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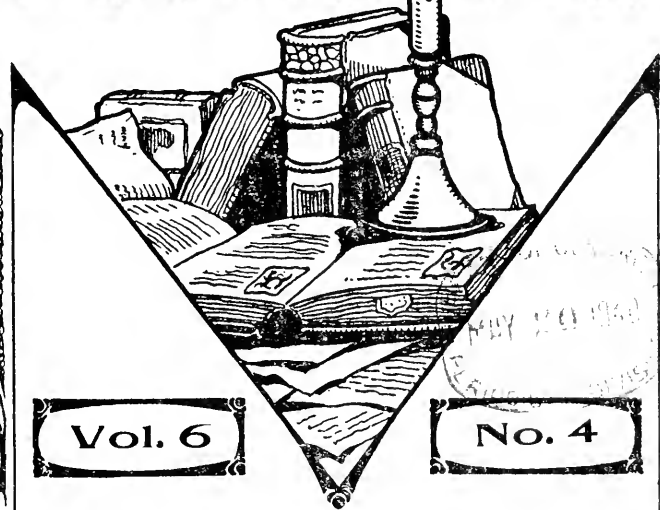
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No. 4

History is the truth; ever impartial;
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1919

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DOVER, ME.

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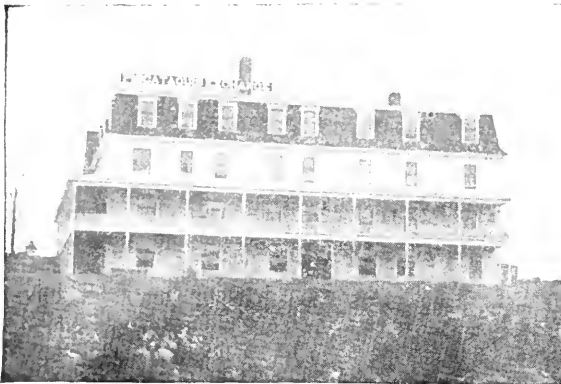
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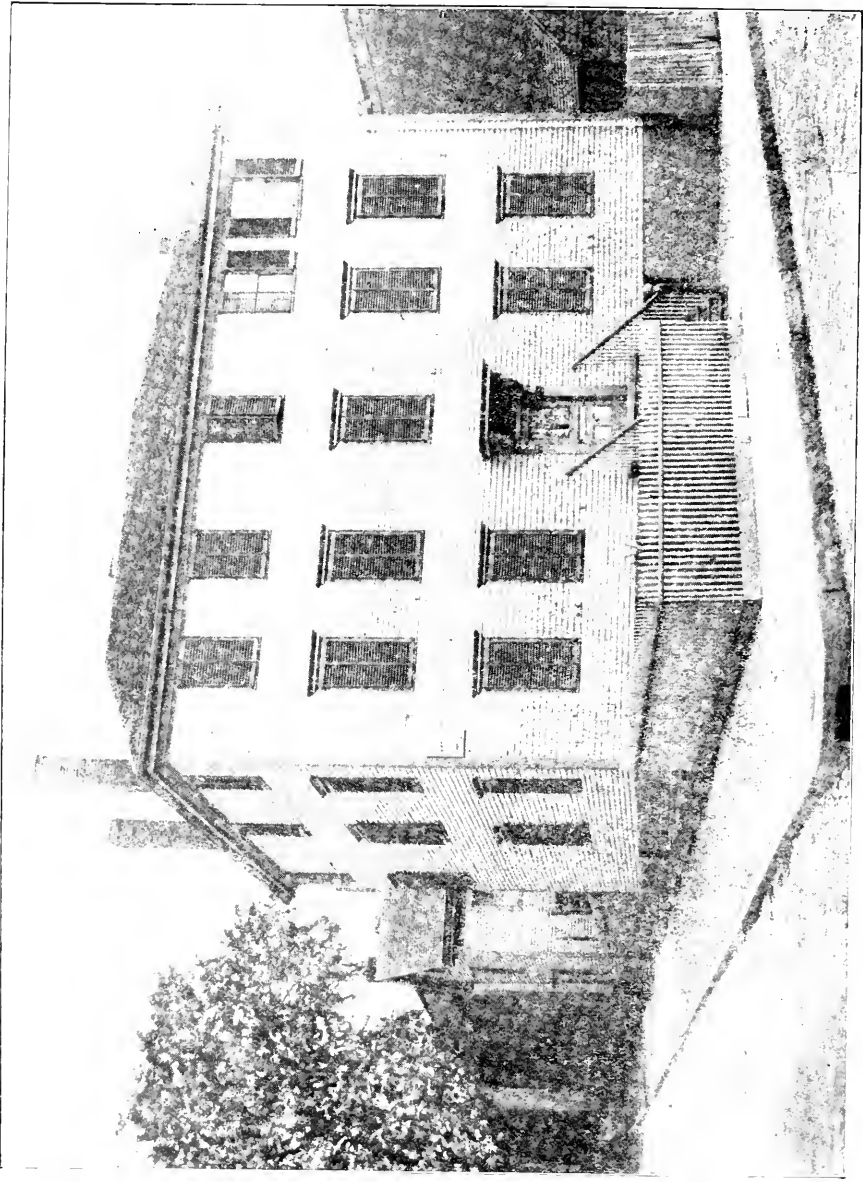
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

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.

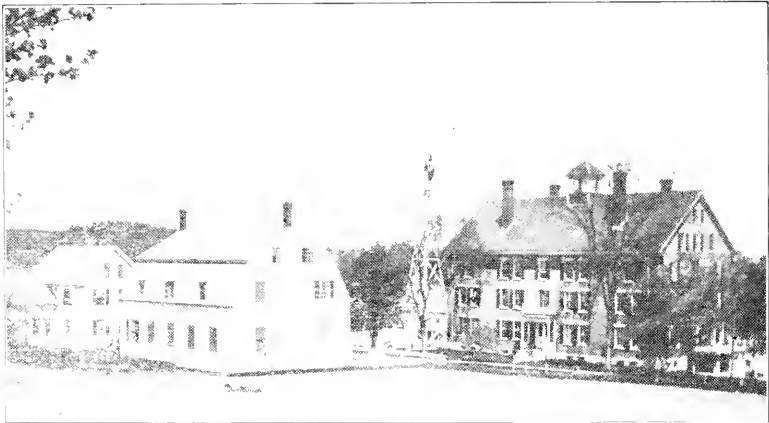
Like other religious sects, Shaker tenants grew and multiplied. Environment and circumstance seem to have as much to do with forming religious as secular organizations. Although the Shaker leader has always been known as Ann Lee, yet in early life she married a blacksmith, Abraham Stanley, and had four 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, specially 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 Leland, 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 visible 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."

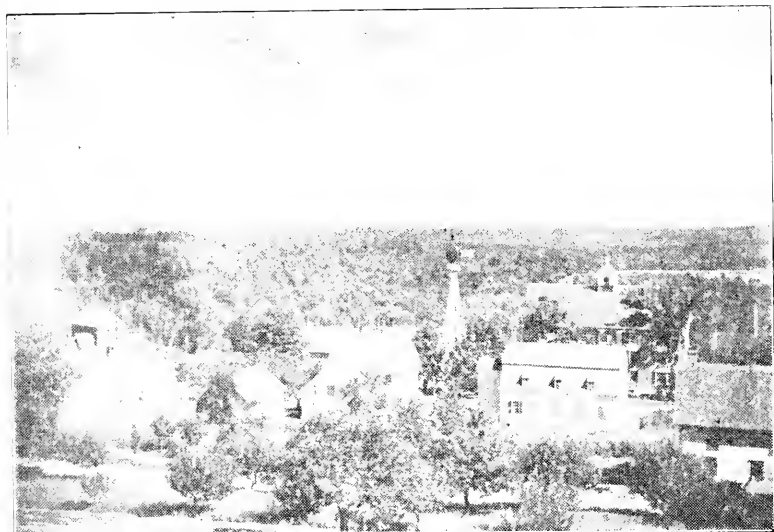
The original converts in Alfred were Valentine Storer, Ebenezer Buzzell, Thomas Buzzell, Charles Sargent, John Cotton, Daniel Hibbard, and Benjamin Barnes, with their families. In 1793 the society was organized under the administration of John Barnes and Sarah Kendall. They founded a village on Shaker 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 Niskema, 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 1810 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 bestowed 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 humerous 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
Phillbrook 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 Jordau
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, Mchitable</i>			94	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35c	Daggett, Tristram.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	76	Somerset	(20), (29 & '34 b. Tristram.)
'35c	Daggett, Tristram.....	Mass. line, 7th regt.....	Private....	—	Somerset...	
'40	Daggett, Tristram.....			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. 1, 1828, Same as Dolliver? See also D unions.
'35d	Damans, Abiah.....	Mass. state.....	Pvt. of art.	73	Washington	
'35d	Dame, Jonathan.....	Mass. mil.....	Pvt & Cop.	83	York	
'35c	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	Davison, 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, G rs' am.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	75	Oxford	
'35c	Davis, Isaac.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	77	Cumberland	(20).
'40				82	Cumberland	Res. Dirlam.
'35d	Davis, Jesse.....	N. H. line.....	Private....	70	Hancock	
'20	Davis, John.....	R. I.....	Private....			
'35d	Davis, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private....			
'35c	Davis, John.....	Mass. mil.....	Drummer...	78	Kennebec	(20).
'35c	Davis, John.....	Mass. line.....	Musician	78	Washington	
'40	Davis, Joshua.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	76	Oxford	(20).
'35d	Davis, Josiah.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	81	Oxford	Res. Canton.
'40				84	York	
'35d	Davis, Josiah.....	Mass. mil.....	Private....	90	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35c	Davis, Michael.....	Mass. line.....	Private....	83	Lincoln	(20) d. Feb. 11, 1827.
'35c	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. Inc.	Pvt. & Pvt. of art	76	Kennebec	(20).
'40	—	—	—	82	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Davis, Robert	Mass. state	Private	74	York.	—
'35e	Davis, Samuel	N. H. line	Lieut. mar	83	Kennebec	(20), (28) (31b) d, Mar. 6, 1826.
'35d	Davis, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	78 or	—	—
'40	Davis, Samuel	—	—	72	Cumberland	(20).
'35e	Davis, Sanford	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'35e	Davis, Thomas, 2d	Coast navy	Seaman	76	Hancock	(20 as Sandford). (20, ship "Ranger") d. Feb. 20, 1831.
'35d	Davis, Thomas, 1st	Mass. line	Private	74 or	—	—
'35e	Davis, William, 1th.	N. Y. line	Private	89	Somerset.	(20, also '35e)
'35e	Davis, William, 2d	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	(20).
'40	Davis, William	—	—	83	Wallo	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.
'35e	Day, Mchtable	—	—	82	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	—
'40	Deab, George	—	—	89	Lincoln	Res. Walloboro.
'35e	Deal, George	Sheldon's dragoons.	Private	79	Wallo	(20, from Conn.) Same as preceding?
'35d	Dean, Abraham	Mass. state	Pvt & Serg.	72	Oxford	—
'40	Dean, Ebenezer	—	—	80	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35d	Dean, Edmund	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	Wallo	—
'40	Dean, John	—	—	81	Wallo	Res. Palermo.
'29	Dearborn, Henry	N. H.	Capt of Art & Lt 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	Dearborn, Simon, J.	N. H. line	Private	73	Kennebec	(20 as Dearborn, Simon, Jr.) Prob. same as preceding.
'35d	DeBasse, Joshua	Mass. state.	Pvt. & Mus	76	Oxford.	—
'35e	Decker, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln	Same as Dioker.
'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).
'40	Delano, Amasa, see Dilano.	—	—	—	—	—
'35d	Delano, An aziah	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	Delano, <i>Propr.</i>	—	—	88	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
1794	Delano, Seth	10th Mass. regt.	Sergeant	—	—	Res. Winthrop. Enl. 8 Jan., 1777 wounded at Tarrytown, 1779.
'35d	Delano, Seth	Mass. line	Sergeant	82	Somerset	(20). See also Dalno.
'31a	Delano, Thomas	—	Private	—	—	Rejected as serving only 6 mos.
'20	Delay, Nathan	Mass.	Private	—	—	Same as Delaney?

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.	
'35e	Deslon, James.	Mass. line	Private	72	York.	
'35d	Deslon, Moses.	Mass. mil.	Private	71	York.	
'40				76	York	Res. Wat er b o-rough.
'35e	Dexter, Thomas.	Mass. line	Ensign	85	Washington.	(20, '28).
'20	Dicker, Thomas	Mass.	Private	—		Same as Decker.
'20	Dickey, Eleazer	R. I.	Private.			
'35e	Dickey, Eleazer	Mass. line	Private.	76	Waldo.	
'40	Dickey, Eleazer B			80	Waldo	Res. Monroe.
'20	Didston, Benjamin	Mass.	Private	—		Same as DeLston?
'40	Dilano, Amasa			82	Cumberland	Res. Gray.
'35e	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.
'40	<i>Dix, Abigail</i>			90	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'35e	Dix, William	Mass. line	Sergeant	83	Kennebec	(20).
'35e	Doane, Amos	Mass. line	Private	76	Penobscot	(20).
'40				82	Penobscot	Res. Hampden.
'35d	Doane, Oliver	Mass. state.	Private & Seaman	80	Penobscot.	
'40				85	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
'40	Dobbin, James			88	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
'35e	Dobbins, James	S. C. line.	Private	80	Cumberland	(20).
'35e	Dodd, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	(20, '31b).
'35e	Dodge, Abner	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	Cumberland	(20) d. Jan. 28, 1833
'40	<i>Dodge, Betsey</i>			75	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35e	Dodge, Nicholas	N. H. line	Private	75	Kennebec	(20) d. Dec. 10, 1827.
'35e	Dodge, Paul	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	65	Lincoln	(20) (31b) as Dodger).
'40	Doe, Henry			73	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35e	Doe, James.	Mass. line	Private	82	Waldo.	
'40	<i>Doe, Olive</i>			87	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35e	Doe, Sampson	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	(20) d. Dec. 25, 1828.
'35e	Doe, Simon.	Mass. line	Private	—	Somerset	(20).
'40				81	Somerset	Res. Fairfield.
'35e	Dolbear, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	63	Somerset	(20).
'35e	Dole, Amos	Mass. line	Private	76	Penobscot	(20) d. July 20, 1832.
'40	<i>Dole, Matilda</i>			75	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
'35e	Dole, Richard	Mass. line	Corporal	87	Oxford	(20) d. Dec. 4, 1824.
'35e	Dolliver, 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	<i>Donnell, Abigail</i>			79	York	Res. York. See also Dunnell.
'35e	Donnell, Jotham	Mass. line	Sergeant.	70	York	(20, '31b).
'35e	Donnell, Obadiah	Cont. navy	Marine	69	York	(20) ship "Ranger", (31b).
'35d	Dorman, Israel	Mass. line	Private	92	York	(20, '31 b).
'35e	Dorman, John	Mass. line	Private	82	York	(20) d. July 26, 1827.
'35e	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
'35e	Doty, John	Mass. line	Private	65	Cumberland	(20) d. Oct. 5, 1827.
'35d	Doughty, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	92	Cumberland	d. Apr. 12, 1833.
'35e	Doughty, Ichabod.	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) (35e as James, 2d.
'40	Doughty, James			76	Cumberland	Res. Harpswell.
'35e	Doughty, James	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln	'20d. Jan. 30, 1820.
	Doughty, John	See Doty				
'35d	Doughty, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	
'35e	Doughty, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	'20). Also given Doty.
'40	Douglass, Elisha			71	Waldo	Res. Burnham.
'35e	Douglass, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford	'20).
'40				80	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
'35e	Dow, Henry	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	Transferred from Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1824. d. June 9, 1828.
'35e	Dowd, Ellis	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	'20).
'40	<i>Dowd, Mary H</i>			68	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'35e	Downing, John	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock	'20).
'40	Downing, John			74	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35e	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	
'35e	Doyen, Jacob	N. H. line	Private	70	Somerset	'20) d. April 13, 1830.
'35e	Doyle, James	Mass. line	Private	81	Penobscot	'20).
'35d	Doyle, Michael	Mass. mil.	Corporal	73	Kennebec	
'31a	Doyle, Samuel		Private	—		Claim rejected as he did not serve 9 mos. in Cont. army.
'35e	Drake, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	'20) a. Dec. 14, 1829.
'35d	Drake, John	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Oxford	
'35e	Drake, Oliver	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	'20) d. March 3, 1828.
'35d	Dresser, Aaron	Mass. state	Private	76	Cumberland	
'40				81	Cumberland	Res. Danville.
'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.
'35e	Dresser, Richard	Mass. line	Private	76	York	'20).
'40				81	York	Res. Buxton.
'40	<i>Drew, Jerusha</i>			83	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35e	Drown, Moses	Mass. line	Private	79	York	'20) d. 1825.
'35e	Drown, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	75	York	'20).
'35e	Dudley, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland	
'35d	Dudley, Nathan	Mass. line	Pvt. & Pvt. 74 or of art.	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			84	Oxford	Res. Andover, No. Surplus same as Dunn, J.?
'35e	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, Obad	Mass. mil.	Private	90	Washington	
'35e	Dunfee, Cornelius	Mass. line	Private	92	Kennebec	'20).
'35e	Dunham, Ammi	Mass. line	Private	70	Cumberland	'20).
'40	Dunham, Ammi			75	Lincoln	Res. Jefferson.
'35d	Dunham, Moses	Mass. line	Private	77	Oxford	'20).
'40				81	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'40	<i>Dunlap, Boreas</i>			76	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35e	Dunlap, James	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	'20).
'40	Dunlap, James			88	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35e	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.
'35f	Durgen, John	Mass. line	Private....	84	York.	
'35c	Durow, William	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).
'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 Rickford)a. May 5, 1828.
'35e	Dyer, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private....	77	Hancock	(20)
'41	Dyer, Hannah	.....	.....	77	Cumberland	Res. Cape Elizabeth.
'35d	Dyer, Isaac	Mass. line	Pvt. & Pvt. of Pt.	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, Mary	.....	.....	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 civic 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	" "
Eli-sha 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, 1800: 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" Manson 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 Bearee 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 Bearee, 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.

PITTSSTON

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. Lombard,
 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 40 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: hacc 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 Pownallborough, named from a popular Governor who often came to Sagadahoc, 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 Waldo-borough. 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 vintner 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 Folsom'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 saving of our own right. Mr. Giffard hath been spoken with, and says Captain Barefoot hath proceeded too far in that matter.

Your loving Friend,

BRIDGET PHILLIPS.

Boston, 20th 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:—

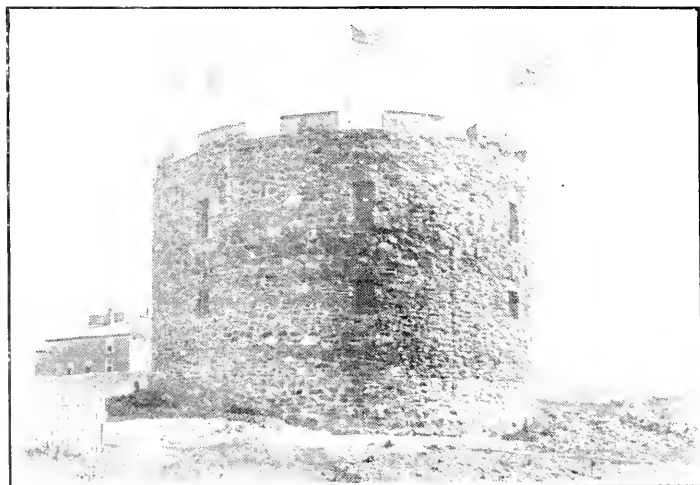
After the vote of separation was passed and Governor King was elected a de'legate to form the Constitution, but before the Convention was held business called him to Washington. While there, it occurred to him that he should be very glad to see Mr. Jefferson and get his views of the best Constitution 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. Dummack, 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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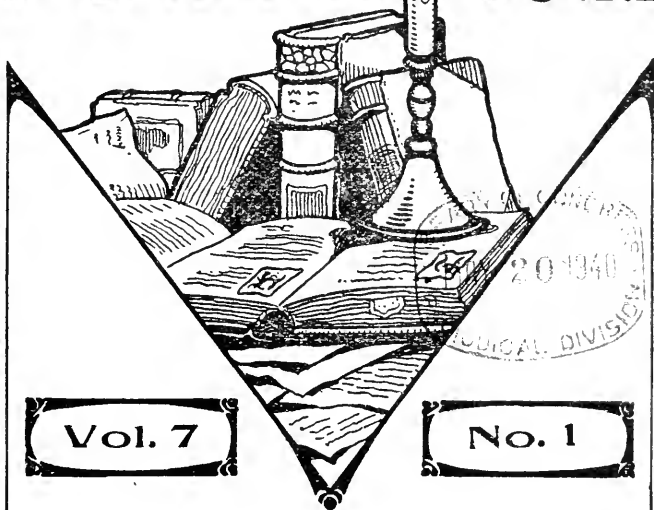
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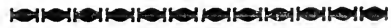
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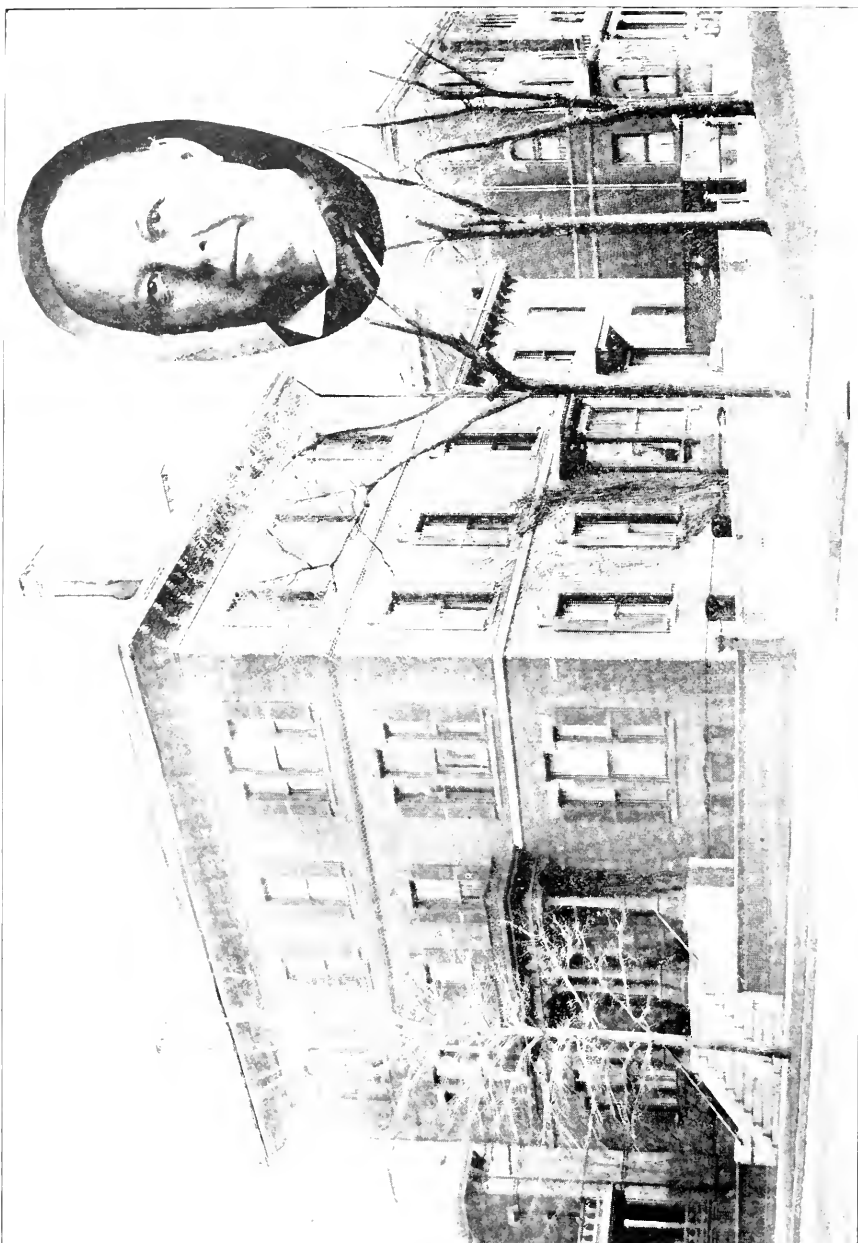
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Vol. VII

MAY JUNE JULY 1919

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*IN SEVEN BOOKS*

*By the*

*REVEREND AND LEARNED COTTON MATHER, D.D.F.R.S.*

*And Pastor of the North Church in Boston, New England.*

The first edition was published in London in the year 1702, in a volume of seven hundred and eighty-eight pages. In 1852 this was republished by Silas Andrus in Hartford, with a preface and "occasional notes by the Reverend Thomas Robbins, D. D." and again published by Silas Andrus & Son in 1853.

It is a civil and ecclesiastical history of the earliest English settlements and plantations in New England, hence it is one of the original sources for all who desire to study men and events of importance in that period. The author has been accused of credulity and bigotry and such accusations cannot be well denied.

He was a fiery and brilliant product of the times in which he lived and wrought; a leader in the days of credulity and bigotry, and yet with all of his prejudices and conceit he was one of the founders of American literature.

The "Magnalia" is a curious blending of historical facts, the peculiar sectarian views of the Puritans, citations from the Bible and quotations from Greek and Roman classics and from nearly all the great characters in ancient history. Yet the authenticity of his historical data, when divested of religious exaggerations, has ever been and will doubtless always remain a standard authority. It is almost wholly to this work that one must resort to learn of the life of one of Maine's most famous and worthy sons, for Cotton Mather was the only one of the early writers who wrote fully regarding him. He had at hand more facts pertaining to him than had anyone else for he and his father, Increase Mather, were his contemporaries.

After devoting nearly five hundred words to citing examples of men of fame in the Roman Empire, and other parts of the world who had arisen to great heights from obscurity and small beginnings, the author introduces Sir William Phips in this manner:

For my reader now being satisfied that a person being obscure in his original is not always a just prejudice to an expectation of considerable matters from him, I shall now inform him that this our Phips was born February 2, A. D. 1650, at a despicable plantation on the river Kennebec, and almost the furthest village of the eastern settlements of New England.<sup>1</sup>

His birthplace is on a point of land in the southern part of the town of Woolwich near a little bay, called "Phip's Bay" and was not in any sense a "despicable" place.

He was the son of James Phips and one of the youngest of twenty-six children. James came early to New England from Bristol, England.

Mather refers to the family in this wise:

His fruitful mother yet living had no less than twenty-six children, whereof twenty-one were sons; but equivalent to them all was William, one of the youngest, whom his father dying left with his mother "keeping sheep in the wilderness" until he was eighteen years old.

During his boyhood days, struggling with his widowed mother for existence, he was employed much of the time by sheep raisers and writers have frequently alluded to him as "the Shepherd boy of Woolwich".<sup>2</sup>

But few facts are attainable regarding him as a youth except that he desired to learn the trade of ship building and when nineteen

(<sup>1</sup>) Mather's Magnalia p. 167.

(<sup>2</sup>) Ib 2.

"A Manuscript Account of Pemaquid" by Judge Groton (collections Me. Histo. Soc. vol. 2, p. 239) says: "James Phips, father of Sir William Phips, settled here (Pemaquid) about the year 1638, but afterwards removed to the banks of the Kennebec, in the town of Woolwich."

years of age he served an apprenticeship of three or four years with a ship carpenter, and became master of the trade.

At the age of twenty-two he removed to Boston where he worked in a ship yard for one year.

At his home on the coast of Maine he had no school privileges and did not learn to read and write until his first year in Boston, and Mather says:

—by a laudable deportment, he so recommended himself that he married a young gentlewoman of good repute, who was the widow of one Mr. John Hall, a well-bred merchant, but the daughter of one Captain Roger Spencer, a person of good fashion—.<sup>3</sup>

He acquired learning by his own efforts and became a student of what books were accessible in the town of Boston.

As his mental growth developed, his aspirations took a wider range and his ambition was to build a ship, own it and command it himself.

He would frequently tell the gentlewoman his wife that he should be the captain of a King's ship; that he should come to have command of better men than he was now accounted himself; and that he should be owner of a fair brick house in the Green lane of North Boston.<sup>4</sup>

Soon after his marriage he entered into what was probably a partnership with some Boston men to build a ship near his birth-place on the Maine coast, Mather saying that

—he indented with several persons in Boston to build them a ship at Sheeps-head River, two or three leagues eastward of the Kennebec.

Ill fortune was his first experience in this enterprise, for when the vessel was completed and he was about to load her with lumber the Indians made a murderous assault upon the inhabitants, and to preserve their lives he took them on board and gave them a free passage to Boston.<sup>5</sup>

He was a doer as well as a dreamer and possessed a bold and adventuresome spirit.

