets have been encouraged to write in and borrow books that they need in the lines of study which they are pursuing. This is as it should be.

They pay for it when the tax bills are met and it should be equally accessible to all. It ought to be made as beneficial to the members of clubs and granges and students of all degrees at Jonesport, Rangeley or Fort Kent as to such who happen to reside in the immediate vicinity of the Capital City.

Recently the Boston Herald offered prizes for stories of "real battles with cold and storm." Mr. R. L. Gibson of Harrington, Maine, wrote one which was accepted and published in the Sunday Herald of Dec. 29, 1918, entitled "Playing for Dear Life on Moosehead Lake."

The following is from a recent Maine newspaper:

Captain Elwell P. Todd of Georgetown will on January 18, 1919, celebrate his 90th birthday. He is the oldest resident of his town and the oldest pilot on the Kennebec, having for many years piloted vessels up and down the river. He remembers well when the daily arrival of 25 or more vessels at the mouth of the river was no unusual event, while now the appearance of even one is an event indeed. He was a delegate to the first Republican convention in Maine, which nominated Hannibal Hamlin for Governor. He served for five years as a Sagadahoc county fish and game warden. Captain Todd is in excellent health and saws a few sticks of wood every day for exercise and practice. He married Miss Filena Spennes who died some 15 years ago, and now lives with his sister, Mrs. Harriet Deering of Georgetown.

The following item having recently appeared in the Maine newspapers, we asked Col. Boothby if it was correct and he assured us that it was.

Col. Frederic E. Boothby, who for many years was general passenger agent of the Maine Central Railroad, has a curiosity on the lawn of his home at Waterville, Maine, in the shape of the four wheels of the tender of the Pioneer, the first locomotive of the first railroad in Maine, the Bangor,

Oldtown, and Milford Railway, more generally known as the Veazie Railroad. The Pioneer was built in England in 1830 by Stephenson and brought to this country. The wheels referred to are of oak with a half inch iron tire and an iron flange. A few years ago they were found in a pile of junk by the station agent at Oldtown and sent to Col. Boothby. It would seem as though such interesting relics deserve a more permanent resting place than outdoors.

This also attracted the attention of Mr. Ambrose E. Roberts of Boston, who in a letter to the Colonel under date of Jan. 19, 1919, adds this to the history of one of the oldest railroads in America:

I read with interest recently an article on your possessing the wheels of the first locomotive used in Maine.

My great grandfather and great uncle, Edward and Samuel Smith, formerly of Bangor, were the ones who built this old railroad and brought this equipment from England. I have in my possession an old Bangor paper describing their ventures and activities in the olden days. This article was written at that time by D. M. Howard, formerly in the insurance business in Bangor, and who was Clerk for the firm of E. & S. Smith.

Would it be a possible thing for me to obtain possession of one of these wheels, being the great grandson of the man who brought this locomotive to this country—it seems only right that one of these should fall into my hands.

I am the son of Edward F. Roberts and formerly lived in Bangor. I believe you know my father and mother. Many souvenirs of this old road were in the Bangor Historical Society Rooms and were burned up.

Of course, General Veazie has been handed most of the credit for building this road, but as a matter of fact Edward and Samuel Smith built it and went broke just as it was completed, the road being sold to General Veazie for \$55,000 and given his name.

I would appreciate it very much if I could get possession of one of these wheels.

JEFFERSON AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAINE

During the session of the Legislature of 1834, as a member of the House I attended a meeting of the Committee on Education, when the subject of making a grant to one of the Seminaries of learning was under discussion. Governor King being present was requested to give his views to the committee.

He went very fully into the question, taking strong ground in favor not only of providing for Common Schools, but also of endowing our higher Seminaries. After speaking at considerable length upon education generally, and the means of promoting it, he stated that Article VIII of our Constitution was drawn by Mr. Jefferson, under these circumstances:—

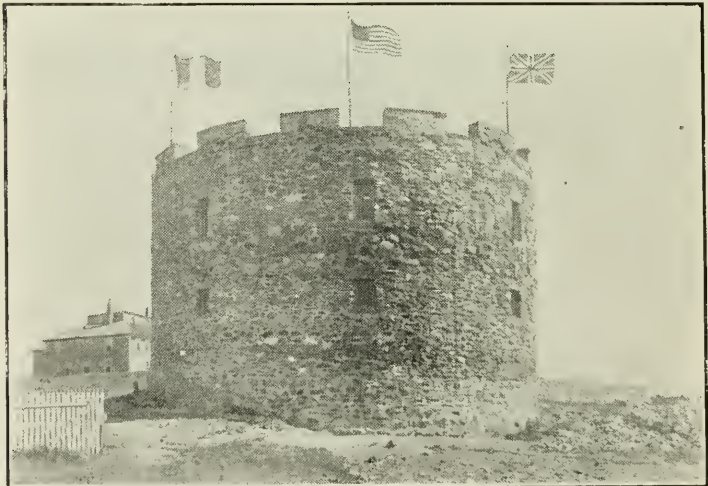
After the vote of separation was passed and Governor King was elected a delegate to form the Constitution, but before the Convention was held business called him to Washington. While there, it occurred to him that he should be very glad to see Mr. Jefferson and get his views of the best Constitution for the State. So he "took a turn" down to Monticello to see and converse with his old "friend," as he expressed it. He spoke of the interview as affording him a great deal of pleasure. Mr. Jefferson seemed to take a deep interest in the new State, and said it was very important to start right. They talked about the general provisions of the Constitution, but there was nothing that he entered into with so much spirit as the cause of education. Upon that he dwelt as the main pillar of the prosperity and character of the State.