After arriving at Boston with his load of refugees, he learned from some ship captains in that port of a Spanish wreck on the coast of the Bahamas, and that in it were many valuables and large quantities of gold and silver.

Boston friends had faith in him even if having mental reservations about the truth of this "sailor's yarn" that Phips had told them. So, after some deliberation, he was financed to an extent sufficient to enable him to sail his ship to the Bahamas in search of buried treasures. His trip to the Bahamas, the explorations he

(<sup>3</sup>) Ib 167.

(<sup>4</sup>) Ib 168

(<sup>5</sup>) Ib 168.

made and the evidence that he found convinced him that if properly equipped he could rescue this property lost in the ocean depths.

Instead of returning to his home, he sailed directly to England and presented the matter to his government. His earnestness and intelligence, his apparent honesty, determination and persuasive qualities finally won at White Hall. In the year 1683, he became captain of a King's Ship, *Algier Rose*, a frigate of eighteen guns and ninety-five men.

This voyage, however, was not successful. The crew mutinied once or twice imperiling his life, and after experiencing numerous hardships and dangers he again returned to England and was equipped with another ship.

He cast anchor at a reef of shoals a few leagues to the northward of Port de la Plata, upon Hispaniola, the supposed place of the lost wreck. While the men were engaged in the work of exploration a sea feather attracted attention. One of the Indian divers was ordered to investigate. The diver reported that the wreckage and a number of great guns were in the waters beneath them. Then the real work of search for and recovery of treasures began. It resulted in securing thirty-two tons of silver, much gold, pearls and jewels.

Captain Phips' crew had been hired on seamen's per diem wages. They had evidently not been informed of the real purpose of the expedition and when suddenly apprised of it and viewing the enormous amount of wealth within their reach, their astonishment may easily be imagined. Neither is it surprising that a vicious impulse to become possessed of this marvelous prize possessed and overwhelmed them.

Mather says Phips

used all the obliging arts imaginable to make his men true unto him, especially by assuring them that besides their wages they should have ample requitals made unto them, which if the rest of his employers would not agree unto, he would himself distribute his own share among them.<sup>6</sup>

When he returned to England in 1687 he carried with him treasure to the value of 300,000 pounds sterling. And yet when he had accounted and turned over to his employers their share, he had dealt so generously in sharing with his men that only sixteen thousand pounds belonged to him. He was the hero of the hour. The Duke of Albemarle "made unto his wife, whom he never saw, the present of a golden cup, near a thousand pounds in value."

(<sup>6</sup>) *Ib* 173.



King James II, in consideration of the skill, energy and enterprise displayed in this undertaking conferred on him the honor of knighthood.

Before he returned home he was made High Sheriff of New England.

He did not become a member of any church until March 23, 1690, when he joined the North Congregational Church in Boston of which Cotton Mather was pastor. During the remainder of his life he was active in its affairs.

On April 28, 1690, he was at the head of a naval force sent out by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to capture Port Royal. He arrived there May 11, and in a few days thereafter the fort was surrendered to him and he took possession of Nova Scotia, then held by the French, for the English Crown, and administered to the inhabitants an oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary. But it was the increasing power of Canada that the Colony was the most concerned about and desired to conquer.

Accordingly Phips was again placed in command of a fleet to capture Quebec, and sailed from Boston August 9, 1690.

This enterprise was not successful, but returned without serious loss of lives.

This failure was not entirely unexpected, as the colonists were not well prepared for it. Later he commanded another and better equipped expedition to Quebec which also failed.

Under King Charles I the Pilgrims obtained a patent from the Virginia Company and (1620) sailed for the new world when adverse winds changed their course and they finally landed on Plymouth Rock, and then and there began the making of a new nation.

They obtained a patent (1621-22) from the Council for New England, partly at least through the influence of Sir Ferdinando Gorges who had already made great efforts in colonization on the coast of Maine.

Six years later they applied to the king for a royal charter which was obtained.

At first it was the intention of the government to retain possession of this charter, but later (1620) its custody was placed in the hands of the colonists. There was some serious contention over this. The colonists contended that their charter made them a corporation on the place, while some eminent English jurists held that the whole structure of the charter pre-supposed its residence to be in England.

To understand more fully the origin of the trouble which subsequently arose between the colony and the crown, it may be well to state that the Puritan leaders in America who were men of ability and intellectual power from the first contended

that their charter created a corporation of, but not necessarily within England; that the powers of government which it granted were full and absolute, admitting of no appeal; that they held this not by commission, but by free donation; that they were not even subject to the laws of England, though by the terms of their charter they were to enact no contrary laws; that parliament could not interfere to countermand their orders and judgments, nor could it set over them a general governor without their consent; that, like Normandy, Gascoigne, Burgundy, Flanders, and the Hanse Towns of Germany, so were they "independent in respect of government;" yet a limited allegiance to the mother country was acknowledged, because their commonwealth was founded upon the state, held its lands by an English tenure, and depended upon England for protection, advice, and the "continuance of naturalization and free liegance of themselves and posterity."<sup>7</sup>

These views were more democratic than were acceptable to Charles I and Charles II, whose legal advisors looked upon the colony solely as a trading corporation subject to the narrow construction of the common law. The position of the Puritan statesmen was, however, held valid and adopted by the Long Parliament. But each starting with fundamental principles so divergent, it is not strange that they never harmonized.

The colonists were in considerable conflict with the home government from about 1635 until the revolution in England (1688) when William and Mary became its rulers.

Cromwell, while in sympathy with and disposed to concede to them nearly everything that they claimed as their rights, was engaged in tempestuous affairs in England and had but little time to attend to colonial matters.

Their persecution and at times barbarous treatment of the Quakers, and other intolerant acts, furnished the government with some ground for its opposition to and unfair treatment of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, compelling them to surrender their charters had bred much ill feeling and rebellion was already brewing when in 1680 Sir Edmund Andros was thrust upon them as governor by the king.

In 1663, Charles II had granted by patent to his brother the Duke of York, and afterwards King James II, certain territory and dominion in New England which included the colonies of Massachu-

(<sup>7</sup>) Barry's History of Massachusetts, pp 177-78. The author also cites Winthrop's Journal and Hutchinson.

setts, New Plymouth and the provinces of Maine and New Hampshire and the Narraganset country. Andros had then acted as an agent for the Duke of York and had charge of his military forces in New York.

Their opinion of him was unfavorable if not prejudicial. From first to last he was in trouble with the people whom he undertook to govern. One of his first contentions was that the title to all of the lands, including those taken and occupied by the settlers or purchased from the Indians, was in the crown. His attempted enforcement of this doctrine was a prolific breeder of disturbance and turmoil and ended in revolution.

The story of this rebellion need not be told here, but is of profound interest to one studying the progress of freedom in America. Suffice it to say that on the morning of April 18, in the year 1689, the people of the town of Boston armed themselves and with great deliberation, arrested and imprisoned their governor and all the members of his council, his agents, officers and assistants. This was accomplished without firing a single shot, or the loss of a drop of blood. It was nothing less than a mob although a solemn and pious one.

After having overturned their government, they with equal deliberation prayerfully proceeded to set up a new one in its place, which was accomplished in a few days thereafter.

Soon after his second attempt to capture Quebec, Phips hastened to England to impress upon the king, if possible, the importance of subduing Canada. He believed it to be the greatest service that could be done for New England, or for the crown of England, in America. The king received him with much courtesy and was favorably disposed towards the project, Mather observing that "the king did give him liberty of access unto him, whenever he desired it." But this was in the fated year of 1688 and before Phips could conclude any arrangements with king James for this purpose, the people of his realm had arisen in their wrath, dragged him from his throne and driven him across the English Channel into France.

At this time the Reverend Increase Mather was in England, having been sent there with other agents of the colonists for the purpose of seeking the full restoration of their early charter rights and privileges, of course thus far without avail.

As soon as William and Mary were enthroned and order restored, Mather procured the assistance of Phips in renewed efforts to effect a settlement of all colonial differences with the government.

King William differed somewhat with the New England representatives. Under his direction his attorneys drew a charter which virtually created a new province under the name of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By its terms the territories of Massachusetts, Plymouth and Maine were united into one jurisdiction. It provided for a governor, deputy governor and a secretary appointed by the king, and twenty-eight councillors chosen by the people.

At first Mather vigorously opposed this new charter, as it took from his people their former privilege of electing their own governor and contained other radical changes.

Sir Henry Ashurst was an Englishman of influence who had long been a loyal friend to the colonies. Very soon after the king had submitted this document to the New England agents, he and Phips and most of the others interested decided that this charter was, upon the whole, much more desirable for the people than were the old charters, and better adapted to the new conditions which had developed since their surrender. Mather was persuaded to agree to it. Undoubtedly one diplomatic act of the king in asking Mather to nominate officers for him to appoint under the new charter had a soothing effect and aided in bringing about the happy result. Anyhow, it appears that he shortly afterwards assembled his associates then in London and organized a council-board who at once nominated Sir William Phips as their candidate for governor.

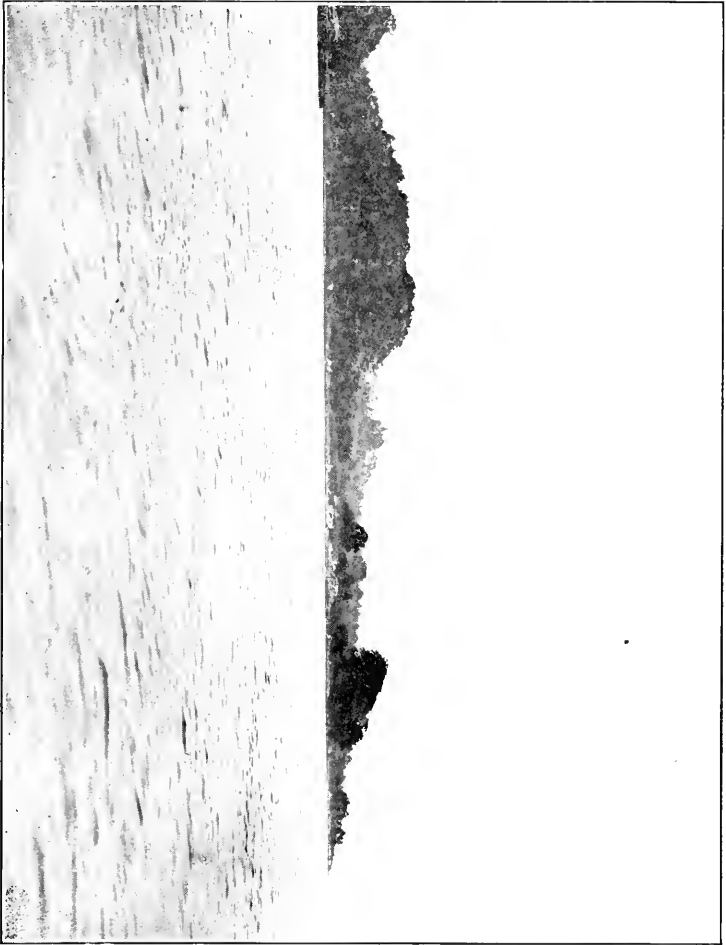
He lost no time in appearing before his majesty, having been introduced by the Earl of Nottingham. His report and nominating speech to the king was as follows:

Sir: I do, in the behalf of New England, most humbly thank Your Majesty, in that you have been pleased by a Charter to restore English Liberties unto them, to confirm them in their properties, and to grant them some peculiar privileges. I doubt not, but that your subjects there will demean themselves with that dutiful affection and loyalty to Your Majesty, as that you will see cause to enlarge your royal favours towards them. And I do most humbly thank Your Majesty in that you have been pleased to give leave unto those that are concerned for New England to nominate their Governour.

Sir William Phips has been accordingly nominated by us at the Council-Board. He hath done a good service for the crown, by enlarging your dominions, and deducing of Nova Scotia to your obedience. I know that he will faithfully serve Your Majesty to the utmost of his capacity; and if your Majesty shall think fit to confirm him in that place, it will be a further obligation on your subjects there.<sup>8</sup>

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(<sup>8</sup>) Magnalia p. 201.



Phips Point in Woolwich, Me. Site of birthplace of Sir William Phips.

Cotton Mather dilates upon this occurrence as follows:

When Titus Flaminus had freed the poor Grecians from the bondage which had long oppressed them, and the herald proclaimed among them the articles of their freedom, they cried out, "A saviour! a saviour!" with such loud acclamations, that the very birds fell down from heaven astonished at the cry. Truly, when Mr. Mather brought with him unto the poor New-Englanders, not only a charter, which though in divers points wanting what both he and they had wished for, yet forever delivers them from oppressions on their Christian and English liberties, or their ancient possessions, wherein ruining writs of intrusion had begun to invade them all, but also a GOVERNOUR who might call New England his own country, and who was above most men in it, full of affection to the interests of his country: the sensible part of the people then caused the sense of the salvations thus brought them to reach as far as heaven itself. The various little humours then working among the people, did not hinder the great and general court of the province to appoint a day of solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for "granting" (as the printed order expressed it) "a safe arrival to His Excellency our Governour, and the Reverend Mr. Increase Mather, who have industriously endeavoured the service of this people, and have brought over with them a settlement of government, in which their Majesties have graciously given us distinguishing marks of their royal favour and goodness."

And as the obliged people thus gave thanks unto the God of heaven, so they sent an address of thanks unto their Majesties, with other letters of thanks unto some chief ministers of state, for the favourable aspect herein cast upon the province.<sup>9</sup>

It was to such a shattered colonial government, where turmoil and disturbance had for many years been paramount with the people, that Phips was appointed to rule over and direct its destinies.

The Province charter of 1692, was a far different instrument from the colonial charter of 1629. The new governor was to reorganize what was almost a wreck. Where envy and discord had abounded, he was to restore peace and good order. He must do it with what was practically a new form of government that had been forced upon its inhabitants, that changed and in some important ways lessened their powers and radically readjusted the entire foundations and objects of the body politic.

To add to all of his other perplexities, he found that by reason of the internal strife of the colonists they had neglected to protect the settlers in the province of Maine from the ravages of the Indians, and were themselves involved in quite a lively warfare with their own savages.

He decided to immediately improve the situation in Maine, and Mather says:

Wherefore Governour Phips took the first opportunity to raise an army, with which he traveled in person, unto the East-Country, to find out and ent

(<sup>9</sup>) *Ib* 202.

off the barbarous enemy, which had continued for near four years together making horrible havoc on the plantations that lay all along the northern frontiers of New England; and having pursued those worse than Scythian wolves till they could be no longer followed, he did with a very laudable skill, and unusual speed, and with less cost unto the crown than perhaps ever such a thing was done in the world, erect a strong fort at Pemaquid.<sup>19</sup>

Then he was also confronted with a new and unprecedented condition that was full of difficulties with no light of past experience to guide him. Following their own interpretation of the Bible, the theology of the Puritans had for centuries taught them that witchcraft did then, always had and always would exist in the world. It was heresy to doubt it. To deny its truth would call down the wrath of God upon their heads.

And so when Phips became governor he found a part of the citizens of his commonwealth solemnly engaged in hanging neighbors and friends for riding on broom-sticks in the night time, being possessed of devils, and practicing "detestable conjurations with sieves, and keys and pease and nails, and horse-shoes."

Thus Sir William arrived, as stated by Hutchinson,

at the beginning of as strange an infatuation as any people were ever obsessed of; a considerable number of innocent persons were sacrificed to the distempered imagination, or perhaps wicked hearts of such as pretended to be bewitched.<sup>20</sup>

His connection with the witchcraft situation has for two and a quarter centuries been both praised and condemned by students of New England history.

After the rebellious colonies had turned Andros' government upside down and erected what was known as a "provisional government" without any authority whatever, they had held courts as formerly and had tried and convicted witches. When Phips arrived upon the scene their prisons and jails were overcrowded with imprisoned men and women accused of witchcraft. The new charter was then in force and it empowered the General Court to establish judicatories and courts of record; the judges to be appointed by the governor. No meeting of the general court could be held for several months. The prisoners were demanding trial as their right. An emergency existed. Following English precedents the governor issued a commission for a court of Oyer and Terminer and appointed justices to try the witchcraft cases.

Phips had fallen in with Increase Mather in London where they had renewed their acquaintance and became close friends. Mather

<sup>(19)</sup> *Ib* 214.

<sup>(20)</sup> Thomas Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts* (1795) V. 1, p. 367.

had in a way made him governor, and together they had brought home a charter that the people had been struggling for for many years. Witchcraft was a part of their religious creed. This belief among the people was waning, but they knew with what intensity the Mathers yet adhered to it. And the Mathers too were wily and astute politicians. It was felt among many that the governor was influenced by them. In the language of today Increase Mather was looked upon as the "boss" of a powerful political and theological machine, and Phips was suspected of being a part of it.

To add to the other unfortunate conditions, Phips hurriedly went to Maine which was a duty that he could not longer delay. The distressed settlers along these coasts and bays were on the brink of utter ruin and extermination at the hands of the savages. This expedition saved these settlements, but while these were being saved, at home they were violently fighting satan by trying, convicting and hanging men and women for being children of the devil.

He was absent three months and during the time much evil had been done. These are briefly the grounds upon which those who have blamed Phips have rested their case. While he was away the tide in public sentiment was turning against the pro-witchcrafters. Leaders among Puritans who had long been jealous of the power that the Mathers wielded over the people, even though they may not have become sincere converts to the progressive ideas regarding witchcraft, readily realized that it was at least "good politics" to join the liberals.

On the other hand, it is an historical fact that Governor Phips immediately upon his return suspended the court, freed the prisoners and pardoned all who were left alive and suspected of being possessed of devils. This cannot be gainsaid. His critics only reply is that he was not sincere in his position. It is now impossible for any but an infinite mind to determine what was in the heart of a human being two hundred and twenty-seven years ago. Hence we are inclined to give good intentions the benefit of the doubt. And after quite a careful study of what facts are now attainable we believe they sustain this view.

It is almost paradoxical to apply the words "liberal minded" to any of the forefathers of those days of darkness. And yet there is much to be said in favor of Phips in this regard. Cotton Mather speaks several times of his belief in "liberty of conscience" which was quite radical at that time, and other things which hint of a glimmer of light in this direction. He was never popular with many



of the Puritan leaders other than the Mathers, which fact may also be reckoned in his favor as his friendship for them was apparently based more upon personal than political or religious ties.

The "Salem witchcraft" so called, is a picture disgraceful and revolting when viewed from any angle whatsoever. All of the grim virtues of the Puritans, and they were many, can never efface the blackness of this inhuman and abhorrent affair from New England's page in history. It is a woeful demonstration as to what depths of degradation and insane cruelty an unbridled adherence to religious fanaticism may lead the human mind into.

The Mathers were among the ablest exponents of the doctrine of witchcraft and defenders of the righteousness of punishing it by death. It is, therefore, interesting to read Cotton Mather's historical account of the proceedings of his friend Phips in ending these accursed doings. When he arrives at this period in the life of Phips, he devotes several pages in attempting to establish the truth of witchcraft. He begins by saying:

Now, the arrival of Sir William Phips to the government of New England, was at a time when a governour would have had occasion for all the skill in sorcery that was ever necessary to a Jewish Counsellor; a time when scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was then generally thought had been by witchcrafts introduced. It is to be confessed and bewailed, that many inhabitants of New England, and young people especially, had been led away with little sorceries, wherein they "did secretly those things that were not right against the Lord their God——"<sup>12</sup>

and further on he says:

Flashy people may burlesque these things, but when hundreds of the most sober people in a country where they have as much mother-wit certainly as the rest of mankind, know them to be true, nothing but the absurd and forward spirit of Sadducism can question them. I have not yet mentioned so much as one thing that will not be justified, if it be required by the oaths of more considerate persons than any that can ridicule these odd phenomena.<sup>13</sup>

He seems intent upon finding some way to excuse and exonerate the governor for doing the noblest act of his life. And he finally seems compelled to say this much:

Sir William Phips now beheld such deamons hideously scattering fire about the country, in the exasperations which the minds of men were on these things rising unto: and therefore when he had well canvased a cause, which perhaps might have puzzled the wisdom of the wisest men on earth to have managed, without any error in their administrations, he thought, if it would

(<sup>12</sup>) Mather 205.

(<sup>13</sup>) Ib 207.

be any error at all, it would certainly be the safest for him to put a stop unto all future pro-secutions as far as it lay in him to do it.<sup>14</sup>

For the performance of this duty, the queen of England, as Mather says, wrote him "those gracious letters." She commended his conduct and thanked him for it in the name of humanity.

His administration of colonial affairs proved of great benefit to the struggling settlers on the coast of Maine whose sufferings and destitution had been overlooked and sadly neglected under the rule of Andros.

He fostered trade and industries among Maine people and especially encouraged shipping. He has been called by writers the founder of American ship building.



The King's Invitation to Funeral of Sir William Phipps.

He was full of energy and traveled into every portion of the colony to study the conditions of the people, to understand their needs and devise means for their relief and assistance. Regardless of the opposition which he encountered, we believe that he stands out conspicuously in the annals of those times as a personage of high integrity, unblemished honor, lofty purposes and a constant desire to promote the welfare of the people.

(<sup>14</sup>) *Ib* 212.

All writers have generally agreed that he was the first public man in New England to see clearly that a mere defensive policy against France and against their Indian allies was useless; that if New England was to be properly defended she must be defended, not on the Kennebec, but on the St. Lawrence. Till that policy could be carried out the best plan was to threaten the enemy and hold him in check by a line of outposts.<sup>15</sup> In pursuance of this policy he established two forts, one at Pemaquid and one near the mouth of the Saco.<sup>16</sup>

In a manuscript account of Pemaquid (*supra*) it is stated that "the principal fort was built by Sir William Phips, when Governor of Massachusetts; in 1692, accompanied Maj. Church, he proceeded with a force of 450 men to Pemaquid, and laid the foundations of this fort, which, in the language of an old writer, 'was the finest thing in these parts of America'."

From that time on the colonies were more and more assertive in their demands that the English government should better protect them from the French menace. This spirit springing from the patriotism and foresight of Sir William Phips grew with the recurring events until such patriots as Sir William Pepperell, General Samuel Waldo and their compeers a half century later enforced its edicts at Louisburg and in the French wars. And this was in spite of England's continuous diplomatic folly and an unpardonable lack of interest on their part in American affairs. In this way the spirit of nationalism and a desire for independence grew—the manifest indifference of England to the protection of her colonies weakening the ties that bound them—until its fruition was complete at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Some writers have belittled him as rough, uncouth and irritable in his manners and intercourse with men. Two authors, John Gorham Palfrey and J. A. Doyle, M. A., and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, have each produced valuable works on New England history, both the result of careful research. The former says of him: "Sir William though rough enough at times, had powers of personal attraction."<sup>17</sup>

The latter observes that "the rough, hot-tempered, self-made seaman was to such predecessors as Winthrop, or even Bradstreet, what Andrew Jackson was to the younger Adams."<sup>18</sup>

(<sup>15</sup>) English Colonies in America, Doyle V. 2 p. 314.

(<sup>16</sup>) *Ib* 313.

(<sup>17</sup>) Palfrey's History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty, V. 3.

(<sup>18</sup>) English Colonies in America, Doyle V. 2, p. 294.

That Phips could have served as governor in such stormy times as fell to his lot, without encountering opposition, is hardly conceivable. This came, we believe, largely from those envious of him and who were plotting and intriguing against him.

He interfered, as it has been said, in a summary fashion with one Brenton, collector of customs at Boston. This resulted in an altercation between them. Doyle believes that "Phips had influential enemies in England ready to make the most of his errors and his unpopularity." It finally resulted in a petition to the king to have him removed. As soon as this occurred he went to England and while making ready to appear before the king in answer to the charges, he was taken suddenly ill and died in London. Mather says he left Boston November 17, 1694, and died in London February 18, 1695.

Portraits of his personal appearance have been drawn by numerous writers since he was the shepherd boy of Woolwich. We apprehend, however, that all have been suggested by the description of Mather, his pastor and intimate friend. This is what he said:

Reader, 'tis time for us to view a little more to the life, the picture of the person, the actions of whose life we have hitherto been looking upon. Know then, that for his exterior, he was one tall, beyond the common set of men, and thick as well as tall, and strong as well as thick; he was, in all respects, exceedingly robust, and able to conquer such difficulties of diet and of travel, as would have killed most men alive; nor did the fat, whereinto he grew very much in his later years, take away the vigour of his motions.

He was well set, and he was therewithal of a very comely, though a very manly countenance; a countenance where any true skill in physiognomy would have read the character of a generous mind. Wherefore passing to his interior, the very first thing which there offered itself unto observation, was a most incomparable generosity.<sup>39</sup>

At the time of his death, the president of Harvard University delivered "a funeral oration" which Mather quotes as follows:

This province is beheaded, and lyes a bleeding. A GOVERNOUR is taken away, who was a mercifull man; some think too mercifull; and if so, 'tis best erring on that hand; and a righteous man; who, when he had great opportunities of gaining by injustice, did refuse to do so.

He was a known friend unto the best interests and unto the Churches of God; not ashamed of owning them. No: how often have I heard him expressing his desires to be an instrument of good unto them! He was a zealous lover of his country, if any man in the world were so: he exposed himself to serve it; he ventured his life to save it: in that, a true Nehemiah, a governour that "sought the welfare of his people."

He was one who did not seek to have the government cast upon him; no, but instead thereof, to my knowledge, he did several times petition the

<sup>39</sup> Mather (Supra) 217.

King that this people might always enjoy the 'great privilege of chusing their own governour:' and I heard him express his desires that it might be so to several of the chief ministers of state in the Court of England.

He is now dead, and not capable of being flattered; but this I must testify concerning him, that though by the providence of God I have been with him at home and abroad, near at home and afar off, by land and by sea, I never saw him do any evil action, or heard him speak anything unbecoming a Christian.

The circumstances of his death seem to intimate the anger of God, in that he was 'in the midst of his days' removed; and I know (though few did) that he had great purposes in his heart, which probably would have taken effect, if he had lived a few months longer, to the great advantage of this province; but now he is gone, there is not a man living in the world capacitated for those undertakings; New England knows not yet what they have lost!

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## THE LITTLE TOWNS

By HILDA MORRIS

Oh, little town in Arkansas and little town in Maine,  
 And little, sheltered valley town and hamlet on the plain,  
 Salem, Jackson, Waukesha, and Brookville and Peru,  
 San Mateo and Irontown, and Lake and Waterloo,  
 Little town we smiled upon and loved for simple ways,  
 Quiet streets and garden beds and friendly sunlit days,  
 Out of you the soldiers came,  
 Little town of homely name,  
 Young and strong and brave with laughter  
 They saw truth and followed after.

Little town, the birth of them  
 Makes you kin to Bethlehem.

Little town where Jimmy Brown ran the grocery store;  
 Little town where Manuel fished along the shore;  
 Where Russian Steve was carpenter, and sandy Pat McQuade  
 Worked all day in overalls at his mechanic's trade;  
 Where Allen Perkins practiced law, and John, Judge Harper's son,  
 Planned a little house for two that never shall be done—  
 Little town, you gave them all,  
 Rich and poor, and great and small;  
 Bred them clean and straight and strong,  
 Sent them forth to right the wrong.

Little town, their glorious death  
 Makes you kin to Nazareth!

—From the *Come-Back*.