Near the close of the interview Governor King said to Mr. Jefferson, "I wish you would write what you have said, putting it into the form of an Article to be incorporated into our Constitution." Thereupon Mr. Jefferson took his pen and wrote out the substance, if not the exact words, of Article VIII., which was inserted through the influence of Governor King.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Brunswick, Feb. 9, 1870.

(Collections of Maine Hist. Soc. Vol. 7, p. 241.)



Castle of Old Fort William Henry, Pemaquid Beach, Maine

STATE AID FOR MAINE HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

The duty and mission of the Journal as we conceive it to be is to confine its labors strictly to matters pertaining to the history of Maine past and present.

While the editor personally has convictions of his own regarding political, social, religious, and other questions of interest to the general public, he refrains entirely from inflicting them in the faintest degree upon the readers of the Journal.

Our positive intention is to keep its columns an open forum where persons of all creeds can meet upon a common level in the discussion and advocacy of all phases of Maine historical subjects and nothing else whatsoever. The government of the state of Maine, however, in its executive and legislative capacity frequently has to do with policies and legislative measures relative to these very subjects. It can make or mar, encourage or discourage, vitalize or blight, the public interest in what the Journal holds to be vital in promoting patriotic ideals and developing good citizenship in Maine. Hence we reserve the right to comment upon, commend or criticize any of its acts in this regard. In pursuance of this idea we have frequently called attention in these pages to its strange policy during the past ten years in reversing its course for half a century in aiding the publication of Maine historical books written by Maine authors.

At the last session of the Maine legislature, Senator Metcalf of Piscataquis introduced the following legislative bill:

Section 1. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint three persons, at least one of whom shall be a member of the Maine Historical Society and another a professor of some college within the state of Maine, who shall constitute and be known as the Maine Historical Commission, to serve without compensation, except their traveling and other necessary expenses which shall be audited by the state auditor and paid by the state treasurer upon certificate of the state auditor, as provided by law. One of these persons, as selected by the governor upon the first appointment, shall serve for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and upon the expiration of the terms of each his successor shall be appointed for the term of three. Any vacancy arising before the expiration of a term of office shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the residue of the term. The board shall elect a president, and make such rules and orders for the regulation of its business and proceedings as it may deem necessary.

Sect. 2. When state aid shall be asked of the legislature to assist in the publication, editing or compiling any manuscripts, documents or writings

pertaining to the history of the state of Maine, such manuscripts, documents or writings shall first be submitted to said commissioners to examine and review, who thereupon shall forthwith report to said legislature their approval or disapproval of, or suggest any desired changes in the same.

The editor of the Journal ably supported by Hon. H. E. Dunnack, State Librarian, Mr. Charles A. Flagg, Librarian of the Bangor Public Library, Mr. LeRoy L. Hight, of Augusta, Wm. Bonney, of Bowdoinham, former speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and State Treasurer, Joseph W. Simpson, of York, appeared before the library committee in behalf of this bill.

The Committee reported "ought to pass in a new draft" the following act which was passed and approved by Governor Milliken, March 19, 1919:

An Act Providing for the Examination and Review of Historical Matter for Publication of which State Aid is Asked of the Legislature.

When state aid shall be asked of the legislature to assist in publication, editing or compiling of any manuscripts, documents, or writings pertaining to the history of the State of Maine, such manuscripts, documents, or writings, shall first be submitted to the state librarian and to a professor of history of some college or university within the State of Maine, who shall be appointed by the governor, which two, in conjunction with some member of the Maine Historical Society to be selected by them, shall examine and review such manuscripts, documents, or writing and shall report to the legislature their approval or disapproval of or suggest changes in the same.

We believe that in this Maine has taken an advanced step in the direction of a more enlightened policy in reference to this subject and that the act as finally passed is better than the Metcalf bill was in its original form.

Under this law when any citizen of Maine believes he has prepared a work of value upon an important state historical subject, he can file it with the State Librarian, who will obey the mandate of the state by organizing a committee as therein provided, who will act upon it and make its report to the legislature. Such a report favorable or unfavorable must of necessity have great weight with that body. It will not in any sense depend upon the vagaries or whims of an executive, or a legislative committee, and if publication is advised by the committee it will at least establish confidence in the project.

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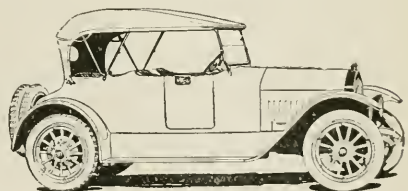
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