# Documentary

## RELATING TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF BREWER, MAINE

(From Massachusetts Records)  
(Contributed by H. P. Sargent)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To John Brewer and Simeon Fowler, and other settlers:

Know all men by these presents, that we, whose names are undersigned, and seals affixed, appointed a committee by a resolve of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the 28th of October, 1783, on the subject of unappropriated lands in the County of Lincoln, and by that and other resolves of the said General Court empowered to sell and dispose of the unappropriated lands of this Commonwealth in the said County for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand pounds in the consolidated securities of this Commonwealth, to us paid by John Brewer and Simeon Fowler, both of a place called New Worcester, in the County of Lincoln, gentlemen, in behalf of themselves and others, settled at that place the receipt whereof, by their obligations for that sum to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey to the said Brewer and Fowler, and other settlers at the place aforesaid, a certain tract of land containing ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres adjoining to Penobscot river and on the east side thereof, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at said river on the northwest corner of number one, or Bucktown, thence running north seventy degrees, east three miles, two hundred and sixty rods; then north forty-eight degrees west two miles, two hundred and ten rods; then north, sixty-four degrees east, one mile, one hundred and fifty-four rods; then north, forty-one degrees east, two miles two hundred and ten rods; then north seventy-five degrees east, one hundred and eighty-three rods; then north eleven degrees west, fifty-six rods; then north eighty degrees east, two miles eighty-eight rods; then north fifteen degrees west, one mile and about forty-five rods to a bend of the said river, within about one hundred rods of the north-west corner of Dodge's plan; thence southerly by the said river to the place begun at; excepting and reserving however, the lot called number twenty-one in said Dodge's plan, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, which was formerly sold to Robert Smith of Needham, and also suitable and convenient landings and roads to the same, from the lands purchased by Moses Knapp and associates, and the privilege of taking fish, which are to be held in common between the said Brewer and Fowler, and other settlers and the said Knapp and his associates— to have and to hold the above— granted premises in the manner and proportion hereafter mentioned, viz.: to John Brewer, Simeon Fowler, George Gardner, Thomas Campbell, Josiah Brewer, and James Ginn, Gentlemen, Charles Blagden, Samuel Knapp, Emerson Orcutt, Joseph Mansell, Solomon Harthorn, Kennett McKenney, John Thomas, John Rider, Simeon Johnson, John Holyoke, Henry Kenney, John Hutchings, John Crocker, John Tibbetts, David Wiswell, Joseph Baker, Benjamin

Snow, Solomon Sweat, Samuel Freeman, Jesse Rogers, Peter Sangster, George Brooks, Jesse Atwood, Oliver Doane, Warren Nickerson, Eliphalet Nickerson, Paul Nickerson, Henry Cole, Ephraim Downs, Moses Wentworth, James McCurdy, John Mansell, John Emery, Robert McCurdy, husbandmen, the widow of John Mansell, Junior, deceased, Hannah Ary, widow and the heirs of Simeon Smith, their heirs and assigns, one hundred acres each, to be so laid out as to include their improvements respectively, on condition that each of the grantees aforesaid, pay to John Brewer and Simeon Fowler five pounds lawful money within one year from this time, with interest till paid; and to each other settler on the said tract who has made a separate improvement thereon, one hundred acres, to be so laid out as will best include his improvements, on condition that each settler last mentioned pay to the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence, lawful money, within one year from this time, with interest till paid; and the residue of said tract to all settlers indiscriminately who have made improvements as aforesaid, on condition that each of such settlers pay to the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler the sum of fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and six pence, lawful money within one year from this time, with interest till paid, for each hundred acres which shall be assigned and set off to him out of the residuary part and in the same proportion for a greater or lesser quantity: provided nevertheless, if any settler or other grantee aforesaid shall neglect to pay his proportion of the sum or sums aforesaid, to be by him paid, in order to entitle him to one hundred acres as aforesaid, in that case the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler shall be entitled to hold the same in fee, which said negligent person might have held by complying with the conditions aforesaid on his part. It is further provided, that if any settler or grantee aforesaid shall neglect to pay his proportion of the sums to be paid for the residuary lands aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler shall be entitled to hold in fee the same lands which such negligent person might have held by complying with the conditions aforesaid on his part. Provided nevertheless, if any dispute or controversy shall arise between the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler on the one part, and any settler on the lands aforesaid, or other person who has purchased of an original settler there, on his part, in that case there is hereby reserved full power and authority to the committee aforesaid, or their successors in office, to adjust such dispute and controversy on the principles of equity, and to assign and convey to such settler, or to him or them who hold under such settler, his or their heirs and assigns, such quantity of the land aforesaid as to the same committee shall appear reasonable, and at such a rate as they may think just, so as that the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler shall have a right to receive from all persons interested or which may be interested in the tract of land aforesaid, a sum of money of equal amount with the several sums for the payment whereof to the said John Brewer and Simeon Fowler provision is hereinbefore made, in case application shall be made to the said committee at any time within three years next following the date hereof; and the said committee, in behalf of the said Commonwealth, covenant and agree that the said Commonwealth shall warrant and defend the premises on the conditions and with the reservations aforesaid, to the grantees aforesaid, their heirs and assigns,

to be held in the proportion and manner, and upon the conditions aforesaid, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, the said committee set their hands and seals, this twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of us,

Lewis Whiting, Sam'l Phillips, Jr., (Seal)

Jacob Kuhn, Nath' V. Ellis (Seal)

Committee

### A MAINE POLITICAL DOCUMENT IN 1845, WHEN THE SLAVERY QUESTION WAS WRECKING POLITICAL PARTIES

(Contributed by Newell White of Thorndike, Me.)

To the Democratic Republicans of Maine

House of Representatives, Washington, Jan. 27, 1845.

On the 25th instant, a joint resolution, consenting to the annexation of the republic of Texas to our Union, passed the House of Representatives. Against that resolution we deemed it our imperative duty to vote. We offer you very briefly the principal reasons which controlled our votes. We were all desirous and anxious to have Texas reannexed to the Union. The terms and conditions were what we could not assent to. We believed, upon "just and honorable terms", that the territory should have been divided into equal, or nearly equal, portions of free and slave territory—or at least that that question should remain open, to be settled hereafter; while, in fact, the terms were such as, in our opinion, to secure the institution of slavery in nearly all the territory. With a fair division of the territory, or with the question of slavery as an open question, to be settled and determined by Congress, we should have cheerfully given our votes for said resolution. Such terms are fully believed to be just, fair, and honorable, and what the free States had a right to expect; but without which we felt compelled, though with reluctance, to vote against the measure.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

JOSHUA HERRICK,

BENJAMIN WHITE.

### SUBSCRIPTION FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY LIBRARY, AT WALNUT HILL, NORTH YARMOUTH, MAINE.

(Contributed by Mrs. E. C. Carll.)

1839

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| John W. Gookin.....      | 1 Dolo. |
| William Hamilton .....   | 50 cts. |
| Wm. Hamilton, Jr.....    | 25 "    |
| Miss Clarisa Noble ..... | 25 "    |



|                              |    |   |
|------------------------------|----|---|
| Jonathan Libby .....         | 25 | " |
| William Buxton .....         | 50 | " |
| Alfred W. Hayes.....         | 25 | " |
| Daniel Staples .....         | 25 | " |
| John Morton .....            | 50 | " |
| Caleb Morton .....           | 25 | " |
| Jeremiah Loring .....        | 12 | " |
| Seth S. Lufkins .....        | 12 | " |
| David Parsons .....          | 25 | " |
| Isaac Skillins .....         | 25 | " |
| Jacob Loring .....           | 25 | " |
| Samuel Herrick .....         | 25 | " |
| W. B. Skillings .....        | 25 | " |
| John Hayes .....             | 93 | " |
| Amos Osgood .....            | 25 | " |
| Benj. Cole (Life of Lovejoy) |    |   |
| Joseph Hayes .....           | 50 | " |
| Reuben Maxfield .....        | 25 | " |

—From the *Cookin Papers*.

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#### FORM OF OATH TAKEN FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS OF THE PROVINCE OF MAINE

I do swear and protest before God Almighty, and by the holy contents of this book, to be a faithful servant and Councillor, unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, my lord of the Province of Mayne, and to his heirs and assigns to do and perform to the utmost of my power, all dutiful respects to him and them belonging; concealing their counsel, and without respect of persons to do and perform, and give my opinion in all causes according to my conscience, and best understanding; both as I am a Councillor for hearing of causes, and otherwise to give him or them my opinion, as I am a Councillor for matters of State and Commonwealth, and that I will not conceal from him or them and their counsel any matter of conspiracy or mutinous practice against my said Lord, his heirs and assigns, but will constantly after my knowledge thereof, discover the same and prosecute the authors thereof with all diligence and severity, according to justice, and thereupon do humbly kiss the book.

At the first General Court held at Saco, June 25, 1640.

Before Richard Vines, Richard Bonighton, Henry Josseline and Edward Godfrey, councillors to Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

ROGER GARD, Rgr.

ROBERT SANKEY, Provost Marshal.

## Norway, Maine

*Fragmentary Notes from DAVID NOYES.*

**HISTORY OF NORWAY, Published in 1852**

*Early Grants of Land and First Settlers.*

*Soldiers at the Battle of Bunker's Hill.*

*First Doctors.*

*The Old Time Musters.*

The town of Norway is made up of the following tracts, or grants of land viz: the tract of land formerly known as Rustfield, purchased by Henry Rust, of Salem, Massachusetts, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in December, 1787, estimated at six thousand acres; the Lee Grant, estimated at six thousand acres exclusive of water; the Cummings Gore, containing about three thousand and six hundred acres; and three tiers of lots taken from the easterly side of the town of Waterford, viz: a strip one mile and a half wide, and seven miles long, estimated to contain six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; and another tract called the "Gore," or Rust's Gore," lying south of the Waterford three tiers, and bordering on the northerly line of Otisfield, containing about seventeen hundred acres more or less, making in the whole a trifle over twenty-four thousand acres; but at that time it was rather a custom to make quite liberal measure in eastern lands, therefore we may safely calculate the quantity to be, at least, twenty-five thousand acres, or more. The Waterford three tiers, and the "Rust Gore," last described, lying south of the three tiers, from the westerly side of the town, making the whole length eight miles and one hundred and thirty-eight rods. The Lee Grant lies in the northeast corner of the town, the Cummings Gore between the Lee Grant and the northerly part of the Waterford three tiers, and that part called Rustfield lies south of the Lee Grant and the Cummings Gore, being the southerly part of what is now called the town of Norway.

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1786.—This year five individuals, viz: Joseph Stevens, Jonas Stevens, Jeremiah Hobbs, Amos Hobbs, and George Lessley, from the town of Gray, came into the place, and felled trees on the tract called Rustfield, excepting Jeremiah Hobbs, who commenced on the lot easterly of where the Congregational meeting-house now stands, and then supposed to be within the limits of what was afterwards called Rustfield.

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1801—This year, Phineas Whitney, on the Waterford three tiers, had the misfortune to lose his house by fire. It was a log house,

to be sure; but it was all he had. It was quite a distressing circumstance to him and his family, who were in rather poor circumstances before the loss. Mr. Whitney was a soldier through all the revolutionary war. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and I have often heard him tell the story of that memorable contest. He said that just as he had put his last charge into his gun, the British forces had about reached their rude breastwork; a British officer mounted the embankment, and cried out to his soldiers to "rush on, as the fort was their own;" Whitney then took deliberate aim at him, and, to use his own language, "let him have it," and he fell into the entrenchment. He then clubbed his musket, and cleared his way the best he could, and finally made good his retreat.

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Jacob Frost, who moved from Tewksbury, Mass., into Norway, in 1800, was also in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was severely wounded in the hip by a musket ball, and taken prisoner. Afterwards he was carried to Halifax, where he was immured in a filthy prison, and his wound poorly attended to—the ball never being extracted; he remained there several months, and suffered almost everything but death. While yet very lame, he, with three fellow-prisoners, planned a way to escape, by removing a stone, and digging out under the wall of their prison.

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1802—I find a Dr. Heath on the valuation this year, but he was not the first doctor in the place. Dr. Shannon was the first, who stayed but a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. Barrett, who soon gave place to Dr. Heath. About 1803, he was succeeded by Dr. Swett, who left in 1805; and in the fall of that year Dr. Moses Ayer came into the town, and continued to practice till about 1824, and was generally esteemed as a very good physician. He then removed to Saugerville, but in the latter part of his life was subject to insanity, and died in the insane hospital a few years since.

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In the fall of 1802, we had the first regimental muster, probably, that took place in the County of Oxford—at all events, the first in this regiment. The place of parade was on the spot which I shall now call the burnt district, about where Anthony Bennett's buildings stood and just west of the little bowling-alley. The land was then new, and not much cleared, but had had the trees and bushes cut down and burnt over a short time before. This muster was a great day among the other days of that time. The citizens of the

place turned out voluntarily, and cleared off the logs and wood remaining on the ground; they pulled and knocked up the small stumps, and leveled the inequalities of the ground as well as they could for this important occasion. Martial music at that day, in this place, was an enlivening affair, as we had but little of it; and in order to be well prepared for the occasion, John Bennett, a younger brother of Anthony and Nathaniel Bennett, then quite a young man, went down to New Gloucester and obtained a pewter fife, and on the evening before the muster, delighted the boys and girls, and even older ones, by playing a few tunes as a kind of prelude to the much-longed for, coming day.

The officers of the regiment were as follows: Levi Hubbard, of Paris, Colonel; Mark Andrews, of Buckfield, William Livermore, of Livermore, Majors; William C. Whitney, of Hebron, Adjutant. The Companies were from Buckfield, Rumford, Francis Keyes, Captain; Hebron, Paris, Otisfield, Mores, Captain; Norway, Jonathan Cummings, Captain. Six companies in all; a pretty formidable military force, and armed with muskets of every color, length, and caliber; some with bayonets, and more without; but the greater part would burn powder, which some of them had learned the smell of at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown, and other places, during our revolutionary struggle. The officers of the several companies; at least the captains, were armed with a sword and a spontoon; and the uniform was a tri-cornered cocked-hat, deep blue coat, faced with bright red broadcloth, the facing turned out about four inches on each side of the front, buff or yellow vest and pants for the company officers; and they looked grand. I tell you—especially those who bore a shining epaulette on one or both shoulders.

On the opposite side of the street, about where the post-office and Beal's block now stand, Ensign Reed had a lot of boards piled along by the side of the fence; and these served nicely for the "shanty fixings," where some of the good dames sold cakes, pies, maple sugar, (candy was hardly born then) and other little refreshments; while men and boys sold a little liquor, such as good old "white face and molasses," known then by the sober cognomen of Black strap, with a little old Holland and Cogniac for the use of the officers and other gentlemen of distinction—but all good enough. No fault was found either with the cakes, liquor, soldiers, or officers—in fact, everything seemed propitious, excepting that in the afternoon the wind blew rather strong, and the dirt and dust becoming pretty thoroughly stirred up by the horses' hoofs, and being rather

dark colored from recent burning, the buff and white pants looked tremendously—for many of them appeared as if they were putting on mourning for the wash-tub.

The regiment performed many maneuvers and evolutions laid down by old "Steuben," and other military tacticians. Both soldiers and officers received the hearty applause and approbation of all the lookers-on, and that was "glory enough for one day." The place felt proud of the parade, the soldiers felt proud of their officers, and the officers felt proud of their soldiers, but much more so of themselves. In short, it was a day of high exultation with all, as it seemed to revive up, and rekindle the patriotic feelings which had pervaded the bosoms of many old soldiers through the long war that had achieved our National Independence.

The concourse of people was immensely large, and fortunately no accident occurred to mar the enjoyments and festivities of the day. The regiment, although afterwards curtailed of a part of its territory, continued to increase in numbers and "military graces," until it embraced within its limits ten companies of infantry, one of artillery, one of riflemen, one of cavalry, and two of light infantry. But those days of military parade and glory have passed away, and are now numbered among the things that are not; and probably a like fate awaits many of the things of the present day.

(To be continued.)

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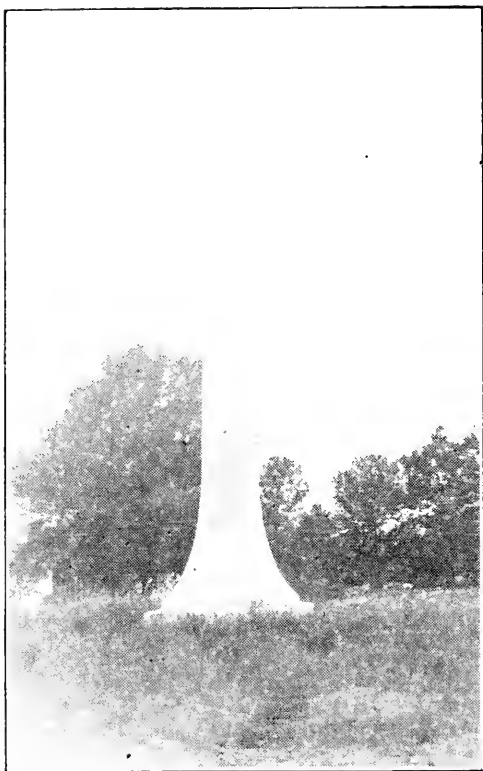
## COLONEL ARTHUR NOBLE

Colonel Arthur Noble was one of the heroic men of Maine, who was an officer under Sir William Pepperell, at Louisburg, and served with distinction in the French and Indian wars of the eighteenth century.

He was a brother of James Noble, who was one of the proprietors of a tract of land which included what is now the town of Nobleborough, and about which there was much controversy during the first part of that century.

Just when or where he was born has never been made entirely clear by historians. In a sketch of his life by William Goold, in 1877, (Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. vol. 8, p. 114) appears the following:

The descendants of Col. Noble have a tradition that he was born at Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, and Province of Ulster, Ireland, and that the family emigrated to that place from Scotland. Arthur Noble is supposed to have come to America in about 1720, with his brothers Francis and James.



The Colonel Arthur Noble Monument, Nobleborough, Me.

He was commissioned by Gov. Shirley as Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel Samuel Waldo, in the Louisburg expedition, and also held a commission as captain of one of the companies of the same regiment which was the second Massachusetts.

At one time he was a trader at Arrowsic Island, and a farmer and large land owner at Pleasant Cove. He owned a tannery and was a successful business man.

After the capture of Louisburg, the French took more vigorous means to defend Canada. Governor Shirley induced the Duke of Newcastle to authorize him to equip an expedition to Nova Scotia to aid Lieutenant Gov. Mascarene who was commandant at Annapolis, in holding that province against French invasion. About 1,000 New England troops were raised and Noble was appointed commander.

He was killed in his first engagement with the French and Indians at Minas, in February 1747.

## Gorham, Maine

IN THE DAYS OF GORHAM'S FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER

By LUCINA H. LOMBARD (Descendant in 5th generation from Sarah Phinney)

*"We ought to have schools", said Elizabeth McLellan, one day; 'our children will be savages'."*

"Good Old Times,"<sup>1</sup> (the direct result of the stories told Elijah Kellogg when a boy by his step-grandmother Martha McLellan Warren at the old homestead—burned several years ago—on Flag Meadow Road near Little River) tells us how the McLellan boys and girls played with the Indian children and learned to imitate their ways. The boys "talked Indian, strutted about with knives and tomahawks" playing Indian and finally painted themselves Indian-fashion to go on the war-path. It was no wonder that Mrs. McLellan wanted some other playmates for them.

This was in the spring of 1744. The home of the McLellans was seen "as you descend the Academy Hill, which was then covered with a heavy growth of rock-maple and yellow birch." It was a log-house on the western side of the road, close to where the brick house now stands, but nearer the Fort Hill Road and Tommy's Brook. A fallen pine served for a bridge across the brook which owing to the dense forest was a much larger stream than now, with many trout.

Later on, toward the last of May, Elizabeth again broached the subject to Hugh, her husband saying: "Here is Bryant with a family and Reed and Wason, and others are coming: I don't see what there is to hinder our having a school for all the children in the neighborhood. We might take one of the front rooms and put in some benches, and fix it for a school-room, in the summer at any rate; and if you build your brick chimney, we might then make fire-places in the other rooms as well as in the kitchen, and so we could use it in the winter. What a great thing it would be for the children! For it is but little time that you or I get to 'instruct them.' 'But where shall we get a school-master?' inquired Hugh.

"Why, there is Sarah Phinney, she has good learning.

"You can all club together and hire her."

<sup>(1)</sup> Good Old Times, by Reverend Elijah Kellogg. (1877) Regarded as an accurate record of the early days of Gorham, Maine.

"Whether I build the chimney or not," said Hugh, "I will put a stone fireplace in there just like this in the kitchen, and I will go and see if the rest will join me; and if not, we will hire her ourselves. It is just as much our duty to give our children learning as it is to give them bread. I think the neighbors will like it in the summer; but how could the children get here in winter?" You will remember that your history tells that King Street (as it was then known) was full of stumps, and cradle-knolls and bushes. Along this road (now the Fort Hill Road) lived the white settlers; for then, what is now Gorham Corner was a forest. So Elizabeth replied, "The older ones could come on snowshoes, and haul the younger ones on a sled. They might be obliged to lose a good many days, but it would be a great deal better than nothing."

Hugh found his neighbors of the same mind, and he accordingly put in some benches, and secured the teacher; and the next week—the first week in June—school was under way.

Elizabeth went out and worked in the field haying that her oldest son, William, might not lose overmuch of his school; for in hoeing he had had to help his father, and was only able to go three days in a week.

What would the scholars of today think of the hours their predecessors passed in the school room? The sessions were from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M., from March to October, and from 8 till 4 during the rest of the year, the noon outing being from 11 to 1, and vacations were almost an unknown quantity. Fast and Thanksgiving days were about the only day outings they had, as that primeval period antedated by some years such holiday bestowers as George Washington, Bunker Hill and Fourth of July. We had not then begun to make the history which makes holidays.

Out of school they still enjoyed their frolics with the Indian children at the encampment on the northern side of the brook. There were four Indian wigwams there covered with bass (linden) bark and the children had built a dam of willows across the brook and in the pond thus formed had made three beaver lodges, imitating them perfectly, being helped by the older Indians who were kind to the white children; treating them like their own, in times of peace.

But fearful rumors were now abroad; it was said that war was inevitable between the mother country and France; it was certain that the Indians would be stirred up by France, and let loose upon the frontier settlements; and Maine was all frontier,—Gorham (Narragansett No. 7) lying directly in the Indian trail. In the latter part of May this state of suspense was turned into fearful



certainty. An Indian runner in the service of the government brought word to Capt. Phinney that England had declared war against France. All was now activity along the sea-coast, arming forts and building garrisons, and preparing for an attack from the French by water. But the danger of the settlers in Gorham as in other inland towns was from the Indians. It was 19 years since the last Indian War but there were many whose parents, children, and friends had then fallen beneath the tomahawks. Many of the settlers had themselves fought and their recollections were still full of its horrors. But the excitement was some what allayed by the news that government had made a treaty with all the Indians this side of the Penobscot River, and with the Penobscots, to take part on neither side. The Indians acknowledged this, and appeared as friendly as ever. Soothed by this report, the inhabitants, loath to leave their fields and lose their crops in order to build a garrison, continued at their labors as usual, in spite of the efforts of Capt. Phinney, who put no trust in Indians nor Indian treaties.

But Mr. McLellan made up his mind to run no risk by waiting but to put his own house in a state of defense. Taking off the bark roof, he made a protection all round with some heavy timber and loopholed it. He put on a new roof and planked and shingled it. Then he dug a small cellar under the floor. He stopped up the windows to the size of loopholes. A large trough which he made was put in the house and filled with water. Then he bought an extra gun, lead, powder and flint, and, thought truly that his house was about as good as a garrison! This was in the fall. Passed down in our family is a tradition that during this work the school was of necessity suspended.

It is interesting to stroll along this road and try to picture the scene of those early times. Did tall eglantine grow by the alders in the shade by the brook and low wild roses border the hill then as now? As the way dipped with arrow straightness thru the vine-tangled gloom where clustered chumps of elder-bloom it reminded those of the settlers who had been born in the country-side of the Home Land of the dewy fragrance of twilight hedgerows. Now perchance the path, trailed out where virgin's bower overran the weedy angle of a stake-and-rider fence. Small wonder that the children loitered where berry bushes grew or lagged to pick fragrant peppermint or pull and dig up roots of pungent sweet flag that their mothers after boiling and slicing it might candy in maple syrup. The wild yellow cherries (still common in our great grandmother's time, but only one bush of which I have ever seen) lived and the

witch-c'm moved a spell as in those loved Scottish Highlands for which some of their parents' hearts yearned. But, finally, up the hill unswervingly the way led to duty.

And Sarah Phinney, the teacher. Her home was at the junction of King and Queen Streets, near the old Indian trail—just beyond where Mr. Edward Roberts' house now stands. Again family lore must describe her for us: "Some what above middle size, with dark brown hair satin-smooth and large brown eyes that flashed when she was cross!" was the description of her mother given by great, great grandmother Hancock who my great uncle Colby Bean of West Buxton can remember.

And what did she teach? "Well, that's telling," is the good humored reply.

Like Dickens' Mr. Gradgrind—though not so sordidly nor so disagreeably we may be sure it was nothing but facts!

In the colony of Massachusetts, up to 1754, or for rather more than a hundred years the free schools were for boys only, but there must have been some progressive woman's rights women in the Province of Maine before that year, though girl stock was not quoted as quite so high a figure then as now.

Their course of instruction included sewing, embroidery, working samplers (no house being considered furnished, in those days, without at least one hanging on the wall of the "fore-room,") reading, writing, spelling and ciphering.

The wee ones learned their letters standing at the teachers knee while she pointed them out with a long thorn.

The Bible was the favorite reading book—indeed there was little else and was used as a speller also.

Of a late Saturday afternoon—for school "kept" 6 days in the week then—they would go down by the brook with their samplers and sitting by the line of flowers that grew on the banks she would say "Now make your hems with care," or "Take dainty stitches—this way," as she poised the long, slim needle between her deft thumb and fingers.

She told them stories of "Merrie England." And how Elizabeth one of England's good queens had liked to do needlework, her white fingers darting in and out as she wrought wondrous pictures of famous battles or of brave knights and fair dames on the lengths of tapestry. For was not England Mother England still, though 2,000 miles of ocean rolled between?

At the time our story began there had been 6 months of preaching by itinerant ministers in the log church on the hill beyond Capt. Phinney's and just below the fort.

Behind this peaceful frontier life there was always the alertness for news. But the spring passed quietly, the Indians coming as usual to camp at the brook.

There was open war between the government and the eastern Indians, and it was said that the Penobscots had been seen with their war parties. This was in July.

The Saco River tribe was then but a broken down remnant so that they helped instead of bothered the whites. In August the government (finding the Penobscots were not only determined not to aid in subduing the other Indians, but were also, if they could not remain neutral,—disposed rather to join with them) declared war against them and offered a bounty equal to a hundred dollars in silver for each Indian scalp.<sup>2</sup> But before the Gorham settlers had heard of this the Indians had left town and also gone from Sebago Lake as was told by a company of government rangers who guided by three Saco Indians were scouring the woods. One of these rangers was James Emery the famous hunter.

The leader was Capt. Bean. The settlers at once began work on the garrison so as to have it ready to put their crops in when harvested. Gorham at this time had no road to any other place except Portland. The garrison stood on the west side of the road near the old burying ground on the top of Fort Hill, the highest land in town.

Col. Gorham's saw mill on Little River had been built in 1741.

In September, half of the settlers going to Portland, only 9 families were left to face the merciless foe. Cattle had been stolen or killed in the meantime, and the people knew that attack could not be far off. The garrison was now finished; but the government provided only 20 soldiers (rangers) to scout from Capt. Bean's Block house at Unicon Falls, 3 miles below Salmon Falls—on Saco to Yarmouth.

In the spring of 1746, Capt. Phinney begged the people to go into garrison. All but four families complied.

In the fort, Sarah taught in the less troublous times as best she could. But preservation needs must be foremost in the minds of all. Religious services were held in the south-east flanker of the fort.

At the time of the Indian massacre, Capt. Bean and his rangers who happened to be in Portland at the time heard the report of the cannon from the fort and hastened to the rescue. At the banks of Little River, the trail was lost, and as it was not found till noon of

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(<sup>2</sup>) See page 47.

the next day the Indians with their captives had too much the start to be overtaken on their way to Canada.

Soon after this 11 soldiers and a corporal were assigned to the command of Capt. Phinney. Two months after the attack which took place April 18, 1746, Mrs. McLeilan killed the Indian chief Worambus and his braves carried him by the old trail to Sebago Lake where he was buried under a white birch still standing on the south shore at Sango Lach in Naples; as told by Whittier.

After the Indian battle, about this time, things slowed down a little for the white men, but it was not till Sept. 26th, 1759 that news of the capture of Quebec was received and 14 years of endless worry and some blood shed was over.

The road from Gorham to Buxton (Flaggy Meadow Road) was then only a bridle path by spotted trees. Over this road Samuel Leavitt came a-courting. His sweet-heart was the Gorham school marm, Sarah Phinney. His suit prospered, for we are told that she married him and went to live in Buxton."

Sarah Phinney was a great, great grand-daughter of Lieut. Joseph Rogers who came over when a boy with his father in the "May-flower."

"For we'll she keeps her ancient stock,  
The stubborn strength of Plymouth Rock."

Now as then, "near the school, the church doth stand."

*To the Hon. Jonathan Boycman, Esq., Judge of Probate of Wills, &c., for the County of Lincoln, &c.:*

Sir—We the Subscribers being the major part of the Selectmen of Pownalboro hereby Certify your Honor that Charles Callahan late of said Pownalborough Gent. has absented himself for more than three Months from his habitation & has left Estate Real and personal to the value of more than Twenty pounds within said Town and from the best Intelligence we can obtain we verily believe the said Charles Callahan went voluntarily to our Enemies and is still absent from his usual place of abode & without this State with our Enemies—Given under our hands this 26 day of October A D 1777.

EDMUND BRIDGE,  
ASA SMITH,

*Selectmen of Pownalboro.*

A True Copy att. ROL. CUSHING, *Reg.*

From Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss. Vol. XV, page 269).

# An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

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

(Continued from Vol. 6, page 157.)

| List. | NAME.                       | Service.                      | Rank               | Age. | County.    | Remarks.               |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------|------------|------------------------|
| '35e  | Eames, Ebenezer...          | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 80   | Oxford     | (20) d. Aug. 19, 1833. |
| '35d  | Eames, James.....           | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 71   | Oxford     | Res. Newry.            |
| '35d  | Eames, Samuel.....          | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 72   | Kennebec   |                        |
| '35d  | Eastman, Daniel.....        | Mass. mil.....                | Private.....       | 78   | York       |                        |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 83   | York       | Res. Cornish.          |
| '35d  | Eastman, Daniel.....        | Mass. state.....              | Private.....       | 68   | Oxford     |                        |
| '35c  | Eastman, Jacob.....         | N. H. line.....               | Musician.....      | 72   | York       | (20).                  |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 77   | York       | Res. Parsonsfield      |
| '35d  | Eastman, James.....         | N. H. line.....               | Private.....       | 81   | Oxford     | d. Nov. 13, 1833.      |
| '35c  | Eastman, John.....          | N. H. line.....               | Private.....       | 65   | Oxford     | (20) d. Sept. 6, 1827. |
| '35e  | Eastman, Zachariah.....     | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 78   | Cumberland | (20).                  |
| '40   | Eastman, Zechariah.....     |                               |                    | 95   | Cumberland | Res. Scarborough.      |
| '40   | <i>Easmon, Sarah</i> .....  |                               |                    | 78   | Oxford     | Res. Fryeburg.         |
| '35d  | Eaton, Benjamin.....        | Mass. mil.....                | Private.....       | 73   | Somerset   |                        |
| '35d  | Eaton, Ebenezer.....        | Mass. line and<br>N. H. line. | Private.....       | 68   | Kennebec   | (20).                  |
| '35d  | Eaton, Eliab.....           | Mass. line.....               | Corp. and<br>Serg. | 70   | Somerset   | (20).                  |
| '40   | Eaton, Eliab.....           |                               |                    | 77   | Franklin   | Res. Strong.           |
| '35c  | Eaton, Eliab.....           | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 70   | Somerset   |                        |
| '35e  | Eaton, Samuel.....          | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 75   | Cumberland | (20) d. Aug. 4, 1830.  |
| '35d  | Eaton, William.....         | Mass. line.....               | Sergeant.....      | 78   | York       | (20, 31b).             |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 85   | York       | Res. Wells.            |
| '20   | Eaton, William.....         | Mass.....                     | Private.....       | —    |            |                        |
| '40   | <i>Eddy, Celia</i> .....    |                               |                    | 78   | Penobscot  | Res. Eddington.        |
| '35d  | Edes, Thomas.....           | Mass. mil.....                | Private.....       | 70   | Cumberland |                        |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 78   | Cumberland | Res. Otisfield.        |
| '35 l | Edgecomb, James.....        | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 77   | Cumberland | (20, Edgecomb).        |
| '35d  | Ederly, Richard.....        | N. H. mil.....                | Private.....       | 85   | York       | (31a.)                 |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 79   | York       | Res. Limington.        |
| '35c  | Edminster, Noah.....        | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 73   | Penobscot  | (20, Noah).            |
| '35d  | Edmonds, Asa.....           | Mass. line.....               | Pvt. & Serg        | 77   | Waldo      |                        |
| '40   | <i>Edmans, Eunice</i> ..... |                               |                    | 83   | Waldo      | Res. Belfast.          |
| '35c  | Edwards, Joshua.....        | Mass. line.....               | Sergeant.....      | 83   | Kennebec   | (20).                  |
| '35c  | Edwards, Nathaniel.....     | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 79   | York       | (20).                  |
| '35d  | Edwards, Samuel.....        | Mass. state.....              | Artificer.....     | 82   | York       |                        |
| '35c  | Edwards, Stephen.....       | Mass. line.....               | Sergeant.....      | 70   | York       | (20) d. Feb. 12, 1825. |
| '35d  | Elden, Gileon.....          | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | —    | York       |                        |
| '35d  | Elden, Gileon.....          | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 73   | York       | (20).                  |
| '35d  | Elder, Joshua.....          | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 70   | Kennebec   |                        |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 76   | Penobscot  | Res. Dexter.           |
| '35c  | Eldridge, Daniel.....       | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 73   | York       | (20) d. June 10, 1832. |
| '35d  | Elliot, Jacob.....          | Mass. mil.....                | Private.....       | 70   | Cumberland |                        |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 77   | Cumberland | Res. Falmouth.         |
| '35d  | Elliot, Jedediah.....       | Mass. line.....               | Private.....       | 73   | Cumberland | (20, 31b).             |
| '40   |                             |                               |                    | 79   | Cumberland | Res. Windham.          |

| List. | NAME.                            | Service.       | Rank.               | Age. | County.    | Remarks.                                                     |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 35e   | Ellis, Atkins...                 | Mass. line.    | Private...          | 83   | Somerset   | (20) d. Oct. 18, 1833                                        |
| 35e   | Ellis, Edward                    | N. H. line.    | Private...          | 75   | Kennebec   |                                                              |
| 40    | Ellis, Robert                    | Mass.          | Private...          |      |            |                                                              |
| 35e   | Ellis, Robert                    | N. H. line     | Private...          | 69   | Kennebec   |                                                              |
| 40    |                                  |                |                     | 74   | Kennebec   | Res. Sidney.                                                 |
| 35e   | Ellis, Samuel...                 | Mass. line     | Non-com officer.    | 80   | Washington | (20).                                                        |
| 40    | Elwell, Jeremiah                 |                |                     | 50   | Cumberland | Res. Poland.                                                 |
| 35d   | Emerson, Samuel                  | N. H. state    | Fifer & Fife major  | 79   | York       |                                                              |
| 40    | Emerson, Samuel                  |                |                     | 76   | York       | Res. Kennebunk.                                              |
| 40    | <i>Emery, Abigail</i>            |                |                     | 80   | Somerset   | Res. Fairfield.                                              |
| 35e   | Emery, Daniel                    | Mass. line     | Private...          | 75   | Kennebec   | d. Nov. 18, 1830.                                            |
| 35e   | Emery, Daniel                    | Mass. line     | Private...          | 76   | York       |                                                              |
| 40    | Emery, Daniel                    | N. H.          | Private...          |      |            |                                                              |
| 40    | Emery, David                     | Mass.          | Private...          |      |            |                                                              |
| 35d   | Emery, Isaac                     | Mass. mil.     | Private...          | 77   | York       |                                                              |
| 35e   | Emery, Jacob...                  | Mass. line     | Private...          | 77   | York       | (20).                                                        |
| 35d   | Emery, James...                  | Mass. line.    | Private...          | 78   | York       | d. Sept. 12, 1832.                                           |
| 35d   | Emery, James...                  | Mass. mil.     | Private...          | 70   | York       |                                                              |
| 35d   | Emery, Job...                    | Mass. line     | Private...          | 87   | York       | (20, '31b),<br>d. July 27, 1832.                             |
| 35e   | Emery, John...                   | Mass. line     | Private...          | 80   | Somerset   | (20).                                                        |
| 40    |                                  |                |                     | 87   | Somerset   | Res. Bloomfield.                                             |
| 40    | Emery, Joseph                    |                |                     | 63   | Waldo      | Res. Montville.                                              |
| 35e   | Emery, Joshua                    | Mass. line     | Private...          | 71   | Cumberland | d. April 6, 1827.                                            |
| 35e   | Emery, Nathaniel                 | Mass. line     | Private...          | 77   | Somerset   | (20) d. May 6, 1824                                          |
| 35e   | Emery, Ralph                     | Mass. line     | Private...          | 70   | York       | (20) d. in 1830.                                             |
| 35d   | Emery, Samuel                    | Mass. line     | Sergeant...         | 79   | Somerset   | (20).                                                        |
| 35d   | Emmons, Pendleton                | Mass. mil.     | Private...          | 89   | York       |                                                              |
| 35d   | Erskine, David                   | Mass. mil.     | Private...          | 75   | Lincoln    |                                                              |
| 35d   | Esty, Edward                     | Mass. mil.     | Pvt. & Serg.        | 80   | Kennebec   |                                                              |
| 35e   | Eustice, Jacob                   | Mass. line     | Private             | 71   | Hancock    |                                                              |
| 35d   | Evans, Benjamin                  | Mass. mil.     | Pvt of art.         | 84   | York       |                                                              |
| 40    | Evans, James P.                  |                |                     | 68   | Kennebec   | Res. Gardiner                                                |
| 35d   | Evans, James Pratt               | Mass. state.   | Private             | 79   | Penobscot  | d. March 14, 1833.                                           |
| 35d   | Evans, John                      | Mass. mil.     | Private             | 82   | Somerset   |                                                              |
| 35e   | Evans, Joseph                    | Mass. line.    | Private             | 86   | Kennebec   | (20) d. April 15, 1826                                       |
| 35e   | Evans, Nathaniel                 | Mass. line     | Private...          | 72   | Hancock    | (20) d. June 14, 1819                                        |
| 35d   | Evans, William                   | Mass. mil.     | Private...          | 69   | Oxford     |                                                              |
| 40    | Eveans, William                  |                |                     | 75   | Oxford     | Res. Fryeburg.                                               |
| 35d   | Eveleth, Isaac                   | Mass. mil.     | Private             | 73   | Cumberland |                                                              |
| 35d   | Eveleth, James<br><i>(widow)</i> | Mass. line     | Pvt & Corp. of cav. | 82   | Kennebec   | d. Jan. 22, 1834.                                            |
| 35e   | Everett, Josiah                  | Mass. line     | Private             | 74   | Somerset   | (20).                                                        |
| 40    |                                  |                |                     | 80   | Somerset   | Res. New Port'd.                                             |
| 35e   | Everton, Zephaniah               | Mass. line     | Private...          | 70   | Lincoln    | (20).                                                        |
| 35e   | Ewer, Jonathan                   | Mass. line     | Private...          | 75   | Kennebec   | (20) d. Jan. 29, 1829                                        |
| 35e   | Fairbank, John                   | Mass. line     | Private...          | 80   | Lincoln    | Transf from Middlesex County, Mass., 1826, d. July 10, 1830. |
| 35d   | Fairbank, Nathaniel              | Mass. line     | Private...          | 80   | Kennebec   |                                                              |
| 35d   | Fairbanks, Elijah                | Mass. mil.     | Private...          | 78   | Kennebec   |                                                              |
| 40    | <i>Fairbank, s. Lydia</i>        |                |                     | 74   | Kennebec   | Res. Wayne.                                                  |
| 35e   | Fairfield, John                  | Mass. line     | Private...          | 77   | York       | (20).                                                        |
| 35e   | Fairfield, William               | Mass. line     | Private...          | 66   | York       | (20).                                                        |
| 35e   | Fall, George                     | N. H. line.    | Sergeant            | 66   | York       | (20, '31b).                                                  |
| 35e   |                                  | 2d N. H. regt. | Sergeant            | —    | York       | (29 as Falls).                                               |
| 40    | Farin, John                      |                |                     | 80   | Lincoln    | Res. Bath. Same as Farin?                                    |
| 40    | Farrington, John                 |                |                     | 83   | Penobscot  | Res Brewer. Same as Farrington.                              |
| 40    | <i>Farnham, Dorcas</i>           |                |                     | 85   | Lincoln    | Res Boothbay.                                                |
| 35e   | Farnham, Jonathan                | Mass. line     | Private...          | 81   | York       | (20).                                                        |
| 35e   | Farnham, Jonathan                | Mass. line     | Private...          | 68   | York       | d. May 29, 1823.                                             |
| 35e   | Farnham, Nathaniel               | Mass. line     | Private...          | 77   | Oxford     | (20, N. H. line).                                            |
| 40    | Farnham, Nathaniel               |                |                     | 83   | Somerset   | Res. Mercer.                                                 |
| 40    | Farnham, Ralph                   |                |                     | 84   | York       | Res. Acton. Same as Farnham?                                 |
| 40    | <i>Farnsworth, Abigail</i>       |                |                     | 90   | Lincoln    | Res. Waldoboro.                                              |
| 35d   | Farnsworth, Robert               | Mass. navy     | Pvt & Seaman.       | 70   | Lincoln    |                                                              |
| 35d   | Farnsworth, William              | N. H. line.    | Private & Lieut.    | 81   | Lincoln    |                                                              |

| List. | NAME.               | Service.     | Rank.             | Age.  | County.    | Remarks.                             |
|-------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| '20   | Farnum, Jonathan    | Mass.        | Private           | —     | —          | Same as Farnham?                     |
| '35d  | Farnum, Simeon      | Mass. line   | Private           | 78    | Penobscot  | Res. Newburg.                        |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 85    | Penobscot  |                                      |
| '35d  | Farrand, William    | Mass. mil.   | Private & Drum.   | 72    | Somerset   |                                      |
| '20   | Farrin, John        | Mass.        | Private           | —     | —          | Same as Farin?                       |
| '35c  | Farrington, Abner   | Mass. line   | Private           | 82    | Lincoln    |                                      |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 88    | Lincoln    | Res. Warren.                         |
| '35d  | Farrington, Ithamar | Mass. line   | Pvt. & Serg.      | 78    | Oxford     |                                      |
| '40   | Farrington, Ithamas |              |                   | 84    | Oxford     | Res. Livermore.                      |
| '35d  | Farrington, John    | Mass. mil.   | Private           | 76    | Penobscot  | Same as Farrington, J?               |
| '35d  | Farrington, William | Mass. line   | Serg. maj. & Adj. | 72    | Cumberland | d. Aug. 11, 1832.                    |
| '35d  | Farris, William     | Mass. line   | Private           | 78    | Kennebec   |                                      |
| '40   | Farris, William     |              |                   | 81    | Kennebec   | Res. China.                          |
| '35d  | Farrow, John        | Mass. line   | Private           | 77    | Lincoln    | (20, '31b).                          |
| '35d  | Fassett, Richard    | Mass. mil.   | Private & Drum.   | 85    | Somerset   |                                      |
| '35c  | Faxon, John         | Mass. line   | Private           | 53    | Washington | (20).                                |
| '35d  | Fay, Silas          | Mass. line   | Pvt. & Corp.      | 84    | Waldo      |                                      |
| '35c  | Felker, Joseph      | N. H. line   | Private           | 74    | Somerset   | (20).                                |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 80    | Somerset   | Res. Embden.                         |
| '35c  | Fenderson, John     | Mass. line   | Private           | 78    | York       | (20).                                |
| '35d  | Fenderson, Pelatiah | Mass. line   | Private           | 75    | Cumberland | (20, '31b).                          |
| '40   | Fennin, Richard     |              |                   | 79    | Kennebec   | Res. Litchfield, Same as Ferrin      |
| '35d  | Fernald, Dennis     | Mass. mil.   | Private           | 76    | York       | (20, '31b).                          |
| '40   | Fernald, Elizabeth  |              |                   | 79    | York       | Res. Elliott.                        |
| '35d  | Fernald, Hercules   | Mass. line   | Private           | 84    | York       |                                      |
| '35c  | Fernald, Nicholas   | See Furnald. |                   |       |            | (20) d. Jan. 1828.                   |
| '35c  | Fernald, Tobias     | Mass. line   | Private           | 71    | York       | (20).                                |
| '35c  | Ferren, Jonathan    | Mass. line   | Private           | 65    | York       | (20).                                |
| '35c  | Ferrin, John        | Mass. line   | Private           | 78    | Lincoln    |                                      |
| '35c  | Ferrin, Richard     | Mass. line   | Private           | 73    | Lincoln    | (20). Same as Fennin.                |
| '35d  | Fessenden, Ebenezer | Mass. mil.   | Private           | 77    | Oxford     | (31a).                               |
| '40   | Fickett, Lura       |              |                   | 88    | Cumberland | Res. Cape Elizabeth.                 |
| '35c  | Fickett, Nathaniel  | Mass. line   | Private           | 74    | Cumberland | (20) d. May 23, 1832.                |
| '35c  | Fickett, Vinson     | Mass. line   | Private           | 77    | Cumberland | (20).                                |
| '40   | Fickett, Zebulon    |              |                   | 81    | Washington | Res. Harrington                      |
| '40   | Fidd, Rachel        |              |                   | 88    | Oxford     | Res. Greenwood.                      |
| '40   | Fidd, T. J.         |              |                   | 81    | Oxford     | Res. Paris                           |
| '35d  | Fields, Thomas      | Mass. state  | Guns' mate        | 84    | Kennebec   |                                      |
| '40   | Fields, Thomas      |              |                   | 90    | Franklin   | Res. New Sharon.                     |
| '35c  | Fitch, John         | Cont. navy   | Serg. of mar.     | 81    | York       | Trust for Stratford Co., N. H. 1826. |
| '35c  | Fifield, John       | Crane's art. | Matross.          | —     | Oxford     | (20) Mass. line, 29).                |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 78    | Oxford     | Res. Fryeburg.                       |
| '35c  | Fifield, John       | Mass. line   | Private           | 58    | Oxford     |                                      |
| '35d  | Files, Ebenezer     | Mass. line   | Private           | 76    | Cumberland | (20 & '31b as File)                  |
| '40   | Files, Estner       |              |                   | 70    |            |                                      |
| '35d  | Files, Samuel       | Mass. line   | Private           | to 80 | Cumberland | Res. Gorham.                         |
| '35d  | Files, William      | Mass. mil.   | Private           | 74    | Cumberland | (20 & '31b as File)                  |
| '35d  | Fillebrown, James   | Mass. mil.   | Pvt. & Corp.      | 73    | Cumberland |                                      |
| '35d  | Fillebrown, Thomas  | Mass. state  | Matross.          | 77    | Kennebec   |                                      |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 71    | Kennebec   |                                      |
| '35c  | Fish, David         | Mass. line   | Private           | 76    | Kennebec   | Res. Winthrop.                       |
| '35d  | Fish, Jacob         | Mass. mil.   | Private           | 75    | Kennebec   | d. Jan. 28, 1823. Same as Fisk?      |
| '35c  | Fish, Simeon        | N. H. line   | Private           | 83    | Oxford     |                                      |
| '40   | Fish, Simeon        |              |                   | 78    | Lincoln    |                                      |
| '35d  | Fisher, Ebenezer    | Mass. line   | Private           | 68    | Lincoln    | Res. Patricktown Plant.              |
| '35c  | Fisher, Elijah      | Mass. line   | Private           | 75    | Penobscot  | (20, '31b).                          |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 78    | Oxford     | (20).                                |
| '35d  | Fisher, Jacob       | Mass. line   | Private           | 82    | Oxford     | Res. Livermore.                      |
| '40   |                     |              |                   | 74    | York       | (20).                                |
| '35d  | Fisk, Abner         | Mass. mil.   | Pvt. & Serg.      | 78    | York       | Res. Kennebunk.                      |
| '20   | Fisk, David         | Mass.        | Private           | 78    | York       |                                      |
| '40   | Fitts, Abigail      |              |                   | —     | —          | Same as Fish?                        |
| '35d  | Fitts, Samuel       | Mass. mil.   | Private           | 89    | Kennebec   | Res. Litchfield.                     |
| '35d  |                     |              |                   | 72    | Cumberland |                                      |

| List | Name                       | Service     | Rank                 | Age | County     | Remarks                          |
|------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----|------------|----------------------------------|
| 35e  | Fitz, Abrahams             | R. I. line  | Private              | 67  | Kennebec   | (20)                             |
| 35e  | Fitzgerald, David          | Mass. line  | Private              | 60  | York       | (20, 31b)                        |
| 35e  | Fitzgerald, John           | Mass. line  | Private              | 83  | Lincoln    | (20, 31b)                        |
| 35e  | Flagg, Asa                 | N. H. line  | Private              | 66  | Penobscot  | d. Sept., 1822.                  |
| 35d  | Flagg, Isaac               | N. H. line  | Private              | 86  | Waldo      |                                  |
| 35e  | Flagg, Samuel A.           | Mass. line  | Drummer              | 70  | Lincoln    | (20)                             |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 78  | Lincoln    | Res. Nobleboro.                  |
| 35e  | Flanning, James            | Mass. line  | Sergeant             | 95  | Kennebec   | (20) d. Aug. 18, 1827            |
| 35e  | Flanders, John             | Mass. line  | Private              | 76  | Kennebec   | (20, 31b)                        |
| 35e  | Flanders, Philip           | N. H. line  | Private              | 77  | Waldo      | (20)                             |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 82  | Waldo      | Res. Freedom.                    |
| 40   | <i>Fletcher, Elizabeth</i> |             |                      | 68  | Oxford     | Res. Summer.                     |
| 35d  | Fletcher, Jeremiah         | Mass. line  | Corporal             | 78  | Kennebec   |                                  |
| 35d  | Fletcher, John             | Mass. line  | Private              | 72  | Oxford     | (20)                             |
| 40   | Flint, Levi                |             |                      | 86  | Kennebec   | Res. Clinton.                    |
| 35e  | Flint, Thomas              | Cont. navy  | Mariner              | 67  | Cumberland | (20) ship "Hancock", 31b)        |
| 35e  | Flood, Henry               | Mass. line  | Private              | 79  | York       | (20)                             |
| 35e  | Flood, James               | Mass. line  | Private              | 71  | Cumberland | (20) d. Sept. 22, 1825           |
| 35d  | Fly, William               | Mass. state | Private              | 83  | Lincoln    |                                  |
| 35e  | Fols, Jonah                | Mass. line  | Private              | 85  | Oxford     | (20, Fobes) d. 1826.             |
| 35e  | Fogg, Aaron                | Mass. line  | Private              | 60  | York       | (20) d. Feb. 5, 1832             |
| 35d  | Fogg, Caleb                | Mass. mil.  | Private              | 73  | Kennebec   |                                  |
| 35e  | Fogg, Charles              | Mass. line  | Private              | 71  | Oxford     | (20)                             |
| 35d  | Fogg, George               | Mass. line  | Private              | 72  | Lincoln    | (20, 31b)                        |
| 40   | Fogg, George               |             |                      | 73  | Kennebec   | Res. Wales                       |
| 40   | Fogg, Hannah               |             |                      | 60  | Cumberland | Res. Gorham.                     |
| 35d  | Fogg, Samuel               | Mass. mil.  | Private & Drum.      | 78  | Somerset   | to 70                            |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 83  | Somerset   | Res. Cornville.                  |
| 40   | Folton, John               | Mass.       | Private              | —   |            | Same as Folson.                  |
| 35d  | Folson, Moses              | N. H. state | Private              | 82  | York       |                                  |
| 35e  | Folson, John               | Mass. line  | Private              | 75  | Oxford     | Same as Folton, d. May 23, 1830. |
| 35e  | Forbes, William            | Mass. line  | Private              | 72  | Penobscot  | (20)                             |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 78  | Penobscot  | Res. Bangor.                     |
| 35d  | Ford, Caleb                | Mass. mil.  | Private              | 79  | York       |                                  |
| 35d  | Ford, Charles              | Mass. state | Private              | 77  | Oxford     |                                  |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 82  | Oxford     | Res. Summer.                     |
| 35d  | Ford, Joshua               | Mass. line  | Private              | 74  | Oxford     |                                  |
| 35e  | Ford, Miles                | Mass. line  | Private              | 68  | Kennebec   | (20) d. Aug. 15, 1830.           |
| 35d  | Ford, Nathaniel            | Mass. line  | Pvt. & Corp. & Serg. | 75  | Kennebec   |                                  |
| 40   | Foss, Elias                |             |                      | 74  | York       | Same as Fosse. <sup>7</sup>      |
| 35d  | Foss, Isaiah               | Mass. mil.  | Private & Drum.      | 79  | Somerset   | Res. Limington.                  |
| 35d  | Foss, James                | Mass. mil.  | Private              | 85  | Cumberland |                                  |
| 35d  | Foss, John                 | Mass. mil.  | Corporal             | 84  | York       |                                  |
| 35e  | Foss, Joseph               | Mass. line  | Private              | 74  | Oxford     |                                  |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 81  | Oxford     | Res. Dixfield or Peru.           |
| 40   | <i>Foss, Susannah</i>      |             |                      | 85  | York       | Res. Limington.                  |
| 35d  | Foss, Zachariah            | Mass. line  | Private              | 74  | Cumberland | (20, 31b)                        |
| 35d  | Fosse, Elias               | Mass. line  | Private              | 68  | York       | (20, 31b). Same as Foss.         |
| 35d  | Foster, Penap              | Mass. state | Private              | 74  | York       |                                  |
| 35e  | Foster, David              | R. I. line  | Private              | 82  | Kennebec   | (20) d. April 7, 1825.           |
| 35e  | Foster, Jonathan           | Mass. line  | Private              | 85  | Hancock    | (20)                             |
| 35e  | Foster, Parker             | Mass. line  | Sergeant             | 73  | York       | (20)                             |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 79  | York       | Res. Elliot.                     |
| 35e  | Foster, Samuel             | R. I. line  | Private              | 82  | Kennebec   | (20, Corp.) d. April 7, 1825.    |
| 35d  | Foster, Stephen            | Mass. mil.  | Private              | 78  | Kennebec   |                                  |
| 40   | Foster, Stephen            |             |                      | 74  | Kennebec   | Res. Leeds.                      |
| 35d  | Foster, William            | Mass. state | Sergeant             | 84  | Lincoln    |                                  |
| 35e  | Fowle, Phineas             | R. I. mil.  | Sergeant             | 77  | York       | (20) d. Sept. 12, 1819.          |
| 35d  | Fowler, John               | Mass. mil.  | Private              | 80  | Cumberland | d. Aug. 25, 1832.                |
| 35e  | Fowler, Matthew            | Mass. line  | Private              | 70  | Waldo      | (20)                             |
| 40   |                            |             |                      | 77  | Waldo      | Res. Unity.                      |



| List. | NAME.                | Service.              | Rank.          | Age. | County.    | Remarks.                                                             |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| '35d  | Fox, John            | Mass. mil.            | Private        | 73   | Oxford     |                                                                      |
| '35e  | Foy, James           | N. H. line            | Private        | 75   | York       | (20) d. Jan. 1, 1828                                                 |
| '35d  | Foy, John            | Mass. line            | Private        | 75   | Kennebec   |                                                                      |
| '35d  | Foy, Moses           | Mass. mil.            | Private        | 74   | York       |                                                                      |
| '40   | Foye, Moses          |                       |                | 79   | York       | Res. Berwick.                                                        |
| '35d  | Frank, James         | Mass. line            | Private        | 82   | Cumberland |                                                                      |
| '35e  | Frank, Thomas        | Mass. line            | Private        | 75   | Cumberland | (20) d. Oct. 11, 1831.                                               |
| '35e  | Frederick, Joseph    | Cont. navy            | Mariner        | 80   | Somerset   | (20, ship "Alliance"), d. March, 1822.                               |
| '35e  | Freeman, John 1st    | Mass. line            | Private        | 74   | Kennebec   | (20).                                                                |
| '35e  | Freeman, John, 2d    | Mass. line            | Private        | 86   | York       | (20) d. 1822.                                                        |
| '40   | Freeman, John        |                       |                | 80   | Kennebec   | Res. Monmouth.                                                       |
| '35d  | Freeman, John        | Mass. mil.            | Private        | 74   | Lincoln    |                                                                      |
| '40   | Freeman, Sampson     |                       |                | 75   | Kennebec   | Res. Waterville.                                                     |
| '20   | Freehey, Joseph      | Mass.                 | Private        |      |            | Same as Fruthey.                                                     |
| '35d  | French, Ebenezer     | N. H. line            | Private        | 79   | Kennebec   |                                                                      |
| '40   | French, Mary         |                       |                | 82   | Franklin   | Res. Jay.                                                            |
| '35d  | French, Obadiah      | Mass. state           | Private        | 76   | Kennebec   |                                                                      |
| '40   | French, Sarah        |                       |                | 93   | Oxford     | Res. Turner.                                                         |
| '40   | French, William      |                       |                | 78   | Oxford     | Res. Canton.                                                         |
| '35d  | French, William      | Mass. mil.            | Private        | 72   | York       |                                                                      |
| '35d  | Frost, Elliott       | Mass. line            | Private        | 73   | York       | (20, (as Elliot).                                                    |
| '40   |                      |                       |                | 79   | York       | Res. Elliot.                                                         |
| '35d  | Frost, Jacob         | Mass. mil.            | Pvt & Serg.    | 82   | Oxford     | Invalid pensioner, 1785.                                             |
| '35e  | Frost, John          | Cont. navy            | Midship'n      | 83   | Washington | (20, Mariner, ship "Ratough")                                        |
| '35e  | Frost, Mark          | Mass. line            | Private        | 87   | Kennebec   | (20, 31b)                                                            |
| '35d  | Frost, Moses         | Mass. mil.            | Private        | 72   | Oxford     |                                                                      |
| '35e  | Frost, Nathaniel     | Mass. line            | Private        | 75   | York       | d. Feb. 17, 1829.                                                    |
| '20   | Frost, Nathaniel     | Mass.                 | Sergeant       | —    |            |                                                                      |
| '40   | Frost, Plinibas      |                       |                | 46   | Oxford     | Res. Bethel.                                                         |
| '35e  | Frost, Samuel        | Mass. line            | Sergeant       | 70   | Kennebec   | (20) d. Oct. 27, 1823                                                |
| '40   | Frost, Sarah         |                       |                | 76   | York       | Res. Elliot.                                                         |
| '35e  | Frost, Stephen       | Cont. navy            | Marine         | 82   | York       | (20, ship "Ra-leigh") d. Oct. 8, 1824                                |
| '35e  | Frost, William       | Mass. line            | Lieut.         | 80   | York       | (20) d. June 2, 1827                                                 |
| '35e  | Fruthey, Joseph      | Mass. line            | Private        | 80   | Hancock    | Same as Freehey.                                                     |
| '35e  | Frye, Ebenezer       | N. H. line            | Captain        | 83   | Hancock    | (20, '28), d. March 9, 1825.                                         |
| '35e  | Frye, Nathaniel, Sr. | Mass. line            | Lieut.         | 75   | Hancock    | (20, '28, '29) Relinquished benefit of act of 1818 for that of 1828. |
| '35e  | Frye, Nathaniel      | Mass. line, 8th regt. | Lieut.         | —    | Oxford     | d. Apr. 17, 1833; Dolly Frye, widow.                                 |
| '35d  | Fuller, Aaron        | Mass. line            | Private        | 78   | Oxford     |                                                                      |
| '40   | Fuller, Aaron        |                       |                | 83   | Cumberland | Res. Otisfield.                                                      |
| '35e  | Fuller, Andrew       | Mass. line            | Private        | 78   | Lincoln    | (20) d. Jan. 31, 1820.                                               |
| '35e  | Fuller, Barzilla     | Mass. line, 8th regt. | Corporal       | —    | Oxford     | (29) d. Aug. 8, 1833; Mary Fuller, widow.                            |
| '35e  | Fuller, Barzilla     | Mass. line            | Private        | 69   | Oxford     | (20, Barzilla, '31b).                                                |
| '35e  | Fuller, Enoch        | Mass. line            | Private        | 79   | Kennebec   | (20).                                                                |
| '40   |                      |                       |                | 85   | Kennebec   | Res. Winslow.                                                        |
| '40   | Fuller, Hannah       |                       |                | 85   | Lincoln    | Res. Cushing.                                                        |
| '35e  | Fuller, Isaac        | Mass. line            | Private        | 72   | Kennebec   | (20) d. Apr. 27, 1833.                                               |
| '40   | Fuller, Mary         |                       |                | 89   | Oxford     | Res. Hebron.                                                         |
| '35e  | Fuller, Robert       | Mass. line            | Private        | 77   | Oxford     | (20) d. March 18, 1829.                                              |
| '35d  | Fuller, William      | Mass. line            | Pvt. & Corp.   | 73   | Kennebec   |                                                                      |
| '40   |                      |                       |                | 79   | Kennebec   | Res. Gardiner.                                                       |
| '35e  | Furbush, Benjamin    | N. H. line            | Private        | 75   | Kennebec   |                                                                      |
| '35e  | Furnald, Nicholas    | Mass. line            | Private        | 72   | Oxford     | (20) d. May 25, 1822.                                                |
| '35d  | Furnham, Ralph       | Mass. mil.            | Pvt. and Serg. | 78   | York       | Same as Farnham?                                                     |

## SOMETHING ABOUT ARTEMUS WARD

By CHARLES E. WATERMAN

*Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward) was born in Waterford, Maine, April 26, 1831, son of Levi and Caroline (Farrar) Brown, and died in Southampton, England, January 23, 1867. His body first found a resting place in Kensal Green, England, but was afterward brought to Waterford for reinterment. Artemus Ward's uncle Daniel married Anna Hamlin, sister of Hannibal Hamlin.*

Colonel Henry Watterson is running a series of reminiscences in the Saturday Evening Post on men, women and events during eight decades of American history entitled "Looking Backward." Colonel Watterson is always interesting, no matter what he is writing about; but it was scarcely to be expected he could write on a subject connected with Oxford County. During his long life Mars' Henry has come in contact with most of the important personages of his own country, and some of those across the water. These include such men as Huxley, Tyndall, Mill and Spencer. Paradoxical as it may seem his only acquaintance with Oxford County was gained across 3,000 miles of water in England. His point of contact and acquaintance was Artemus Ward, who was then (1866) making a lecture tour through that insular kingdom.

It is well known that at this time Charles Farrar Browne, or Artemus Ward as he is more generally known, was in the last stages of tuberculosis, or consumption as it was called at that day. "His condition was pitiable," says Colonel Watterson, "he was too feeble to walk alone, and he was continually struggling to breathe freely \* \* \* Nevertheless he stuck to his lecture and contrived to keep up appearances before the crowds that flocked to hear him."

In this issue of the Post (March 22) Colonel Watterson gives a detailed account of Browne's last days, which are quite generally known to Oxford County people, and then proceeds to give a biographical sketch of him and his parents and in this he makes some mistakes. He says his father (Levi Brown) was state senator and probate judge; but a perusal of the list of senators fails to disclose his name, and no documents among the records in the probate office of Oxford County can be found with his signature as judge. Nor does the History of the Town of Waterford published in 1870 mention such a fact

It seems probable there has been a mix-up in the political records of the family. Daniel Brown, (the children of Levi Brown were the only ones to add a final e to the name) an older brother and partner of the father of Artemus Ward, was state senator, but not Levi Brown. The only man by name of Brown to hold the office of probate judge in Oxford County was Dr. Thomas H. Brown of Paris.

Colonel Watterson says "little is known" of Artemus Ward or his antecedents, which appears to be a fact, for he is not the only writer to make mistakes concerning him.

Don Seitz, business manager of the New York World, wrote an article about Artemus Ward and his birthplace in Scribner's Magazine away back in 1881, when he was editor of a local paper printed in Norway, only a few miles distant from Waterford, and he made the statement that Levi Brown was a merchant and land surveyor, and that he served the town of Waterford as clerk, selectman and representative to the legislature. The town records disclose the fact that he served the town in the first two capacities but not in the last. It was his brother, Daniel Brown, who was the legislative representative.

People of Oxford County are interested in everything which pertains to Artemus Ward, for not only is he her foremost humorist but he is near the head of his class in the English speaking world.

If Artemus Ward's father never assumed the dignity of probate judge in Oxford County, the will of the humorist reposes in the archives of the office. It was his last "goak." By this document he left millions to Horace Greeley to provide an asylum for printers—millions he never possessed. Quite likely he felt the need of such an asylum, and this grim "goak" may have put it into the heads of Anthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs to build the stately home for aged printers at Colorado Springs.

Colonel Watterson also says Artemus Ward apprenticed himself to a printer, serving out his time first in Springfield, Mass., and later in Boston. This may be a fact, but there are traditions in his native county that he learned the trade in Norway in the office of the Advertiser, which was owned at that time by his brother, Cyrus W. Browne. The History of Norway says he was employed as compositor there.

There is one woman yet alive, Mrs. David Porter Stowell, now of Dixfield, who remembers him while employed in the Advertiser office.

## LIST OF VOTERS IN BERLIN, NOW A PART OF PHILLIPS, MAINE, 1831

The Legislature of Maine by an Act passed January 31, 1824, incorporated the town of Berlin which comprised "all that part of Plantation No. 6 in the County of Oxford, which lies east of the line dividing the tenth and eleventh lots west of the four thousand acres, so called, with the inhabitants thereof."

In 1846 (Chap. 46 Special Laws of Maine) the former act was repealed and a part of the town was annexed to the town of Phillips in Franklin County.

Recently Mr. W. Burt Cook, Jr., Assistant Librarian of the Law Library, Brooklyn, New York, presented to the Maine State Library the following list:

Samuel Aspinwall, Thomas Aspinwall, Charles Austin, James Brackett, Nathaniel Brackett, Seth Billington, Daniel Beedy, Nathan Beedy, Peter Beedy, Joseph Beedy, Moses Berrey, Elliot Berry, John Berrey, Ebenezer Berrey, Jacob Carr, Daniel Carr, Osgood Carr, William Calden, Joseph S. Carlton, Joseph S. Carlton, Jr., William Carlton, Thomas Calder, James Dill, Frederick H. Evelett, Ichabod Foster, Benj. Fairbanks, James M. Fairbanks, Robert E. Fairbanks, Jacob Fish, Lewis Fish, Peret Fish, James Hewey, Ezekiel Harper, Eben Harnder, Pearley Hoyt, John Jewell, Joel Judkins, William Kempton, Wm. Kempton, Jr., Joseph Kempton, Ezra Kempton, James Lusk, Steven Lusk, John Lusk, Benjamin Lusk, Ebenezer Levitt, Daniel Marrow, Cabin Marrow, Joseph Masterman, David Marrow, John Newman, Christopher Orr, Leonard Pratt, Sylvanus Pratt, Benjamin Pratt, William Parker, N. C. Parker, T. J. Parker, Asa Reed, George Reed, Samuel Thorn, Rufus Thompson, Daniel Tracey, James Tuck, Jeremiah Tuck, Josiah Tuck, John Toothaker, Stevens Thomas, Reuben Smith, William Smith, Jeremiah Stutson, Nathaniel Winship, Richard Winship Ebenezer Whitney, Thomas Booker, Daniel Booker.

ICHABOD FOSTER,

JOEL JUDKINS,

*Selectmen of Berlin.*

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QUEEN ANNE'S MOOSE.

(From Old Massachusetts Records.)

At a Council held at the Council-chamber in Boston, upon Thursday, the 13th of November, 1712, present: his Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq'r., Gov'r: the Hon'ble William Tailer, Esq'r, Lieut. Gov'r: & of ye Council, Elisha Hutchinson, Peter Sergeant, Penn Townsend, Joseph Lynde, Andrew Belch, El'm Hutchinson, Isaac Addington, Esq'rs: present, also, the Hon'ble Govern'r Saltonstall, of Connecticut: Captain Elford, of the Hector man of war.

His Excellency acquainted the gentlemen that he had yesterday received a letter from Captain Elford, importing that he was commanded by the Lords of the Admiralty to transport to Great Britain, in her Majesty's ship

Hector under his command, three moose deer that are upon Fisher's Island, and that the ship is at New Yorke, fifty leagues distant from the said island.

Captain Elford then further acquainted the gentlemen present that it is impracticable at this season of the year to bring the queen's ship around from New Yorke to Fisher's Island, to take in the said moose deer, without utmost hazard of her Majesty's said ship. Governour Saltonstall informed that the stag moose was lately killed by his own unruliness, but that the dam and the young stag were well and fit to be transported.

It's concluded that there is no method for transporting the said moose to New Yorke but in a large open boat, of which there are numbers at New Yorke; and that his Excellency Governour Hunter be desired forthwith to send one such boat, well man'd, for that purpose, and an officer to oversee and take care of their transportation to New Yorke, Governour Saltonstall declaring there is no open boat within his government capable of that service; that the Honourable Governour Saltonstall be desired to direct Captain John Prentice, of New London, whome he named for that end, to take such assistance as he shall think necessary to see the said moose deer well ship'd off, with the advice of Governour Hunter's officer and one officer from Captain Elford, and that Governour Saltonstall shall furnish hay & oates necessary for their passage; that a letter, with a copy of this agreement and resolve, be sent to Major Winthrop, or his son, at New London, to be ready to deliver the said moose accordingly; and another copy be sent to Governour Hunter, and copys of the same be given to Governour Saltonstall and Captain Elford by the Secretary; that the matter may be effected with all care possible.\*

ISA. ADDINGTON, Sec'ry.

\*The united efforts of three provincial Governors failed in delivering these moose on board the Hector, as shown by a letter without address, dated April 1, 1714, and signed by J. Burchett, Secretary of the Admiralty. He recites the failure of Captain Elford to bring home three moose deer "procured by Gen'l Nicholson for the Queen, and kept on an island in New England belonging to Major Gen'l Wait Winthrop"; and he directs his correspondent (evidently the captain of another man of war) to notify Major-General Winthrop and the Governor of Connecticut that a fresh attempt must be made to ship them, or such of them as after so long an interval may be still living. The following reference to them occurs in a letter to Wait Winthrop from his son, dated New London, August 20, 1713: "Deacon Plum came just now to tell me y't Havens and Latham, &c., was terrified by ye buck mooses running at them ye last Sabbath day, and they drove them into ye water, and chast them about with a canoe till they tyred them, and then w'th a saw cut off ye buck's hornes; and he immediately gott ashore and dyed in a moment. This is y'r story. They are a company of base, distracted fellows, and I doubt, it being a very hott day, that they surfetted ye poor creature, or else kil'd him w'th clubs. And I am afraid they did it because the creature had bitt some of y'r corne, and to get ridd of them. They kil'd ye other ye last year after such a mad, imprudent manner. And if ye Queen should send a ship on purpose for them, what should we doe? Doubtless Nicholson will have some orders about them. It is a great misfortune to us to have them come to such an end after all ye noyse has been made about them."—Eds.

## PLYMOUTH COLONY GOVERNORS

(From 1620 to 1602, elected by the people for seventy-one years.)

John Carver  
 William Bradford  
 Edward Winslow  
 Thomas Prince  
 Josiah Winslow  
 Thomas Hinekley

## MASSACHUSETTS COLONY GOVERNORS

(1628 to 1692, elected by the people)

|                                                                      | years of service |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----|
| Mathew Cradock<br>(Chosen in England)                                |                  | 1  |
| John Winthrop                                                        | " " "            | 13 |
| Thomas Dudley                                                        | " " "            | 3  |
| John Haynes                                                          | " " "            | 1  |
| Sir Henry Vane                                                       | " " "            | 1  |
| Richard Bellingham                                                   | " " "            | 10 |
| John Endicott                                                        | " " "            | 16 |
| John Leverett                                                        | " " "            | 6  |
| Simon Bradstreet                                                     | " " "            | 11 |
| Sir Edmund Andros                                                    | " " "            | 3  |
| (Appointed by King James and<br>deposed by the people of the colony) |                  |    |

GOVERNORS AFTER UNION OF THE COLONIES AS THE  
PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

(Appointed by the King of England)

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Sir William Phips   | 1692 |
| Earl of Bellmont    | 1699 |
| Joseph Dudley       | 1702 |
| Samuel Shute        | 1716 |
| William Burnet      | 1728 |
| Jonathan Belcher    | 1730 |
| William Shirley     | 1740 |
| Thomas Pownall      | 1757 |
| Sir Francis Bernard | 1760 |
| Thomas Hutchinson   | 1770 |
| Gen. Thomas Gage    | 1774 |

STUDENTS OF FOXCROFT (MAINE) ACADEMY  
FALL TERM, 1840

(Contributed by Henry M. Packard)

| <i>Name</i>            | <i>Residence</i> |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Hiram Anderson,        | Sangerville.     |
| Orin Bartlett,         | Abbot.           |
| Sedman K. Bartlett,    | Harmony.         |
| David Barker,          | Exeter.          |
| Jacob Bemis,           | Wellington.      |
| Axel H. Bicknell,      | Sebec.           |
| George W. Blethen,     | Foxcroft.        |
| Isaac D. Blethen,      | Dover.           |
| Jonas L. Blethen,      | "                |
| Evans Blake,           | Foxcroft.        |
| Joseph D. Brown,       | Guilford.        |
| Joshua Buck,           | Guilford.        |
| Seth L. Carpenter,     | Foxcroft.        |
| Charles Cofran,        | Dexter.          |
| Elkanah A. Cummings,   | Parkman.         |
| Thomas Doe,            | Glenburn.        |
| Orville B. Favor,      | Dover.           |
| Samuel W. Furber,      | Milo.            |
| Ebenezer H. Gibbs,     | Glenburn.        |
| Daniel W. Gibbs,       | "                |
| Davis N. Gower,        | Abbot.           |
| Thomas C. Gower,       | "                |
| John Harrington,       | Parkman.         |
| Francis B. Haskell,    | Sebec.           |
| Augustus Herring,      | Guilford.        |
| Alvin Herring,         | Guilford.        |
| America Harlow,        | Sangerville.     |
| Jacob V. Herrick,      | Harmony.         |
| Abner Hinds,           | Dover.           |
| James W. R. Hill,      | Sangerville.     |
| Ruel W. Hough,         | Dover.           |
| Freeland S. Holmes,    | Foxcroft.        |
| Thomas N. Hosmer,      | Camden.          |
| Mark C. Jennings,      | Dexter.          |
| J. W. P. Jordan,       | "                |
| Joel W. Kelsey,        | Guilford.        |
| Aaron L. Kelsey,       | Guilford.        |
| William Lowney,        | Sebec.           |
| David Moulton,         | Foxcroft.        |
| Abner S. Oakes,        | Sangerville      |
| Cyrus A. Packard,      | Blanchard.       |
| Lewellyn D. P. Palmer, | Athens.          |
| C. Orin Palmer,        | Dover.           |

| <i>Name</i>             | <i>Residence</i> |    |
|-------------------------|------------------|----|
| William T. Pearson,     | Bangor,          |    |
| Joseph W. Prentiss,     | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Richard H. Rice,        | "                |    |
| Charles Rogers,         | Cambridge        |    |
| Silas Royal,            | Dover,           |    |
| Wm. W. Robinson,        | Dover,           |    |
| Thomas B. Seabury,      | Parkman,         |    |
| William H. Soule,       | Harmony,         |    |
| Collins M. Stevens,     | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Decatur Stetson,        | Dover,           |    |
| Elbridge A. Thompson,   | Sangerville,     |    |
| J. Stacy Tucker,        | Foxcroft,        |    |
| L. Lincoln Tucker,      | "                |    |
| E. Henry Williams,      | Winthrop,        |    |
| Hannah Buck,            | Guilford,        |    |
| Hannah F. Chamberlain,  | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Harriet S. Chamberlain, | "                |    |
| Emily S. Chandler,      | "                |    |
| Augusta A. Edes,        | Dover,           |    |
| Susan O. Farnham,       | "                |    |
| Abby A. Foss,           | Wellington,      |    |
| Seclia A. Follett,      | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Araminta R. Greely,     | Guilford,        |    |
| Eliza Ann Herring,      | "                |    |
| Emily H. Herring,       | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Jerasha R. Holmer,      | "                |    |
| Charissa W. Holmes,     | "                |    |
| Elizabeth C. Jones,     | Dover,           |    |
| Mary E. Kidder,         | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Sarah A. Moulton,       | Dover,           |    |
| Marilla S. Nickerson,   | "                |    |
| Nancy W. Palmer,        | "                |    |
| Eliza B. Sawyer,        | "                |    |
| Augusta A. Steavens,    | Sangerville,     |    |
| Amanda E. Thompson,     | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Rebecca B. Tower,       | "                |    |
| Mary Tower,             | "                |    |
| Ellen M. Tyler,         | Dover,           |    |
| Elizabeth B. Walker,    | Foxcroft,        |    |
| Cordelia Weston,        | Dover,           |    |
| Lydia P. Whitney,       | Foxcroft         |    |
| Cynthia J. Young,       |                  |    |
| Males .....             |                  | 57 |
| Females .....           |                  | 28 |
| Total .....             |                  | 85 |



## A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Tribe of Penobscot Indians have repeatedly in a perfidious manner acted contrary to their Solemn Submission unto his Majesty long since made and frequently renewed.

I have therefore at the desire of the House of Representatives with the Advice of his Majesty's Council thought fit to issue this Proclamation and to declare the Penobscot Tribe of Indians to be Enemies, Rebels and Traitors to his Majesty King George the Second. And I do hereby require his Majesty's Subjects of this Province to Embrace all opportunities of pursuing, captivating, killing and Destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians.

And whereas the General Court of this Province have Voted that a bounty or Incouragement be granted and allowed to be paid out of the public Treasury to the Marching Forces that shall have been employed for the Defence of the Eastern and Western Frontiers from the first to the twenty-fifth of this Instant November—I have thought fit to publish the same and I do hereby Promise that there shall be paid out of the Province Treasury to all and any of the said Forces over and above their Bounty upon enlistment, their Wages and Subsistance the Premiums or Bounty following viz.

For every Male Penobscot Indian above the Age of twelve years that shall be taken within the Time aforesaid and brought to Boston Fifty Pounds,

For every Scalp of a Male Penobscot Indian above the age aforesaid brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid Forty Pounds,

For every Female Penobscot Indian taken and brought in as aforesaid and for Every Male Indian Prisoner under the Age of twelve Years taken and brought in as aforesaid Twenty five Pounds,

For every Scalp of such Female Indian or Male Indian under the Age of twelve years that Shall be killed and brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid, Twenty Pounds,

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston this third day of November 1755 and in the twenty ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

By his Honour's Command,

S. PHIPS,<sup>1</sup>

J. WILLARD, Secry.

God save the King.

*Resolved* That there shall be allowed and paid out of the Public Treasury to any Number of the Inhabitants of this province, not in the pay of the Government, Who shall be disposed to go in quest of the Indian enemy, & shall before they go signify in Writing to the Chief Military Officer of Yt. part of the Province from which they shall go, their Intentions, with their

(<sup>1</sup>) Spencer Phips was then Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Mass. Bay and was acting governor at this time.

names the following Bounty Vizt. For every Indian Enemy that they shall kill and produce the Scalp to the Gov. & Council in Evidence, the Sum of three hundred Pounds.

For Every Indian Enemy they shall Captivate & deliver to the Governor & council, the Sum of Three hundred and Twenty pounds.

Also,—Voted, That the same allowance be made to private Persons who shall captivate or kill any of the Indian Enemy which is made to soldiers on the Frontiers of the Province.

From Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss. Vol. 24, p. 63).

---

## Sayings of Subscribers

William N. Titus, Lawyer, Alna, Maine:

Sprague's Journal of Maine History is a work that will always be appreciated. It takes an important place in preserving the history of Maine, and will be of priceless value to generations to come.

---

Charles M. Starbird, Danville, Maine:

I have every number of the last volume of the Journal, and have profited much from reading them. Number three was of special interest to me. The lives of eminent Maine men are of worth to all and a valuable contribution to the history of the state.

---

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

I read and reread the brief biographies of three Chief Justices of Maine—Appleton, Peters, and Savage—all of whom I had the honor and pleasure of knowing. All were great jurists and noted gentlemen. And the Flagg historic article relating to the War of 1812 and the conduct of the British while in Bangor, make one think of the outrages of the Germans in Belgium—only a smaller scale.

There is some special history at the time of the Barn Raising of the "long barn" now standing upon the old Crosby Home-stead in Atkinson Maine. This event would sometimes be mentioned by the older settlers of Piscataquis, when I was a boy. The late Major Isaac Blethen once told me that he was present upon that happy occasion, "with more than three hundred others," it being a large gathering for that time. It was no doubt a good old time for those days, and I believe my grandfather said "it took one whole barrel of New England rum—with head out—and each happy-go-lucky fellow could help himself." Not so much temperance then in Maine—or elsewhere—as now.

The barn was erected, I should estimate, between 1825 and 1830, perhaps earlier. And sometime in the early 80's—1880-81-82—the Bangor Commercial dug up or found somewhere quite a full account of this Crosby Raising and published the same. I read it casually at the time, and recall that at the banquet held after the frame was in place, a poem was read by some one present, which was very appropriate to the occasion. And this was published in full in the Commercial in the early 80's.

# SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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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.

## BROWSINGS BY THE EDITOR IN HIS OWN LIBRARY

### IV.

On our shelves are two Maine books, which, though nearly a century old and not classics are of interest: from their pages we obtain glimpses of Maine when it was young and ambitious, just entering upon its career as a sovereign state; and peeps at the habits, customs and sentiments of our ancestors when they were bearing the burdens of pioneers and first settlers.

When these books were written American literature as we regard it today was in its formative period.

Its real foundations were laid by the Mathers, John Cotton, Sir Henry Vane, Jonathan Edwards and their compeers. For despite their illogical theology, fanatical piety and cruel intolerance, those "stern men with empires in their brains" were the beginners of whatever system of literature the world now recognizes as the fruition of purely American ideals.

It had its birth at a time when the Puritans sent missionaries to convert the Church of England crowd in Virginia, but who were so persecuted by the followers of the Stuarts that they finally took refuge in the Catholic Colony of Maryland, where absolute religious tolerance prevailed.

That movement in the history of the American mind which vitalized our literature and gave it coherence—of which Ralph Waldo Emerson was the prophet, and Concord its Mecca, was then (1830-5) only in the budding process, but it soon after burst forth and made its amazing impress upon civilization.

Channing to be sure had attained to the age of fifty years, and seven years before his "Evidence of Revealed Religion," and "Essay on National Literature" had been published, but it was later that the world bowed its acknowledgment to him. England was then just beginning to discover Washington Irving, who has ever since strangely held a larger circle of admirers there than at home.

Emerson was attempting to be a Unitarian minister in the very church in Boston where Cotton Mather, a century and a half before had preached, and who, could he have foreseen the event, would undoubtedly have pronounced a curse upon him and all the transcendental breed. The future brilliancy of Emerson, Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes was not then even a dream on either side of the Atlantic.

It was four years before Horace Greely had graduated from a two or three years course as a "tramp printer" and broken into New York city with a capital of ten dollars in his pocket.

Up to this time the art of literature had made but little progress in Maine.

One of her honored sons, James Sullivan, had written the first history of its colonial period, and William D. Williamson had a few years before completed his invaluable history of Maine.

But this can be said to the credit and honor of the men in that day: there was a larger per cent of them who were deeply interested in the history of their state, and manifested greater pride in it than has been the case of any succeeding generation.

Maine had been a state less than two years when the Maine Historical Society came into being with William King, who had been the first governor of Maine, for its first president. Its first roll of membership included names of men who were controlling factors in the business, political, religious and educational affairs of the new state; congressmen, senators, governors and judges of the supreme court; men who were then and ever will be recognized as builders of a great commonwealth, a part of the greatest government on earth, were members—not merely ornamental and passive ones but active and earnest in its work. The pages of the first series of the Collections of this society are interspersed with papers

of vast historical worth and which are gems as literary productions written by men busy with political problems of a new state and a new nation.

It is easy to say "there were giants in those days" and possibly the maturity of years prompts the saying. There may be giants in our generation. Light is glimmering—if not in the east at least in the southwest part of Maine for, down on the banks of the beautiful Androscoggin, at Lewiston Falls, one Arthur Staples presides over a literary aggregation whose work is calculated to cheer those who rejoice in all things that stimulate intellectual activity in Maine along literary and historical research lines.

Mr. Staples has just produced a delightful volume entitled "Just Talks on Common Themes."

We had previously read these "talks" in the Lewiston Journal, but again perused them with much pleasure.

The words "common themes" may be properly applied to it and yet it is full of uncommon things—philosophy, logic, humor, great thoughts—stories which are pictures of the lights and shadows of human life, its foibles, its strength and greatness, its sorrows and its joys portrayed by the hand of an artist whose vision has had a glimpse of the soul of men and of things.

But this is a rambling digression from an intended mention of two oldish books. One is "New England And Her Institutions. By One Of Her Sons." It is well known that the author was Jacob Abbot. It was published by R. B. Seeley and W. Burnside, Fleet Street, London, in 1835.

Reverend Jacob Abbot, D.D., was born in Hallowell, Me., Nov 14th, 1803. He was a graduate of Bowdoin and for a time was a professor at Amherst. In 1839, he became a permanent resident of Farmington, Maine. His death occurred Oct. 3, 1879. He was an author of note, a prolific writer of juvenile books as well as some works on American and English history and biography. In all he wrote more than 200 volumes.

This book evidently was written mainly for the purpose of giving English readers a view of country life in New England.

It vividly describes scenes, places and customs in a newly settled country which must have been exceedingly entertaining to people in the old world. Much of it relates to observations made while travelling by carriage along the highways, and one can readily recognize trips that he made in the state of Maine:

At intervals of a few miles, the log house of some enterprising settler would attract the eye, as we rode along, feasting upon the novelty of the scenes before us, till we came suddenly to the borders of a beautiful pond; which was literally encircled with mountains, from whose distant and rocky summit we looked down upon the beautiful valley.

\* \* \* \* \*

No one will expect to find in regions so distant, and in society so new, the artificial courtesies and ceremonies which regulate intercourse in fashionable circles. In the dwelling of the farmer you will generally find plain, frank, manly sense, with a good degree of intelligence respecting the general state of the world, and the political conditions of his own country.

The topics treated upon in the book are the farmer; ecclesiastical organizations; the church and religious revivals, slavery, holidays, college life, district schools, etc.

In his chapter on holidays he names only three, Thanksgiving, Independence Day and Fast Day, making no mention whatever of Christmas, showing that, even as late as 1835, the Puritan's ancient dislike of that holiday still survived in New England.

The other book is "The Budget; or Attempts at Immortality, by Messrs. Von Dunderhead." It was published in Hallowell, Maine, by Glazier, Masters & Co. in 1830. The author of this book is unknown. Maine book lovers have never been able to solve the mystery.

Joseph Williamson's Bibliography of Maine, says that "the name of the author was inquired for in Hist. Mag. 1862, but elicited no reply."

It is a book of tales and sketches, and like Dr. Abbot's book is valuable for its side-lights on human life, its endeavors and its activities in the primitive days of our state.

It contains "A Legend of the Kennebec," which is a story of the settlers around Merrymeeting Bay, during the war of 1812, "Living Yankees," etc.

Among its imageries is a tale of Bowdoin College in 1828. Possibly some one may fancy comparing college boys pranks of the nineteenth, with similar doings of the twentieth century.

Old Bowdoin's Halls have rung many a time and oft with the frolicsome shouts of a crew of lads who arrogated to themselves the proud title of "Old Dominion". Many a mad prank, and many a disturbance that has called forth the frowns of government, had its origin in their secret council chamber. Many a goose, whose mysterious abduction has astonished its owner, has yielded up its last breath in this haunt of frolic and roguery. Many an orchard has deposited its fruit, and many a garden its vegetables within the walls of "number twenty-nine."

The darkness of impenetrable mystery rested upon the doings of this dreaded club. Its existence was only known by the hieroglyphic notice on the college doorposts,—appearing, none knew how, and vanishing, none knew when, and by the consequences of every meeting. Noises,—the sound of shouts and yells,—the heavy tramping of feet, and ever and anon, the out-breaking of some discordant chorus, often roused the peaceful student from his midnight slumbers; and if perchance some one, more bold than the rest, should determine to have a peep at the noisy gang who were serenading him so sweetly, the opening of his door would be the signal for silence, and his curiosity would be unsatisfied, unless it was satisfaction to see a multitude of spectre-like figures in the likeness of nothing in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, gliding away with noiseless footsteps into the impenetrable darkness. Darkness was their element, the light of the moon they abominated, and the nights of their meetings were always dark and cloudy. Government had often endeavored to find a clew to unravel this mystery, but their penetration was here at fault. At length they gave over the attempt, comforting themselves with the idea, that it was only the effect of a natural effervescence in youth, and that this club might, like a safety valve, served to let off spirit, which, if confined, might cause a more serious explosion.

The club was composed entirely and exclusively of seniors, and but a small part of them were judged worthy or willing to become the depositories of its important secrets. The last meeting of the year had arrived, and a new set of those who were thought most meet to take the place of the departing members, were to be initiated into the deep and solemn mysteries of "The Old Dominion".

For sometime previous, no disturbances had arisen from their meetings, and the irritated students began to hope that the troublesome society had breathed its last, and that at length they might be permitted to lie down without the fear of a midnight disturbance before their eyes. But they were doomed to hear the sonorous voices of the seniors of '28 mingling in their usual melodious howl. At midnight, when every light was extinguished, and the sound of the snorers was heard echoing through the long entries, one long, protracted shout was heard, the signal for the commencement of the usual ceremonies attendant upon an initiation into this august body,—then followed, at measured intervals, the sound of heavy feet falling upon the floor. Those to be initiated were ushered into a room from whence issued heavy clouds of tobacco smoke, and which was only lighted up by the dim and flickering effulgence of a faint blue flame which issued, as it were, from the centre of the floor. Around that dim light set a circle of fiendish looking creatures, on every face of whom was a mask, and in every mouth a cigar. Every one rose at the entrance of the members elect, and one more hideous than the rest, who bore the high and mighty office of Ruler in that synagogue of devils, stepped forth, and in a voice which seemed rising from the very recess of his beautiful body, addressed them thus,—

We the ancient and honorable Dominion, which existed long before the commencement of time, and who, in the profundity of our kindness, have come to dwell in this highly honored institution, understand that you, poor miserable worms, are desirous also to come and sit among the clouds as we in our great happiness do. We have therefore deigned to listen to your wishes and to enroll you among our numbers. Listen, then, poor worms, to

the obligation you are to receive. Take the oath and break it not. You promise that you will never reveal the secrets of this, The Old Dominion, and you will neither spare lungs nor lying, in forwarding its interests, and that from time to time, henceforth, and forever, you will declare war, exterminating war, against Government and Geese,—President and Pigs,—Tutors and Turkeys.

This is not all of it, but this with the following "college song," may suffice to give the reader a glimpse of college enterprises in Brunswick village, eighty-one years ago.

Bring the jugs out,  
 Pull the plugs out,  
 Do not spill the cre'tur,  
 Doff your nightcap,  
 Drink your blackstrap:  
 None can ask for better.

A recent issue of the Piscataquis Observer contains the following:

Mrs. W. A. Hillman has an account book which her father, the late Col Silas Paul, kept while collector of the Congregational Parish of Foxcroft and Dover when its meeting house was built. The stock for "a site and for building a house" was divided into shares of \$25 each and the first payment, one quarter, was made May 1st, 1851, or 68 years ago.

The stockholders and the number of shares each subscribed for were: Silas Paul, 4; John H. Loring, 4; William Huntress, 2; Joshua Young, 1; Joel Pratt, 4; Joseph and O. B. Crooker, 2; Cyrus Holmes, 2; Arthur Hilton, 1; Salmon Holmes, 2; Samuel Pierce, 1; C. S. Hammond, 2; Seth C. Pratt, 1; A. & L. S. Tucker, 2; T. H. Chamberlain 1; Nathan Carpenter, 2; John Hale, 3; Samuel Greeley, 2; Daniel Mansfield, 1; George W. Goodwin, 4; Benjamin Johnson, 2; John G. Mayo, 4; Sawyer & Woodbury, 4; Allen Chandler, 2; David Gilman, Jr., 3; George V. Edes, 1; Nathaniel Chamberlain, 3; Hiram Douty, 1; Henry A. Cole, 1; Chase Parker, 2; W. F. Sampson, 1; James Bush, 4; S. P. Brown, 4; G. H. Foss, 1; H. N. Greeley, 1; Moses Gary, 1; William Parsons, 2; C. P. Chandler, 3; John Osborn, 1; Lyman Lee, 2; D. & William Mitchell, 2; W. Parker & C. H. B. Woodbury in behalf of the church, 30.

## NAMES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED IN THE VILLAGE CEMETERY, NEW SHARON, MAINE

(Contributed by Thomas F. Dyer).

Capt. Thomas Fields (said to have served with John Paul Jones)  
 Samuel Bradley.  
 John Wyman.  
 James Dyer.  
 Ebenezer French (name in Sprague's Journal, Vol. 6, p. 161.)  
 Nehemiah Hardin (or Harden).



## Notes and Fragments

We take the following from the Monson (Maine) correspondent of the *Piscataquis Observer*:

A goodly number of members of Euclid chapter, O. E. S., were present at the regular meeting Friday evening to participate in a surprise party for Mrs. Amelia D. Knight, more commonly known here as "Aunt Amelia," which took place after the regular work of the lodge.

"Aunt Amelia" became a member of the chapter soon after it was organized 20 years ago and is held high in the esteem of its members. The following is a brief sketch of this grand old lady's life as told in her own words:

"In the old Rice family Bible in John R. Flint's house it is recorded that Amelia D. Rice was born in Monson April 7, 1830. The modern house of Dr. Varney now stands on the lot where I first saw the light. A quaint old house was there 80 years ago and a creaking old signboard announced to the public that the place was Capt. Rice's Tavern. The old building was burned in the big fire of 1860.

"I have lived over half my days, off and on, in the village, though soon after my marriage 60 years ago we went to Pennsylvania. Since my husband's death in 1888 I have lived in various towns in Maine but for the past few years have lived in my native village. I am surrounded by younger relatives and friends, all of whom are very dear to me.

The "Captain Rice" here referred to was Peabody H. Rice, who with his brother John H. Rice, moved from the Kennebec region about the year 1835.

Both were active and enterprising young men who later became active in the affairs of Monson and the County of Piscataquis as well. The Captain was engaged in trading, lumbering, tavern keeping and farming.

He was an office holder in Monson for many years. He represented the Monson class in the Maine Legislature for one term, about 1860. He met with a severe accident, several years prior to his death which ever after confined him to the house.

John Hovey Rice, became a lawyer, entered politics, for many years had a leading part in political events in Piscataquis County, and was County Attorney for several years. He was a member of Congress from the fourth congressional district, serving in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth Congress. He was a man of marked ability and one of Maine's most popular congressmen. His son, Mr. F. Willis Rice, now a publisher in Chicago, refers to him in a recent communication (v. 6, p. 174) to the *Journal*,

We thank Brother Fred Sanborn, for the following kind notice of the Journal, in the Norway Advertiser, in its issue of May 2, 1919:

The last (Feb.-March-April) number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History is here. Its leading article is by Charles E. Waterman of Mechanic Falls and tells of the Shaker Communities of Maine.

Mr. Waterman edited the Oxford Democrat the past winter during Mr. Forbes's sojourn in Augusta making laws. He is one of the best historical writers in this section.

If interested in Maine history, you ought to be a regular subscriber to Sprague's Journal, published at Dover, Me.

William Edward Gould, a former resident of Portland, died on Tuesday evening, April 15, 1919, at his home in Brookline, Mass. Deceased was a member of the well known family of that name and he was born in Portland on June 18, 1837. Of the years he had devoted much of his time in preparing family histories of his direct and collateral lines and had contributed much historical matter for the Argus columns. Mr. Gould is survived by two sisters and two brothers and by a son and a daughter. His brothers are Major John M. Gould and Samuel C. Gould of this city. His sisters are Mrs. Elizabeth Rowland of Akron, Ohio, and Miss Maria D. Gould of Portland. His son is Neal Dow Gould of Portland and his daughter is Mrs. Alice Pattison of St. Louis, Mo.

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| Maine Genealogist and Biographer,<br>Dec.,<br>Dec.,                                                                                                   | 1875<br>1876 |
| Mayflower Descendant,<br>Jan., July,                                                                                                                  | 1903         |
| Apr., July, Oct.,<br>Apr.,                                                                                                                            | 1904<br>1906 |
| Old Times at North<br>Yarmouth, Oct.,<br>July,                                                                                                        | 1877<br>1878 |
| Poet Lore, Jan.,<br>Massachusetts Resolves—<br>May, 1815<br>May, 1820<br>Jan., Apr., May, 1821<br>Jan., May, 1822.<br>Jan., May, 1823.<br>Jan., 1824. | 1894         |

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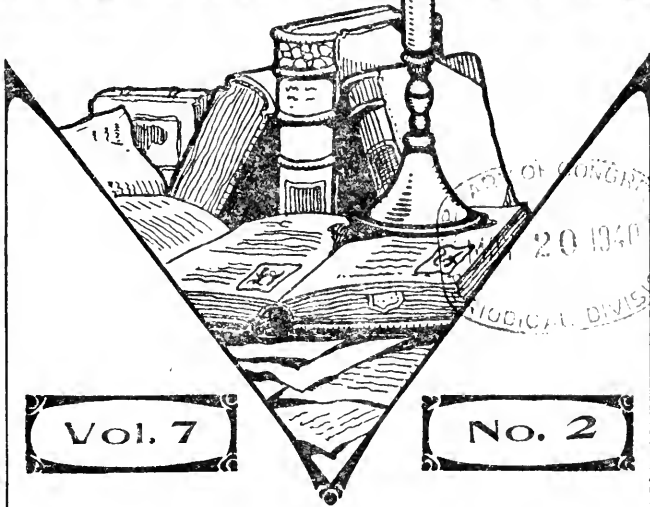
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SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

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Sir William Pepperrell

Maine as a district and as a state has had four of her citizens knighted for activities of worth and super-importance by the English government: Sir William Phips, in the seventeenth, the first Sir William Pepperrell and the second Sir William Pepperrell in the eighteenth, and Sir Hiram Maxim in the nineteenth century.

The parents of the first and last named were poor in worldly affairs and unable to bestow upon their children such educational privileges as the youth of their times, who were more fortunately circumstanced, generally received. With the exception of the second Pepperrell none of them were college graduates. Phips, especially, was born and reared in conditions of real destitution.

Sir William Pepperrell's father had acquired some property, had established a profitable commercial business and his children never knew from actual experience the meaning of poverty as the Phips family or even, in a lesser degree, as did the Maxims.

His father, Colonel William Pepperrell, was a Welshman, a native of Ravistock Parish, near Plymouth in Wales.¹ The exact date of his birth is not known. His parents were of the common laboring folk and, when twenty-two years of age, he left his native shores for America and settled on the Isles of Shoals, some ten or twelve miles from the mouth of the Merrimac, within the borders of what is now the state of New Hampshire, and nine miles southerly from Kittery Point. Here he pursued the vocation of deep sea fishing for several years, during which time he accumulated a small amount of money that he invested in fishing boats, which he let to neighbors less frugal or fortunate than himself. This was the beginning of the foundation of what was at that time an immense fortune and that gave the Pepperrell family wide-spread influence and power throughout the colony as well as an enviable credit and reputation in England.

(1) Usher Parsons' *Life of Sir William Pepperrell* (Boston, 1855) p. 1.

A few years prior to this John Bray emigrated from England to America and made a home for himself and family at Kittery Point. He was an expert boat builder and later became a large builder and owner of ships. He also acquired wealth and was a man of prominence in the community.

One of his family was a daughter, Margery, less than two years of age when he sailed from England and when he began life at Kittery Point. Young Pepperrell frequently had business with John Bray. So, after a residence of five or six years there, and after having met and become acquainted and much smitten with



Col. William Pepperrell. First of the Family in America.

the charms of the daughter, Margery, then a comely girl in her 'teens, he naturally decided that Kittery was a more promising location for him than the rather barren and lonesome Isles of Shoals, which boasted of no such attractive young girl among its settlers as Margery Bray. When she was seventeen Pepperrell sought her hand in marriage but her tender years were offered as an objection by her parents. The young man from Wales prospered in fishing, shipping and trade, and when Margery had attained to what her father conceived to be a proper age for wedlock, he wisely consented to the union and made the happy couple

a wedding gift of a piece of land, the site of the present Pepperrell mansion in Kittery.

When Captain John Smith visited Piscataqua in 1614, a large Indian population flourished there. This Indian settlement was called Newichewannocks, whose sachem lived at Quampegan (now South Berwick). Soon afterward a fatal epidemic swept off a large portion of his tribe making it more accessible for English settlers who began to arrive as early as 1623. In the early years houses were erected in the Piscataqua valley near the water's edge. The communication between settlers was carried on by water for the first fifty years; then rough bridle paths were constructed through the woods. The building of log houses was gradually extended away from the coast line and along these paths, which eventually developed into highways for ox-carts, chaises and other vehicles of that day, and the high power autos of this day.

Mills increased on the small rivers and lumber and ship-timber floated down the river in rafts to be shipped to various European and American ports. But the most extensive and lucrative business was the fisheries. This became a great industry. They were carried to many parts of the world and exchanged for tobacco and corn from the south; for tropical goods from the West Indies; dry goods, sails, naval stores, cordage, wines and fruit from England, Spain, and Portugal. It was this business that the Pepperrells and Brays were engaged in.

The disastrous Indian war of King Philip, in 1675, was a fatal blow to these prosperous people. And after its close Indian depredations continued to such an extent that there was but little change for the better until Governor Phips, in 1693, built forts at Pemaquid and at the mouth of the Saco river. Yet the Pepperrells, conducting a business on the ocean, did not suffer from the raids and conflagrations of the Indians, following the close of the King Philip war, as did many others on the Maine coast. They prospered and with their surplus earnings invested in lands until they became the largest land owners in that vicinity.

William Pepperrell, Junior, Sir William Pepperrell, was born at Kittery Point, June 27, 1696. As a boy he attended the village school where he acquired only rudimentary learning; but under the guide of a competent private tutor he was taught land surveying, became proficient in ship navigation and learned something of geography. From childhood to manhood he lived in the midst

of savage warfare and breathed the air of self protection by the shedding of blood. The events, which he heard the most of as a youth, were tales of Indians burning villages and scalping his neighbors all the way from Kittery Point to Casco Bay. Reared among such scenes it was only natural that he should have been imbued with a military spirit when only a lad. At sixteen he aided in keeping ward and watch, and bore arms in patrol duty.

On the death of his only brother, Andrew, the firm name of William Pepperrell & Son was changed to The William Pepperrells.

When not attending school, he assisted in his father's store, which was laborious, for they dealt in provisions, naval stores and similar heavy merchandise. His recreations were generally water sports with boys and girls, who were the children of fishermen, and hunting game in the adjacent forests. Thus, both his work and play tended to promote muscular development and the power of enduring fatigue. They gave him a robust frame and vigorous mental quality. Such a life ever makes strong men, physically, mentally and morally.

In 1716 the Pepperrells bought of the agents of Benjamin Blackman who had purchased it from the original proprietors, Gibbons and Bonython, a large tract of land which included a considerable portion of what is now the city of Saco, extending from the ocean several miles along the Saco river. Within it were the water powers where are now situated the cotton mills and other manufactories of that busy burg. This purchase, while made in the name of the elder Pepperrell, was purchased for his son, William, then a minor, and subsequently conveyed to him. In 1729 young Pepperrell bought land adjoining to such an extent that he was soon the sole owner of nearly all of Saco, then named Pepperrellboro, and Scarboro. He erected mills and sold lots to settlers, all of which increased their income and constantly augmented the value of their estates. Soon after the Saco purchase he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He assumed, as a partner of the firm of Pepperrells, the duties of an outside manager, having charge of the improvements made there and of contracting for the building of vessels on the Piscataqua and Saco rivers.

That ship building had become very profitable with them is illustrated by the fact that the ship carpenters of the Thames complained to the government in 1724 that their trade was being impaired by the Pepperrells and other ship builders in New Eng-

land. For the purpose of favoring British manufacturers, parliament had prohibited the manufacture of woollens in America for exportation from one colony to another, and in London were favored by an act forbidding the hatters of the colonies to employ more than one apprentice. Hence, fostering colonial ship building harmonized with England's narrow and selfish policy of restricting manufacturing here and incidentally inured to the welfare of the Pepperrells.

The younger Pepperrell also conducted much of the trade of his firm with Boston and in London. Theirs had an ascendancy



Mrs. Margery (Bray) Pepperrell, wife of Col. William Pepperrell.

over all other mercantile houses in New England. Thus the young man was brought into a close and intimate connection with the public men in Boston. This led to an entrance into the delightful Boston aristocracy of that period, by which means he cultivated courtly manners and an address of ease and politeness. The history of the Puritans has been written for us in two kinds and by two classes of writers. One by the methodical historians and plodding antiquarians, by those delving into the dry details of all the events, the other by the poet, the dramatist, and the novelist. Both have instructed us and pleased our fancy. Upon Hawthorn's pages

we behold the ancient Puritan society; austere, solemn, prayerful, rigid; and we also see the later colonial aristocracy laced and powdered, with its dignified and proper dancing and amateurish indulgence in frivolities which their forbears had forbidden as having been designed only by and for the enemies of God. William Pepperrell lived in the days of the latter.

With them he was a favorite. At an early age honors sought him. He was commissioned justice of the peace at the end of his minority and was soon offered the captaincy of a company of cavalry. From this he was promoted to major and then made colonel, which placed him in command of all the militia of Maine. In 1726 he was chosen representative to the General Court from Kittery, which then included Eliot and the year following received further political promotion as appears by the following notice:

Boston, June 1, 1727.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable Lieutenant-Governor and Council to acquaint you that you are elected and appointed a councillor or assistant for the ensuing year, and that your attendance at the council-board is desired as soon as may be.

Your humble servant,

J. WILLARD.

Among the Boston families which William met socially was that of Grove Hirst, a man of distinction in the colony. He was a successful merchant, had acquired much wealth, was well known and influential throughout New England. His wife was a daughter of Judge Sewall of the Supreme Court. The Hirsts were connected by marriage with that most excellent, famous and eccentric individual whose name and doings are strangely intertwined with almost everything and everybody of consequence in early York or Kittery, the Reverend William Moody, better known as Parson Moody.

Grove Hirst had a daughter prepossessing and attractive and regarded as a beautiful young lady by young Pepperrell and one other that we have information of. He had met the lady in the social circles of Boston and when she was visiting at Parson Moody's, he made frequent calls and was quite attentive to her. The other admirer chanced to be none other than the parson's own son who was a schoolmaster in York. Possibly an embarrassing situation. But Pepperrell was successful in love as well, as afterwards, in war, and succeeded in winning Mary's affections and on

March 16, 1723, they were united in marriage. The Pepperrell mansion at Kittery was enlarged and became their home.

In 1730 Governor Belcher had a friend whom he desired to make clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, but this was a prerogative of the judges to appoint and they preferred the old incumbent. A sort of dead-lock or political contest was on between the governor and the court. It was furious but short. While the court were not compelled to obey his wishes he possessed the power to summarily remove them and appoint others in their places. This he immediately proceeded to do. His new appointees were William Pepperrell, Junior, chief justice, Samuel Came, Timothy Gerrish, and Joseph Moody, associates. In this arbitrary fashion the governor succeeded in placing his favorite in office. This was American politics in the first part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Pepperrell was not a lawyer but set about in his usual energetic manner to qualify for his new position. He commenced by ordering from London a law library. He read law as any law student would have done in those days, and devoted all of his spare moments to informing himself regarding the rules of law and court procedure. That he continued to hold this place until his death, in 1759, is assurance that he made a good judge.

The causes which led to the capture of Louisburg in 1745 are a part of the epic story of a New France in the New World. Dreamed of by the explorers and discoverers of the sixteenth, it was vitalized by the adventurers, missionaries and colonizers of the seventeenth century and for more than a hundred years was a tragical conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin for supremacy until Wolfe captured Quebec in the eighteenth century. Acadia, including ancient Nova Scotia, and English settlements along the sea coast and rivers of Maine, constituted much of its battle ground. Cape Breton, an island guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence, was in the early part of the seventeenth century in the possession of the English colonists. By treaty in 1632 it was restored to France. In 1710 with the fall of Port Royal, which was taken by New England troops and renamed Annapolis, Cape Breton again fell to the English as did the rest of Acadia. The English held this island by possession until the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when what is now Nova Scotia was ceded to Great Britain, France retaining the island of Cape Breton and renaming it Isle Royale. This was all of New France that then remained of all her Atlantic possessions.

France immediately began to fortify the harbor, formerly known as English Harbor, giving it a new name, Louisburg, in honor of the French monarch, Louis XIV. Whether or not the English representatives at Utrecht overlooked the strategic importance of this situation is not clear. But it was a menace to the interests of Great Britain and her colonial possessions. A fortified seaport on the ocean front of the island could not be otherwise. Ever since the days of Governor Phips, New England had been incessant in warning the home government of the dangers of French inva-



Mrs. Mary (Hirst) Pepperrell, wife of Sir William Pepperrell.

sion, but many times without avail. Generally the English administrations did not take a lively interest in anything regarding American affairs until some serious, international condition developed in European politics that endangered her colonial interests. Such a situation arose in 1743.

England had been involved in war with Spain. It was feared that the reverses of Spain would drive her to drawing France into the conflict as an ally and leaders in New England had foreseen it and striven to awaken the government to what seemed to them

impending perils. Events during the first of that year proved their fears to be well grounded. Early in October a government schooner arrived at Boston from England, bringing dispatches to all the governors that in ten days after her departure war with France would be declared, and orders from the Admiralty to all naval commanders on the coast to prepare for hostilities.

Colonel Pepperrell received the following letter from Governor Shirley:

Boston, October 10, 1743.

Sir—Having received advices from Great Britain that there is great danger of a rupture with France, I think it necessary and accordingly direct you forthwith to advertise the exposed towns and settlements hereof, and to take proper care that the inhabitants secure themselves and families against any sudden assault from the Indians, and that they do not expose themselves by being too far from home in this time of danger, and that the companies in your regiment that are not much exposed, be in readiness to relieve any of the neighboring places in case there should be any occasion for it. I am, Sir,

Your friend and servant,

W. SHIRLEY.

On the 13th, Pepperrell writes to all his captains a copy of the foregoing, and adds:

I hope that he who gave us our breath will give us the courage and prudence to behave ourselves like true-born Englishmen.

Your friend and humble servant,

W. PEPPERRELL.

France declared war March 15, 1744, and England two weeks later. The people in no part of the colonies took deeper interest in the preparation for the capture of Louisburg than did the inhabitants along the coast of Maine, who for years had endured so much suffering and distress from the Indians allied with the French against the English. It was the principal theme of conversation in every home, shop, mill and store and in all the pulpits as well. Boston realized better than London the necessity of wresting Louisburg from the French if safety to trade and navigation and the very existence of the colonies was to be insured. Each province at that time maintained one or more armed vessels. The General Court was divided upon the expediency of undertaking this enterprise without powerful aid from England. A large number of its members were conservative, lacked faith in the possibility of success and opposed it. Had a less resolute and resourceful man than

Shirley been governor the project would probably have failed of maturing. The governor's foresight was greater than any of the others and his determination to accomplish his purpose was unwavering. In the latter part of 1744 he wrote letters to the ministry imploring them to co-operate with him in protecting colonial interests. Early in January (1745) orders were dispatched to Commodore Warren, then at the West India station, to proceed to New England with his squadron and co-operate with Governor Shirley in protecting the fisheries. The whole subject of the proposed expedition had to be acted upon by the General Court. The governor desired to know in advance what its action would be. Then he deemed it necessary that for a time all of the plans should remain a secret. Early in January he requested its members to take an oath of secrecy regarding a proposition that he was about to lay before them. Secrecy was observed for some days until a member of the legislature, who was a pious deacon, and had a habit of raising his voice when talking to the Lord, was overheard in his private devotions invoking Heaven for its blessings upon the governor's secret plans. When it thus became known the boldness of the scheme astounded everyone. It was referred to a committee who reported adversely and it was supposed that it was on the discard pile forever. But Shirley could not thus be thwarted. He caused petitions from merchants in Boston, Salem and other parts to be circulated and presented to the legislature, requesting a re-consideration of its action. After quite a protracted debate a final vote was taken, January 26, 1745. Shirley's friends carried it by a majority of one vote. From that time on the people of the colonies were seething with patriotism. All were united on protecting American interests by removing once for all from this continent the French menace.

The first and most difficult task before Governor Shirley was the choice of a commander of the expedition. New England had no trained military officers of experience. After much consideration and consultation with public men of the colonies, the selection of William Pepperrell, of Kittery, was decided upon. He was well and favorably known throughout New England, was extensively engaged in the fisheries, popular and wealthy. In the vernacular of today he was a good "mixer" of agreeable manners and had long held the office of president of the governor's council. His patriotism was unquestioned and all had faith in his sterling quali-

ties and a belief that he would succeed. Having decided after considerable hesitation to accept of the command, he entered on the duties with his usual tenacity and determination. He advanced five thousand pounds to the province from his own fortune. The enlistment was rapid, owing much of its success to the popularity of Colonel Pepperrell. Religious feeling ran high. Pepperrell took Parson Moody along as chaplain of his regiment. The good parson's religious zeal ingrained with more or less bigotry impelled him to carry upon his shoulder a hatchet "for the purpose of destroying images in the French Catholic churches." Deacon John Gray of Biddeford wrote Pepperrell: "O that I could be with you and dear Parson Moody in that church, to destroy the images there set up and hear the true gospel there preached."² In less than two months from the day the court voted, a military force of 4,220 men had been recruited. Of these 3,250 men were from Massachusetts, about one-third of which were from Maine.³ He now bore the military title of Lieutenant-General.

Nova Scotia proper extended westward from the Strait of Canso to Cape Sable and was then in possession of the English who had two garrisoned forts in it, one at the mouth of the Strait on an island called Canso, and the other on the north side in the Bay of Fundy, called Port Royal, or Annapolis. The commander at Louisburg on hearing that war had been declared attacked and captured the Canso garrison and conveyed the prisoners to Louisburg before news of the declaration of war had reached Boston. A similar expedition was directed against the fort at Annapolis but Governor Shirley anticipating hostilities had sent reinforcements which enabled it to repel the assault. This was the situation when Pepperrell with his troops left Boston March 24, 1745, and arrived at Canso on the first day of April. Pepperrell sailed from Canso and landed on the place selected the following morning. Commander Warren, learning on his way to Boston that Pepperrell had sailed, changed his course for Canso.

Space will not permit us to describe the siege in detail. On May 7, Pepperrell and Warren sent to Commander Duchambon, in the name of the king, a demand to surrender. This Duchambon refused to do. There was some misunderstanding between Pepperrell and Warren before a complete co-operation of their forces was perfected. Late in the afternoon of the 15th day of June,

(²) 15, 52.

(³) Maine at Louisburg, Burrage, p. 21.

Duchambon sent a flag of truce to Pepperrell's lines, asking for a suspension of hostilities and terms of capitulation. These were agreed to and finally completed on the 16th and on June 17th the provincial troops entered Louisburg at the southwest gate with General Pepperrell and Colonel Bradstreet at the head of the column and the other higher officers in the rear. The French troops were stationed in front of their barracks. Dr. Henry S. Burrage in his *Maine at Louisburg* (supra.) page 42, in describing this scene says:

Salutations were exchanged, and then the French "with their arms, music and standards" marched down to the shore, and were taken on board the transports which were to return them to their native land.

About two thousand of the inhabitants of the city, six hundred and fifty veteran troops, thirteen hundred and ten militia, and the crew of the French war vessel, the *Vigilant*, were transported to France requiring fourteen ships for their removal.

As Pepperrell viewed the magnitude and strength of the enemy's fortifications, he exclaimed, "The Almighty, of a truth has been with us."

Directly after the surrender of Louisburg, General Pepperrell gave a banquet to the officers who had so bravely conducted the siege. Some of the gentlemen expressed their apprehension that dinner would be spoiled waiting for the chaplain's long blessing. But for once the parson surprised and pleased them with brevity. When all were ready, Mr. Moody lifted up his hands and eyes to heaven and said:

Lord, the mercies thou hast bestowed, and thy mercies and benefits have been so wonderful, that time is too short to express our sense of thy goodness; we must leave it for the work of eternity. Fill us with gratitude, and bless what is set before us on this occasion of joy, for the sake of Christ our Lord. Amen.

The capture of Louisburg inscribed on its pages a new chapter in the history of the world; a forward step in the progress of American independence was taken and a new name added to the roll of Anglo-Saxon heroes and patriots.

Among the officers and soldiers engaged in this expedition, who were then and later prominent in the public affairs of the District of Maine, were General Samuel Waldo, whose name by reason of the "Waldo Patent," and in other ways, is indissolubly interwoven with our early history; Colonel Jeremiah Moulton, Colonel Dudley Bradstreet, Colonel Arthur Noble, Morris O'Brien, then from Scarborough, and later of Machias, and father of Jeremiah O'Brien, who

planned and organized the capture of the British armed cutter, the *Margaretta*, in Machias Bay, June 12, 1775, and the first American to haul down the British flag in a naval battle.

Pepperrell remained at Louisburg until July 4, 1746, when he departed for his home in Kittery. During all the time of his tarry there his duties were arduous, his responsibilities great, and his trials, discouragements and perplexities many.

The Louisburg affair was a most excellent preparatory course for the great drama of the revolution that fate had in store for them a little more than a quarter of a century later. It was music from the same old fifes and drums used at Louisburg that rallied the patriots at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Its recollection strengthened their confidence and self-reliance and inspired them with a new spirit of nationalism. Statesmen of foresight in other parts of the world realized that a new factor in its affairs had appeared. Mr. Hartwell said, in the House of Commons, in 1775, that the colonists

took Louisburg from the French single-handed without any European assistance,—as mettled an enterprise as any in our history,—an ever-lasting memorial to the zeal, courage, and perseverance of the troops of New England.

Yet stubborn stupidity blinded the eyes of royalty in 1770, and the birth of a new nation dedicated to freedom and human rights resulted.

The children of Sir William and Lady Mary (Hirst) Pepperrell were Elizabeth, b. December 29, 1723, and Andrew, b. January 4, 1726. They had two other children who died in infancy. Elizabeth married Nathaniel Sparhawk, May 1, 1742. Their son, William Sparhawk, by the will of his grandfather, Sir William, became heir to his great estate, conditioned that he should change his name to Pepperrell. In pursuance of this his name was changed to Pepperrell by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In October, 1774, fifteen years after the decease of his grandfather he was created a Baronet.¹ He married a daughter of Colonel Isaac Royall of Medford. He was a pronounced royalist and at the beginning of the Revolution (1775) went with his wife to England where he lived until his death in London, December 2, 1816, when the title became extinct.

¹ American Baronets No. 5, p. 150, No. 6, p. 187, No. 8, p. 259. Putnam's Mag. for Sept., 1857, v. X, p. 407.

Andrew Pepperrell, the second child of Sir William, graduated with honors at Harvard College in 1743. A writer of those times in speaking of him says: "To personal beauty in him were added grace of manners and elegant accomplishments, rarely attained in our hemisphere at that period."

In 1746 he was betrothed to a highly accomplished and beautiful young lady, Miss Hannah Waldo, daughter of General Samuel Waldo, associated with his father in the siege of Louisburg. They had been warm friends for a life-time and their families were on terms of the closest intimacy. The alliance was hailed with joy in both homes. And right here we find ourselves within the realm of romance—romance that has enchantment and yet is strange; where love intertwines with tragedy and all is overshadowed with mystery. For a half century this story seems to have run down through the pages of history in this wise: that the wedding day was appointed; wonderful preparations were made in a style and magnitude never before known in New England. It brought not only the elite from Maine but distinguished society people from other parts of the colonies as well, for all were delighted to contribute to the happiness of and do honor to the son and daughter of two of their beloved heroes of Louisburg. That at the last moment before the entire assembly the bride discarded long years of devoted love and blighted the life of her lover by abruptly declining to give her hand in wedlock; and that Andrew disappointed and heartbroken on the second day, thereafter, dropped dead in the streets of Portsmouth, and that on the third day the wedding party, gathered from far and near for a merry marriage feast, followed his cold remains to the silent tomb of his ancestors for their eternal rest.⁵ Usher Parsons wrote the *Life of Sir William Pepperrell* in 1855. In this work the author publishes certain letters as a "vindication" of Miss Waldo. He states that the "Pepperrell papers have been scattered to the four winds" and that it was only after much research "that enough have been gathered to set the affair right." Several of these letters, which passed between Sir William and General Waldo, are exceedingly friendly expressing mutual hope that the union would be consummated. Nathaniel Sparhawk, in one of his letters wrote:

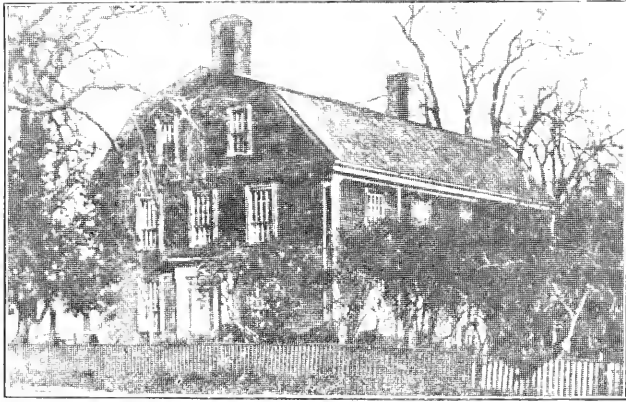
The love affair between Andrew Pepperrell and Miss Waldo, now of four years' duration, is still pending, much to the annoyance of both families, as well as trying to the patience of the young lady.⁶

(5) Curwin's *Journal and Letters*, p. 582.

(6) Parsons' *supra*, p. 219.

That all of their friends and relatives took a hand in helping on the match seems apparent. Stephen Waldo, a merchant of Boston, and a relative of Waldo, wrote to Andrew:

I hope, my friend, it will not be long before we have the pleasure of seeing you in town to disappoint the enemies as well as to complete the approaching pleasure, which you have in view, in enjoying the society of so charming and desirable a young lady as is Miss Hannah.



The Pepperrell Mansion, Kittery, Maine.
Built by Col. William Pepperrell in 1682.

It appears that there was much procrastination in the affair to the evident vexation of all their friends. Some, if not all of this was caused by the ill health of Andrew. Parsons says:

* * * but a few days before the one appointed for the wedding arrived, Andrew wrote to her that circumstances had occurred which would make it necessary to defer it to another day which he named as more convenient to himself. * * * She returned no answer; the guests from far and near, minister and all, assembled at the appointed place, when she enjoyed the sweet revenge of telling Andrew that she would not marry one who had occasioned her so much mortification, and who could not have that love and friendship for her that was necessary to her happiness.

That it was a bitter disappointment to the two families is proven by these letters. General Waldo wrote Sir William from London:

I was greatly chagrined at the news of my daughter's changing her mind and dismissing your son after the visit you mention, which I was apprised of by her, and concluded the affair would have had the issue I had long expected and desired.

Parsons naively remarks that

The young lady enjoyed more consolation than any of them. In less than six weeks she was led to the altar by Thomas Fluker, Esquire, secretary of the province.

From the evidence produced by Parsons that part of the Curwin account relative to Andrew's sudden death in Portsmouth seems to fall. Other writers since Parsons, like William Gould in his "Portland in the Past" seem to concur in the conclusions arrived at by him regarding this episode. And yet we cannot escape the thought that possibly the Honorable Secretary and Miss Waldo, had they so desired, could have related something that might have made it all clearer than it has ever been since the days of their ill-fated betrothal.

Whatever the facts may have been, is there not buried in that musty bit of eighteenth century history, material for a fascinating tale of love and intrigue?

And here we may be pardoned for diverting to the fact that when the first belchings of the American Revolution startled an amazed world, a young Boston rebel was deeply in love with Lucy Fluker, a daughter of this union, much to the regret of her aristocratic parents who were fervent loyalists. It was a case of flagrant disobedience if not of actual elopement, when in defiance of parental authority she persisted in marrying the one who later became the Patriots' hero and Washington's friend, General Henry Knox.

Regarding his grandson who inherited his fortune and title, Cecil Cutts Howard in a brochure, *The Pepperrells of America*, says:

William Pepperrell Sparhawk born in 1746, married Oct. 24, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of Mary (McIntosh) Royall of Medford, Mass. He became chief heir of his grandfather (Sir William Pepperrell) on condition that, at twenty-one years of age, he should drop the name of Sparhawk and be known as Sir William Pepperrell.

(C) Judge Samuel Curwin, author of *Curwin's Journal and Letters* (supra) was of the old New England family of that name and was born in Salem in 1715, and graduated at Harvard in 1735. He was engaged in commercial pursuits and a person of great influence in the colony. He was captain of a company under General Pepperrell at Louisburg. When the war of the Revolution broke out he remained a loyalist and removed to England. He was an intimate friend of the second Sir William Pepperrell, also a loyalist, who fled to England. Thus he must have had first hand knowledge of the Pepperrell family. He was a man of learning and ability as is fully disclosed by his writings. The work above referred to contains, besides the journal and letters, several sketches of Louisburg survivors, and noted loyalists one of which is "The Pepperrells of Kittery," and in it is this account of Andrew. The material for this book was prepared and edited by George Atkinson Ward, A. M., a well-known historical writer, and published by Leavitt, Trow & Co., New York, and Wiley and Putnam, London, (third edition) in 1845. In view of these facts, it is hardly conceivable that Judge Curwin could have been so much in error as Parsons' version of the matter would indicate; and even if he had been misled it is fully as strange that so careful a writer as Ward should not have discovered the fact.

In 1767, on arriving at his majority, his grandfather's wishes were agreed to and he assumed the title. He has been known as Sir William Second, and also, in the family as "young Sir William." The year before assuming the title, he graduated from Harvard College, and was later a councillor and mandamus councillor. A royalist, he fled to England in 1775, with his wife, children and wife's parents and kindred. His wife died on board ship and was buried at Halifax, N. S., Oct. 8, 1775. "Young Sir William" received a great deal of attention in England and was painted by West, in a large group which represented him as he was when he presented his brother Tories to the king, craving the King's most gracious favor.

Judge Curwin in his work herein referred to says of him:

The fortune of General Pepperrell far exceeded any that had been amassed in New England, and his enterprise and public spirit shed a widespread influence around. He loaned a large sum for the furtherance of the expedition he was destined to command. And notwithstanding that Franklin and other prominent men of the middle and southern provinces pronounced the contemplated siege and attack of Louisburg to be Quixotic, so satisfied was Pepperrell of the feasibility of the plan, and that the reduction of that stronghold of the enemy was an object of vast importance, that he willingly hazarded fortune, fame, and life itself, for its accomplishment.

His zeal in the business imparted new life to the people, and he finally succeeded in influencing the co-operation of all the New England governments.

Fortune adhered to him in this, as in all his commercial enterprises, and to the good judgment he displayed, as well as to his example of personal bravery, is the final success of the expedition mainly to be attributed.

The Honorable Everett Pepperrell Wheeler of New York, who has made exhaustive research into the history of Sir William Pepperrell, in a pamphlet published in 1910, entitled "Memorial in support of the nomination of the name of Sir William Pepperrell, to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans," gives a most able and valuable summary of his career and achievements. From this we make the excerpts which follow:

* * * He was the most enterprising and successful colonial merchant and one of the most distinguished colonial statesmen.

He was a skilful and successful colonial general. Under his leadership regiments from the different colonies learned to co-operate against regular troops entrenched behind strong fortifications. The veterans of Louisburg were the backbone of the New England forces at the beginning of the revolution.

* * * He was a typical American; typical of the time when the exigencies of life were such that a man of talent could not limit himself or his intelligence to one particular occupation, but when the necessities of the situation in which our fathers were placed, compelled him to play many parts, which in a later and more complex civilization would be filled by different individuals.

* * * Jealousy on the part of Governor Shirley kept him from service in the field at that time, (1755) but he exerted himself actively to raise troops for the war then going on with the French, and he was entrusted with the command of the forces which guarded the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire. Just as the war began to be successful, on the sixth day of July, 1759, he died.

* * * He was the most conspicuous figure in America during the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War, and thus achieved a greater international reputation than any American prior to the Revolution. His achievements at Louisburg have been fully referred to. At the beginning of the Seven Years War, he was appointed by the Crown a major-general and was efficient and successful in the work entrusted to him by the Newcastle ministry. But the campaign generally was unfortunate. When Pitt came into power he sent over two efficient generals, Amherst and Wolfe, and gave Pepperrell the chief command in the colonies appointing him a lieutenant general in the Royal Army.

Had it not been for sickness he would have taken the field and actively shared the glories of Quebec and the capture of Fort Duquesne. The plan of the campaign which led to the overthrow of the French sway in Canada, and prepared the way for the American revolution, was fought according to the plans laid down by Pepperrell.

* * * A fisherman's son, he raised himself to honor and wealth.

Although not bred a lawyer, he presided with ability as a Chief Justice. Although not trained a soldier, he commanded the armies of the colonies with courage, fortitude, foresight and success. No record has ever leaped to light that casts a shadow upon his memory. Just and upright in all his own dealings, he knew how to be generous and merciful to others; fearless and resolute himself, he knew how to encourage the wavering, and stimulate the doubting. He was polite without insincerity, liberal and hospitable without extravagance.

The one controlling purpose of his life was duty. He became in youth a member of the Congregational Church, and continued a devout and consistent adherent to its principles. But he was free from that narrowness and bigotry that disfigure the character of some of the New England colonial leaders. At home and abroad, in the counting-house and in the Legislature, on the bench or in command of the provincial army, he embodied in action the religious conviction that became in youth an essential part—indeed, the foundation of his whole character. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that prosperity never made him arrogant, or marred the simplicity and straightforwardness of the man. And thus, to the day of his death, he enjoyed alike the confidence of the Indians in the Maine forests, the British Governors sent to rule the provinces, the merchants of Boston and London, the aristocracy of Beacon street, and his neighbors at Kittery.

He was intimately friendly with Jonathan Edwards and others of that group of intellectuals of New England, of whom Edwards was a leader. His close associates were people of culture and eminence.

In these pages we have only attempted to slightly touch upon some of the principal incidents in the life of this famous son of Maine, beloved by the people of his province and honored and respected by the government of Great Britain.

His military career is an important chapter in the history of the French wars from 1745 to 1758.

He was one of the first, if not the very first, to advocate building a fort on the Penobscot. Subsequent to his death his advice was heeded and Governor Pownall erected the fortification (Fort Pownall) that bore his name and was of unmeasureable importance to the settlements of eastern Maine.

His life work as a publicist and military leader was really carrying into effect the same policy—a more vigorous one by the crown against the French—that Governor Phips, another eminent Maine character was nearly a century before the father of.

Sir William Pepperrell died at his home in Kittery, November 6, 1759, and Lady Pepperrell died there November 25, 1780. Parsons (*supra*) p. 320 says:

His funeral obsequies were attended by a vast concourse. The drooping flags at half mast on both shores of the Piscataqua, the solemn knell from neighboring churches, the responsive minute-guns from all the batteries, and the mournful rumbling of muffled drums announced that a great man had fallen and was descending to the tomb.

THE RHYME OF THE BARONET'S NAME.

Would you learn to rightly spell
 The ancient name of *Pepperrell*?
 Just as the Baronet of old
 Wrote it out in letters bold?
 Then these simple lines recite,
 And you will surely have it right:

Of letters four, make *ten* from *these*,
 P's and r's and l's and e's;
 Begin with P and e, and then—
 Use all the letters that you can;
 That is to say, in *Pepperrell*,
 Use doubles p and r and l.

—JUSTIN HENRY SHAW.

The Boy on Pulpit Rock

TO HERBERT GRAY COBB

KILLED IN ACTION

Oct. 14, 1918

(By WINDSOR P. DAGGETT)

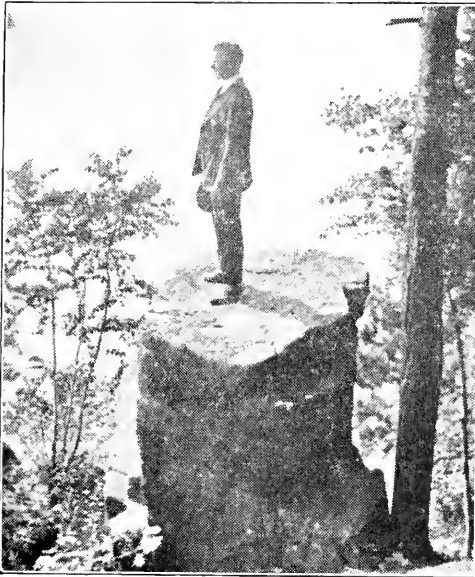
*The author of these gracious lines in a note to the editor says:
"Lt. Herbert Gray Cobb, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Cobb of Woodfords, Maine, was killed in action at Bruilles-sur-Meuse, Oct. 14, 1918. He was a junior at the University of Maine when he enlisted in April, 1917. He crossed to France in September of that year as leader of the 103d Inf. Band. On his twenty-third birthday, Feb. 8, 1918, at an Officers' Training School in France, he received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant. He was assigned to Co. L of the 61st Reg. Inf., and saw service for several months. At the time of his death he was Laisson Officer for his battalion. According to the inscription on the cross at his grave, he had been raised to the rank of 1st Lieut. He is buried in the Argonne Cemetery at Romagne with 23,000 other American heroes."*

Against God's open sky of searchless blue,
Kissed by September breeze,
Sebago shimmering at our feet; and you,
Companion of the trees,
Against that background—lake and sky and space—
A living statue stood:
In all the youthful splendor of your grace,
With gift of life endured.

We loved the imaged ledge, the paths entwined,
And Pulpit Rock so steep,
Where lonely Hawthorne soothed his boyish mind,
Hushed in the woodland deep.
I thought he stood beside your eager form—
Looking so far! looked he,—
He took your hand and pressed it, oh, so warm,
Then left it lingeringly.

'Gainst crimson cloud, 'gainst lurid sky, unmoored,
A Yankee troopship lay;
There 'neath its world-flung, star-lit flag you stood,
Beckoned by Liberty!
Oh, who could mourn your death! You pledged your dreams
Of honor, valor, truth!
My heart still sings 'round Pulpit Rock, where gleams
A halo of immortal youth!

You stand there still, your high gaze turned to west—
 · Your helmet silver white;
 A sun-ray strikes the cross upon your breast,
 Your altar fire to light.
 You stand—oh, flowers are bright beyond the sea;
 But here where pine trees wave,
 Your body'll rise, your spirit mightest be
 Where homing hearts are brave.



Herbert Gray Cobb, on Pulpit Rock.

THE OLD EASTERN CEMETERY IN PORTLAND, MAINE.

At a meeting of the Maine Genealogical Society, (1885), John T. Hull in a paper read by him, said:

For nearly two hundred years the Eastern Cemetery has been the only common burying place of the territory now comprised within the limits of Portland. From the time of the first settlements made on this peninsula, it has been a place of sepulture. Here, undoubtedly, after his troubled life, lies the dust of George Cleeve, the first permanent occupant of Machigonne (now Portland). His grave is surrounded by others, his contemporaries in the establishment of civilization in this former wilderness. Unhonored and unknown are the graves of our rude forefathers.

Here are also the monuments and tombs of many of the distinguished and eminent of the town, who have been prominent in its affairs during two centuries of its history.

This venerable cemetery is well worthy of the study of our historians and antiquarians, for in "this hallowed spot where our departed friends repose" the fathers of our hamlet are buried. Some of them have had their names immortalized in the history of our country, as its defenders on land and sea; and of others their lives and characters are unknown or forgotten by the present generation.

Among the most ancient gravestones that has any legible inscription thereon is the following: "Here lyes ye body of Mrs. Mary Green, ye Daur of Capt. Nathanael and Mrs. Mary Green of Boston, aged 54 years Decd May ye 23d 1717."

The earliest maps in existence, of the territory now Portland, show this place designated as the "burying ground." It was thus probably appropriated by George Cleeve, as it joined his homestead lot on the north side, although no title of it was ever given the town. After the re-settlement of the town in 1719, and the coming of Parson Smith to Falmouth, he by some means obtained a title to the land on the south side of Smith (now Congress) street, which included the School House lot, and the present Eastern Cemetery. This was undoubtedly one of the titles which caused him great vexation of spirit, for although a portion of it was in use as the common burying ground, the town had a doubtful claim to it. They laid out a street or passage way to the yard from Congress street over the land owned by Mr. Smith, which was called "Funeral Lane." The people and authorities were urging the Parson to give them a good deed to this burying ground, yet he held on to this old graveyard with its mouldering remains of our forefathers, with a tenacious grasp. At length when on his death bed, and when he had become unable to sign his name, he made a conveyance to the town of the land which now comprises the School House lot and the Eastern Cemetery. A clause in his deed is as follows, viz.: "Meaning to convey all the land I now own, possess or claim, on the south-east side of Smith (now Congress) street, between the stone wall of the neck; the fence that separates the burying ground from the land of the late Gov. Hancock (John Hancock) and others, and the land in the possession of the heirs of the late Moses Pearson and others, and said Smith street; whether included in the above described or not."

The sum paid by the town for this lot was £71 5s. The witnesses to the deed were Peter T. Smith and John Frothingham. The deed was executed May 6, 1795. Mr. Smith died on the 25th.

The burying ground at that time, and for twenty-five years later, was that portion of the present cemetery south of the main avenue. The entrance to it was by the Funeral Lane, previously mentioned, now included in the school house yard. The land between this avenue, Congress and Mountfort streets, was unfenced and used as a public common. On Fourth of July and muster days it was the place for shows, venders of eggnog, beer, gingerbread, &c., which place and booths are well remembered by our older citizens as kept by some of the prominent characters, among the colored population. One of Portland's poets has written the following:

"About Marm Shepard's booth they hang,

As scores of children come and buy,

While some rude boy pours out this slang,

'And 'beer! eggs! pies! a dozen cry.'

PERTINENT INQUIRIES FOR MAINE PEOPLE TO
CONSIDER.

(Portland Evening Express.)

Maine will observe its 100th anniversary as a State next year and what would be more fitting than that it, or some designated organizations, mark as many as possible of its historic sites? There are many notable events that will be forgotten unless some permanent memorial is erected to recall them to future generations. Who knows the location of the birthplace of the first governor of Maine in Scarborough, or who knows the renowned leaders in city, state and nation who rest in the old Eastern or Western cemeteries? What marker commemorates the first naval battle of the Revolution at Machias? Where is the tablet that should designate the house where the immortal Lafayette stayed while in Portland? Who knows from any permanent marking that a future King of England, then Prince of Wales, sailed from Portland after his memorable visit to the United States? How do strangers know the house at Brunswick where the wonderful story, Uncle Tom's Cabin, was written? Who will remember in the years to come the spot in Maine where the steamer Roosevelt, which made possible the discovery of the North Pole by Peary, was built and who knows where the explorer spent his boyhood? Who has any idea where the parents of Longfellow are buried, or where Nathaniel Hawthorne spent his youth? Do tablets mark the scenes of the birth of Sir Hiram Maxim and his equally famous brother Hudson? Does anyone know the house in which Hannibal Hamlin spent his declining days and finally died? What marking is there to point out the James G. Blaine mansion, outside of the indistinct door plate? Who knows where the world-renowned Artemus Ward was buried? A person who tries to locate the grave of Elijah Kellogg has great difficulty to tell which of the Elijahs on the tombstones is that of the famous preacher and author. Where is the site of the first house in Portland or the first church in Maine? What tablet records the wonderful history of Portland Head light, or the original tower which stands today as firmly as it did in Washington's time? What marking has the old home of Thomas B. Reed, or in fact of any of the homes of the men who have made the name known throughout the civilized world? What bronze or granite record is there of John A. Poor's memorable fight to make the Grand Trunk a reality, or to mark the spot from which was started the first train over this now great system?

Some of these may already have been attended to by the patriotic and vigilant Maine D. A. R., but many of them are being shamefully neglected; and the list can be surprisingly increased by a little study along the lines indicated by the above timely article.—(EDITOR.)

Norway, Maine

Fragmentary Notes from DAVID NOYES,
HISTORY OF NORWAY, Published in 1852
First Churches and Meeting Houses.
Capt. Jonathan Cumming's Dream.
The Old Time Raisings, and Musters.
 (Continued from page 27.)

The meeting house built in the village was the first in the town, and, as some (who ought to know) say, was the first Universalist church erected in the District of Maine. In 1805, the Universalist Society of Paris and Norway was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

I now proceed to give some account of the Congregational church and society in Norway, as that was the next in order of organization, except what was done to fulfil the requirements of the law, before any society was formed.

It seems, by the best authority within my reach, that Mr. Gould, some years afterwards settled in Bethel, was the first minister that was hired to preach in the town: and it being summer-time, he preached in Jeremiah Hobbs' barn—length of time unknown. A minister by the name of Chapman, who probably resided in Bethel, used sometimes to pass through the town and preached a few times: and occasionally a missionary made a visit, and ministered to the people. Mr. Nathan Merrill, of Gray, a Baptist preacher, sometimes visited the settlement, even before its incorporation, and generally preached when he came here: he likewise solemnized several of the first marriages in the place.

In 1832 and '33, William A. Evans made a short stand in Norway, as an attorney, and did some business for the time he was here, but finding the feed rather short, sought a better field. Moses B. Bartlett, an attorney from Bethel, and William W. Virgin, an attorney from Rumford, came into Norway village three years or more ago: they are doing a decent business, and bid very fair to become useful and eminent gentlemen of the legal profession. I do not feel disposed to eulogize living characters too strongly, lest it might excite feelings of vanity in the subjects, and of envy in the minds of others: but I will add one word in regard to Mr. Virgin, who has commenced one very important suit since coming

here, and it has had a happy termination in his marriage with a daughter of H. G. Cole, Esq. Mr. Bartlett married a lady from Brunswick before coming to Norway.

A minister by the name of Stoddard, about 1801 or 1802, preached for a considerable time, and the people were so well satisfied, that they came to the conclusion to settle him; but some things derogatory to his character as a preacher coming to light, they finally dismissed him from any further duty—as they believed him to be a wolf in sheep's clothing, who might devour some of the lambs. Mr. Stoddard was probably witty, if not good; and thinking (rightly too) that Capt. Jonathan Cummings exerted considerable influence adverse to his settlement in the town as a minister of the gospel, on preaching what he termed his farewell sermon, he paid rather a sarcastic compliment to Cummings. He pretended to have had a remarkable dream, and obtained the latest news from the infernal regions. Beelzebub, the Prince of Devils, had hastily summoned a grand council of his co-workers in evil, to consult on the furtherance of his nefarious designs. He stated to his compeers that he had received intelligence that the town of Norway, on this earthly ball, was about to settle a minister of the gospel, and that there must be some plan contrived to prevent such terrible obstacle to his own rule and reign in poor Norway. After much elaborate discussion, his Satanic Majesty ordered his best and fleetest horse to be brought up, while he was making hasty preparations for his journey. In the meantime, some one of his sage counselors inquired of him if there was not some person in Norway who could be furnished with an agency to do the business for him, and save the journey. He began to deliberate on the subject, and suddenly exclaimed, "O yes! there is Jonathan Cummings; I had at first forgotten that he was there; he can do the business just as well as I can, so you may put up my horse again." And it seems he was not mistaken in his agent, for he has done the business just as well as his master could, had he come on purpose.

In old times, in this town, it was a custom at the raising of buildings, when the frame was completely up, to have what was called a name for the frame, which was always either a poetic couplet, or several verses, according to the taste or inclination of the person giving the name. The ceremony of naming a frame was as fol-

lows: The hands on the frame paraded either on the ridge-pole, or front plate, and the two persons who were to be the speakers were stationed, one at each end; a bottle of good liquor was sent up by the owner, and after it had passed from one end of the frame to the other, one of the speakers sung out, "Here's a fine frame, that deserves a good name, and what shall we call it?" The other speaker then gave the name, and when through, the first cried out, "Will that do?" Those on the ground answered, "O yes!" The hands on the frame then gave three cheers, which were responded to by three more from those on the ground; then one closing cheer from the frame, and the bottle of liquor was thrown from the frame by the person who gave the name. The circumstance of raising a house for a favorite minister called forth a poetic effusion for a name from one of the boys.

In the fall of 1812, Capt. Bailey Bodwell undertook to raise a company of volunteers to serve one year in the war; and later in the season obtained a full company from this and neighboring towns. After completing the compliment of men, they chose Bailey Bodwell for their Captain, William Twombly, Lieutenant, and William Reed, Jr., and Gustavus A. Goss, of Paris, second and third Lieutenants; they finally marched to Burlington early in the winter. Bodwell, on account of some improper conduct, left the army and returned home, some time in the summer of 1813; but the company generally served out their year, and then mostly returned home. Seth Pike, a son of Dudley Pike, died in the campaign, as also did Jacob Tubbs, Jr., a son of Jacob Tubbs. Joseph Dale came home sick, and never recovered; he died in a few months, leaving a family of nine children to the care of his widow, with little or nothing for their support.

It appears by the record that Lieut William Twombly obtained his discharge in the summer of 1813; and on the 11th of September, William Parsons, Jr., was promoted to Lieutenant, and Cad F. Jones was elected Ensign. The company then had 70 privates, exclusive of commissioned officers and Sergeants; and the south company numbered nearly as many more, altogether making suite a formidable military force.

Sometime in the summer of 1816, Capt. Amos Town was promoted to the rank of Major, and subsequently to Colonel of the regiment; and as a natural consequence, by regimental order, the

company met and elected Lieut. William Parsons, Jr., for Captain, Ensign Cad F. Jones, for Lieutenant, and John Whitmarsh, Ensign.

On the 10th of Oct., 1815, a Court Martial convened at Paris, for the trial of Capt. Bailey Bodwell, on several charges exhibited against him by Enoch Knight, and fourteen others. After hearing all the testimony and arguments, pro and con, the Court decided that Capt. Bailey Bodwell be removed from office, and disqualified for holding any military office under the Commonwealth for one year.

At the May inspection, in 1818, the company, then commanded by Henry Rust, Jr., "after inspection, the reading of the law, and partaking of some refreshment, was marched to the ground selected for the purpose, and attended to target-firing. The judges appointed for that purpose, awarded the first prize, \$5, to Mr. E. F. Beal for the best shot; the second, \$3 to Mr. Stephen Greenleaf; and the third, \$2, to Mr. Malachi Bartlett."

Perhaps some of the great guns among the modern peace societies, and other modern reformers, may turn up their noses and sneer at such historical matters as this; but they ought to remember that our forefathers, and even many who are now upon the stage, have seen the times when a good military force, well equipped, with twenty-four ball cartridges in their boxes, was a much more solid argument against an invading foe, and made a far deeper impression, especially if used, than all their paper manifestoes.

The city of Auburn, Maine, on Sept. 12, 1910, held its semi-centennial celebration. The historical address was delivered by the Honorable George C. Wing who is one of the men of Maine who takes a deep interest in its history.

Step by step, from earliest beginnings, he traced Auburn's growth—in industry, in commerce, in education; and it was a narrative that must have brought a little thrill of civic pride to those who heard, for it showed, in Judge Wing's clear and illuminating style, how this fair community by the Androscoggin has won an honored place among New England cities.

One does not exaggerate in saying that this history by Judge Wing will become an historic document—a striking contribution to Maine's literature and knowledge.

NORMAN H. FAY.

By the Editor.

Do you believe in visions and the visionary? This is a true recital of a young man's vision in Maine years ago and what came of it. The writer broke into the world as a very verdant young attorney at large, at a pretty spot on the River Piscataquis that was locally known as "Abbot lower village," but apparent to the world at large through the U. S. postoffice department as Abbot Village, Maine. At about the same time a young man from Massachusetts was residing there temporarily with Mr. and Mrs. George West, parents of the young lady who had then recently become his wife. The Wests lived on a small farm on the cross road leading from the "west road" up by the farm of a good old friend—long since passed to the beyond—"Taff" Race. The Wests were a family of intelligence, culture and respectability, thrifty but not wealthy as I now recall the facts. This young man and myself were of about the same age. He was a reader and lover of books and we soon became congenial spirits in many ways and spent pleasant hours together discussing Napoleon and other great world characters. I recall that he was considerable of a student of Napoleon and much more familiar with the literature of the subject than I. Regarding the current politics of our country we were also in full accord. Rather ill health was, as it now occurs to me, the principal reason for his remaining there unoccupied for so long a period. He told me of his trade which was that of a machinist and confided to me some of his hopes for the future. His aim was to begin a small business in his line somewhere in Maine. He felt that it was a much better place for one with little capital, depending largely upon his own labor with which to make a start than was his own state. He had a high opinion of Maine and liked the state and its people; thus having an exalted appreciation of the whole state as well as of one of its fair daughters. Soon I learned of his locating at Dexter, occasionally met him and as the years passed watched his progress in the industrial world with keen interest.

On June 15, 1910, I attended his funeral. It seemed as though all the inhabitants of Dexter had turned out to do honor to his memory. The large Universalist Church building was filled to its utmost capacity. Three hundred and sixty or more of his employees, the Masonic fraternity of the town, the governor of the state, the speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, the presi-

dent of the Maine Senate, Ex-Congressman Frank E. Guernsey, and many other eminent men and state officials, including the surviving members of the executive council of which body he was a member when stricken by death, were present to pay man's last homage to his fellow man. All in the long procession of his workmen who followed his remains to their last resting place were sincere mourners, some of whom had been with him from the first. Among such were the two "Fassett boys"—known in the days gone by when all were young as "Cal" and "Addie"—who went with him from Abbot Village to Dexter as helpers when he made his humble beginning as a leading iron worker of Maine. Many years had flown away since I had last seen them—seen them as merry, laughing lads. I knew them instantly despite the finger marks that the touch of time had left upon them and they reminded me of the old days. Looking into their saddened eyes, I saw the Norman Fay of forty and more years ago. He was a likeable fellow, even the cynics liked him, yet bespoke ill luck for him. They said he had only a vision and they were nearly right. But his vision was not of finding riches in city streets, not of wealth from mines of gold or silver or copper glittering in the shade of far western mountains, not of spouting oil fields, not of stocks common or preferred. It was only a Massachusetts boy's vision of the field of opportunity for boys in Maine. He followed the beckonings of that vision. Its trail led to wonderful success, and the story of his following it is a romance in the annals of industrial activities in Maine. It is a bit of Maine "History of Our Own Times" that I know of and myself observed.

No history ancient or modern has been or ever can be of value, except as it is used as guide posts in directing humans down the avenues of time. Boys of today may be guided to success and prosperity by heeding this story of Norman Fay of Dexter, Maine; for the field for opportunity for the boys in Maine is broader, richer and better now than it was when he first beheld his vision of it while resting in that quiet little Piscataquis village, near a half century ago.

Selections from Maine Newspapers:

Norman H. Fay of Dexter died suddenly at his home on Free street early Friday forenoon, June 12, 1919, after but ten minutes acute illness.

Mr. Fay was born in Upton, Mass., March 9, 1852. He attended school, including the high school in his native town and later went to Friends'

boarding school in Providence, R. I. He attended Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., for some time and at 17 started to learn the business in the boot and shoe factory of his father, W. B. Fay.

Several years later he went to Hopedale to learn the machinist's trade in the Hopedale Works. He then went back and became associated with his father who was in business in Worcester. In 1872 Mr. Fay married Miss Ada E. West of Garland and four years later as he was in poor health they moved onto a farm in Abbott, remaining there three years.

In the spring of 1879, Mr. Fay came to Dexter for the N. Dustin Co. and in 1881 he went into partnership with Walter Scott. They started the business in a room 27 by 70 leased of the Dustin Company. In 1884 the lease expired and the site of the present Fay & Scott plant was purchased. In August of that year they moved into the new buildings the shops being 40 by 80 and the foundry 30 by 100. And from that beginning has been built up the great business of manufacturing machinery which is sold in every part of the world. In 1897 Walter Scott sold his share of the business to Mr. Fay. In 1900 the business was incorporated with Mr. Fay as president and up to the time of his death he was active in the administration of its affairs.

* * * The name of Norman H. Fay has long been linked in the minds of the people, his town and his section with every good movement, with every ideal of high citizenship, with generosity, uprightness and fine character. Though a man of quiet disposition, reserved, dignified, he was yet a man who won lasting friendships, one whose mind and heart seemed ever ready to accept real friendship and to give it in return.

* * * Able, energetic, a business man deeply engrossed in the success of his work, Mr. Fay always found time to give his community. He served in the legislature from 1891 to 1892 and again from 1915 to 1916. In 1917 he was elected to the governor's council, served in 1917 and 1918 and was re-elected for the term of 1919-20. He was associated with the Dexter Trust and Banking Company and with the Dexter Loan and Building Association, being president of both associations. Last year Mr. Fay, finding that the youth of Dexter had not the proper facilities for obtaining an education, he made the cause his own and Dexter became the owner of a fine high school building, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Fay. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of selectmen of Dexter.

Mr. Fay is survived by his wife and by a daughter, Mrs. Peter Plouff, and one son, Winthrop L. Fay, both of Dexter.

Mr. Fay as a fraternal society man, had a very wide acquaintance, being not only a 32d degree Mason, but a Shriner, an Odd Fellow and known in both orders over a large territory. He was one of the most prominent members of the Dexter club, and as organizer and during its life one of the most active members of the Elkinstown club, one of the principal factors in the development of the summer life on Lake Wassookeag, on the shore of which he has maintained a commodious cottage for many years. Mr. Fay attended and was ever a strong supporter of the Universalist church.

STEPHEN ORMAN BROWN.

1841-1919.

By the EDITOR.

Stephen Pearson Brown preceeded the Mayos of Foxcroft, as one of the founders of the woolen industry in eastern Maine, by about seventeen years, the Mayos coming in 1846, and nine years later than the Abbotts, who settled in Dexter in 1820.

Mr. Brown established himself at Dover, then a part of Penobscot County, in the year 1829. He was the son of Stephen Brown of Weare, New Hampshire, and, as Stephen Orman Brown states in notes written by him in his lifetime, he came from a family of "clothiers," and adds that:

"Clothier" meant in those days a cloth manufacturer, or a man engaged in the custom cloth dressing and manufacturing business in a small way.

In these notes he further says:

I knew but little of my father's father except that his name was Stephen Brown and that he came from Weare, N. H. He married my grandmother, Mary Pearson, who also came of a family of clothiers in Byfield, Mass., on August 23, 1803. They moved immediately to Bucksport, Maine, then known as "Buckstown," where he went into trade. He branched out into the West India trade and failed. I do not know the exact date of his failure, but it was near the time of the breaking out of the war of 1812, which may have had something to do with it.

After the breaking up at Bucksport, my grandmother went back to Byfield, while her husband went a privateering, and, not long after, died of ship fever in Boston.

Their children, both born in Bucksport, were Cellissa, b. Aug. 13, 1804, d. March 27, 1831, at Vassalboro; Stephen Pearson, b. Nov. 12, 1807, d. July 22, 1867, at Dover.

My mother was born Nancy Perkins Foss, at Meredith, N. H., Jan. 11, 1811. She married Stephen Pearson Brown, March 30, 1833, at Dover, Maine. She died Nov. 16, 1882, of heart failure, suddenly and painlessly, in apparent good health, at Bangor, on her way home from a visit in Boston.

Her father was James Foss of Meredith, N. H., and her mother was born Susan Sinclair.

Stephen Pearson, the father of Stephen Orman Brown, lived with his widowed mother in Byfield during his boyhood days and attended the famous old Dummer Academy. He learned the woolen business early in life, beginning when only a boy to work in the mills at Amesbury, Mass.

While there he became acquainted with Charles Vaughan of Hallowell, Maine, one of the early proprietors of the town of



STEPHEN ORMAN BROWN

Dover, and interested in the development of the new town. It was this event in his life that led him to settle there.

His enterprise began in a small way. Little's Genealogical and Family History of Maine, (p. 1090) saying that

* * * in 1837 the firm was manufacturing goods and trucking them to Bangor by ox team, whence they were shipped by water to Boston and Philadelphia.

Stephen Orman Brown was born in Dover, Maine, Nov. 21, 1841, and was educated in the schools of his native town, at Foxcroft Academy and at a commercial school in Boston. When a boy he went into the woolen mill, learned the trade of making cloth in all its details and became a successful woolen manufacturer for a lifetime.

He was a man of superior intellectual capacity, a lover of books and a student of the world's choicest literature. Had his ambition been other than to be a good and useful citizen of his state and his community, he might have attained eminence as an author for he was endowed with ability for it.

He was urged by friends at home and abroad to engage in politics. Some of his most intimate associates in Maine were active in this work. Such men as Blaine, Hale, Thomas B. Reed, Manley and Boutelle, beckoned him to the arena. His qualifications for such a career were ample and fully recognized by political leaders. He did yield to such solicitations to the extent of serving as the county member of the Republican state committee for a few years and as a member of the Maine senate for two sessions. His performance of these duties was highly satisfactory to both his constituency and the party organization.

Always actuated by a high sense of duty to what he conceived to be right, ever fearless in advocating a just cause, his integrity never doubted and his popularity with all classes unassailable, it seemed regrettable that he should have no desire for political preferment or taste for political strife. Undoubtedly his conclusion in this regard was a real loss to his party.

A high type of the noblest State of Maine manhood, he, in a manner, held a unique place in his community. While he possessed some of the finest qualities of one who may be best described by that oft misused expression, an aristocrat, he abhorred anything like caste or class and was one of the most democratic of men.

He was a good citizen in the full meaning of that much used term, a loyal friend in any exigency and a true and upright man.

Mr. Liston P. Evans, editor of the *Piscataquis Observer*, and a life long friend of Mr. Brown, recently published in that paper, from his own pen, a fine appreciation of him—afterwards reprinted for private distribution—in which he said:

* * * Mr. Brown was a great reader and lover of art. His library and pictures were always a joy to him and his reading and travels abroad had given him a wide knowledge. He was an illustration of what a man without the advantages of a college education can become with reading and study.

Some people may have thought that because he had confined himself so closely to his office or home, Mr. Brown was not interested in people outside of his immediate circle, but that was not so; anything connected with his home friends, his "old townies," as he called them, never failed to awake in him the greatest interest. The night before the short attack which ended two days later in his death, he had his bed, as was his custom, moved to the window that he might watch the mill operatives going home from work, speaking of those whom he knew as they passed.

His interest in the people whom he employed is shown by the fact that during the business depression of 1893, when so many of the woolen mills were closed, he operated his mill at a great financial loss that he might give the hands employment. He did not look upon them as servants, but as friends, and many of them had been in his employ for a long time.

Mr. Brown never headed subscription papers, but his money was given freely to people to whom illness or misfortune had come, but always privately. Neither did his name appear in connection with the board of trade or similar organizations, but by enlarging his mill and giving employment to so many people, he did more for his town than any other citizen has done.

The strongest interest in Mr. Brown's life was in connection with the mill, an interest which continued after he had ceased to be connected with it. He watched the construction of the new dam as if it had been his own property and as much as he enjoyed his camp at Sebec lake he was very loth to leave the dam last summer to go to it.

The changes and improvements at the mill during his connection with it were made under his personal supervision. He never complained if a job done as he had ordered was unsatisfactory but would have the necessary changes made. He had a very correct eye and noticed quickly anything about the mill that was wrong. A man who had done a great deal of work for him told me that on one occasion a piece of shafting was hung which because of its bad location was known to be a small fraction of an inch out of level. The instant Mr. Brown came into the room and looked at the job he called attention to the defect. He was very methodical and in the mill office are some note books in which he had made a record of every improvement in and about the mill during his long connection with it, giving figures, dates, formulæ and other information which are invaluable.

Mr. Brown had been a Republican all his life and while never active in politics he took a deep interest in the party and its activities. He was a member of Mosaic lodge, F. & A. M., of Piscataquis Royal Arch chapter and of St. John's commandery.

He had been very lame from rheumatism for several years and for a time before his death was unable to leave the house. His children were all with him the last week of his life and he enjoyed their presence very much. He did not know that they had come because of his illness but made plans for the summer and what he would do when he was out again.

Mr. Brown is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary P. Gurney of Foxcroft; a son, Stephen P. of New York City; two daughters, Mrs. J. Arnold Norcross of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Clarence F. Doore of Melrose, Mass.; and a sister, Miss Susan A. Brown of Bangor.

As the home could not accommodate the large number of friends and neighbors who wanted to attend the funeral it was held in the Congregational church, where Mr. Brown had worshipped, Wednesday afternoon, under the direction of L. C. Sawyer, who was associated with him in the management of the mill and who succeeded him as agent. The large attendance indicated the esteem in which Mr. Brown was held by the community. The service consisted of organ selections by Mrs. Annie B. Clarke, Scripture reading by the pastor, Rev. John H. Wilkins, and brief remarks and a prayer by Rev. George A. Merrill of Taunton, Mass., a former pastor of the church and a close friend of Mr. Brown's. Beautiful flowers had been sent by the relatives and friends.

The business places were very generally closed from 2 to 3 o'clock out of respect for Mr. Brown.

The burial was in the family lot in Foxcroft cemetery. The bearers were L. C. Sawyer, W. C. Woodbury, Francis C. Peaks, V. L. Warren, J. H. Taylor and A. T. Spaulding.

Christopher Leavett was the first European who discovered, appreciated and wrote about Casco Bay and what is now Portland and its harbor.

He landed at the Isles of Shoals from England in 1623. He visited Piscataqua and then sailed with two boats and several men to Cape Elizabeth, Casco Bay and on to Boothbay. King James had given him six thousand acres of land to be located where he might choose east of the Piscataqua. He was exploring for a site for a city. His first view of the spot where is now the city of Portland convinced him that it was the place he was seeking. In this he certainly exhibited sense and good judgment.

He built a house there, lived in it about a year and then returned to England, expecting to bring back a colony to settle at Casco. For some reason he never returned.

He published a narrative of his journey and a description of the country entitled, "A voyage into New England, begun in 1623 and ended in 1624, performed by Christopher Levett, his majesty's Woodward of Somertshire, and one of the Council of New England, London, 1628."

Documentary

ANCIENT DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE OLD HOWE TAVERN.

(Contributed by ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM.)

Exeter, N. H., July 5th, 1919.

Dear Editor:—In the East Cambridge Court House, recently, I was shown the original of the enclosed document, and told that it had not, as far as known been in print.

This, as you will see, is the recognizance of Thomas Howe of Marlborough, Mass., Innkeeper of the so-called Howe Tavern, since made famous by Longfellow in his poem Tales of a Wayside Inn.

ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM.

* * * below

The scroll reads, "By the name of Howe,"
 And over this, no longer bright,
 Though glimmering with a latent light,
 Was hung the sword his grandsire bore,
 In the rebellious days of yore,
 Down there in the Concord fight.
 (Prelude to Tales of a Wayside Inn.)

Mdx Memoranda: That on ye. Ninth Day of May in ye. year of our Lord sixteen hundred & ninety & In ye. second year of ye. Reign of our Sovereign Lord & Lady Wm. & Mary by ye. Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King and Queen Defenders of ye. Faith &c Before ye. County Court at Charlestowne. By adjournmt. from Cambridge 16th. Aprill last past, Thomas How of Malburrow in ye. County beforesaid became bound in ye. Summ of Twenty pounds Current Money of New England for wch. he doth acknowledge himself to ow, & stand justly indebted to our Sovereign Lord & Lady King Wm. & Queen Mary. their heirs & successors to be Levied on his goods & Chatteles Lands & Tenements—The Condition of This Recognizance is such yt. whereas ye. said Thomas How above bound is admitted and allowed by ye. said County Court to keep a Common Publick house of Entertainment, and to use Common selling of wine, Beer Ale Syder Brandy Rum & other Liquers for ye. year Ensueing in ye. now Dwelling house of said Thomas How If therefore ye. said Tho How During the time aforesaid, shall not Pmitt Suffer or have any playing at Cards Dice Tables Bowls Nine-pirns Billiards, or any other unlawfull game or games in his said house or yard garden or Backside, nor shall Suffer to be or remain in his house any Pson or Psons, not being of his own familie on Saturday nights after it is dark, or on ye. Sabbath daies or in ye. time of Gods Publick Worship therein nor shall entertaine as Lodgers in his house any strangers, men or women above ye. space of forty eight hours, but such whose names and Sirnames he shall deliver to some one of ye. Selectmen or Constables of ye. Town, unless they be such as he verry well knoweth.

and will answer for his or their forth Comeing. Nor shall sell any Wine or Liquors in any wise to any Indians or Negroes, nor suffer any Children or servants or any other Pson to remain in his house Tipling or Drinking after nine of ye. Clock in ye. night time, nor shall buy or Take to Pawn any stollen goods, nor willingly or knowingly harbour in his house, Barn stable, or other where any Rogues vagabonds Theives Sturdy Beggars masterless men or women, or other Notorious offenders whatsoever, nor shall Suffer any Pson or Psons whatsoever to sell or utter any wine Beer Ale Syder Rum Brandy or other Liquors, By Deputation, or by Colour of his Licence, Nor shall entertaine any Pson or Psons of whom he shall be prohibited by Law, or any one of ye. Magistrates of ye. said Comnty as Psons of an Ille Conversation and given to Tipling. And shall also keep ye. True Assize & Measure in his Bread & Potts & otherwise in uttering of any wine Beer Ale Syder Rum Brandy or other Liquors, and ye. Same sell by Sealed Measure, and in his said house shall use and maintain good order and Rule, and is and shall be well provided, with sufficient housing and Two Beds at ye. least for entertainment of strangers & Travadlers. And shall attend ye. Laws and orders of Courts referring to that Employment. Then this sent Recognizance to be void or else to stand and be in full power force and virtue.

In wittness whereof he hath hereunto sett his hand and seals this Day & year above written— .

Signed Sealed & Del.

In psence of

Thomas How (Seal)

Samll: Phipps

Katharin Phipps

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex ss. Registry of Probate

A true copy of a paper on file termed, Recognizance of Thomas How. Case no. 12121—1st Series.

Thomas How of Marlborough.

Attest, F. M. Esty

Register

RESOLVES PASSED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE
1818-20, RELATING TO MAINE.

Resolve on the petition of William R. Lowney, in behalf of the town of Sebec, in the County of Penobscot.

June 8th, 1819.

RESOLVED, For reasons set forth in said petition, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the inhabitants of said Sebec, one bound volume of the Colony and Province Laws; the ninth volume of Massachusetts Term Reports; the three first volumes of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, and the Laws

and Resolves of the General Court, passed in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and fourteen, in lieu of those destroyed by the British, when at Bangor.

Resolve on the petition of John Neal and others.

January 26th, 1820.

On the petition of John Neal, John Dennis, Jesse Pike, Daniel Ring, Junior, Joshua W. Watson, and David C. Burr, all of Litchfield, in the County of Lincoln, representing that they have been united in matrimony with their present wives, viz.: John Neal with Polly Hutchinson, John Dennis with Betsey Walker, Jesse Pike with Sally True, (since deceased,) Daniel Ring, Junior, with Betsey Dennis, Joshua W. Watson with Judith Tibbetts, and David C. Burr with Catherine Fuller, having a lawful right so to do, and their intentions accordingly having been legally published, by the Town Clerk, of said Town of Litchfield, and that they have severally been married by Ministers of the Baptist or Methodist order, who were regularly ordained, according to the rules of said Societies, as Ministers at large; and that doubts have been expressed, respecting the validity of the said marriages:

RESOLVED, That the several marriages aforesaid, of the said John Neal, John Dennis, Jesse Pike, Daniel Ring, Junior, Joshua W. Watson, and David C. Burr, solemnized in manner aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby declared to be legal, and valid, to all intents and purposes of marriages: and the children of the said marriages are hereby declared to be legitimate, as if the said marriages had been solemnized by a person legally empowered for such purpose.

Resolve on the petition of the Trustees of Williams College.

January 27th, 1820.

RESOLVED, That the Commissioners of the Land Office be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered, to satisfy a grant of a township of land, of the contents of six miles square, made by a resolve of the nineteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, to the President and Trustees of Williams College, by locating the same, and conveying to said Corporation, Township number three, second range, north of Bingham's Penobscot purchase, the same being number four, as surveyed by Alexander Greenwood: PROVIDED, said grantees, or their assigns, shall first pay to said Commissioners, the expense of surveying and locating said township, and give security to the Commonwealth, in a manner satisfactory to said Commissioners, that they will, within one year from the passing of this resolve, cut out a road two rods wide, from the termination of the road, commonly called the St. John's road, (which has been opened under

the direction of said Commissioners, from Penobscot River into township number two, the first range, to said township, to be conveyed, and clear a travelled path therein, of one rod in width; and that within two years, they will clear a like road through said township, so to be conveyed, and make the necessary causeways and bridges thereon, all in a manner to be directed by said Commissioners; and within three years, will place on said township thirty families, as settlers, of the description named in the act, for promoting the sale and settlement of the public lands, in the District of Maine; and also, reserving in said township the usual public lots.

Resolve for Conveying Land to Joseph Treat, on conditions.

February 7th, 1820.

RESOLVED, That the Commissioners of the Land Office be, and they hereby are empowered and directed to convey to Joseph Treat, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, five thousand acres of land, now owned by this Commonwealth, on the easterly side of Penobscot River, bounded as follows, viz.: beginning in the north or head line of the nine townships, formerly purchased of the Indians, where the same strikes the easterly bank of Penobscot River; thence extending east on said line, to the westerly bank of Cold Stream Pond; thence northerly by said Pond, until a line drawn west, or parallel with the aforesaid line, to Penobscot River; and then down on the easterly side of said river, to the place of beginning, shall contain five thousand acres; the same to be laid out under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office, at the expense of said Treat: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that this conveyance be made to said Joseph, on the sole condition, that the said Treat shall, for himself, and for, and in behalf of Richard Winslow, release and surrender to said Commissioners, all the right, title, claim and interest, which they the said Treat and Winslow have, or may have, by virtue of any lease or leases from the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, to any lands, or timber, or meadow grounds, belonging to the Commonwealth: AND, PROVIDED FURTHER, that said Treat execute a bond to the Commonwealth, with sufficient sureties, conditioned that, within two years from the passing of this resolve, he will faithfully erect and put in operation, a good and sufficient saw mill and grist mill, on Cold Stream, so called; AND PROVIDED, ALSO, that the reciprocal interchange of deeds and writings herein mentioned, of the said Treat and said Commissioners, be made before the close of the present session of the General Court, and not afterwards.

Resolve on the petition of John Merrill.

February 22d, 1820.

RESOLVED, That the Court of Sessions, for the County of Cumberland be, and they hereby are authorized to adjust the account of John Merrill, for services and medicines rendered to prisoners confined in the gaol of said county, on criminal prosecutions, in behalf of the Commonwealth.

during the years one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and allow him such sum as may be just and reasonable, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

Extracts of a Letter from Capt. Samuel Goodwin.
Frankfort on Kennebeck River May 15, 1754.

I would further Inform your Excellency that the Indians have not been in to hear your first Letter altho desired by Cap. Lithgow sundry times & some of their Chiefs he informed Viz Passagnant &c; in my passage to Tecounet I met one Indian Canoo with two men & one Woman in it, who informed me, that all the Indians were come from hunting & were at Nerigwock; I informed them that your Excellency had sent another Letter to the Indians to inform that your Excellency was coming down to see them & had set the time, & desired them that they would inform all the Rest; but they told me that the Indians were at Nerigwock & that I would not go there, but I told them that your Excellency ordered me up as high as Tecounet to see if I could see them &c. Capt John North Informed me that he was at Georges about fourteen Days ago, & that Cap Jabez Bradbury told him, that the Indians had told him that the French were building a Fort on the Back of Mount Disert Hills which I suppose he has informed your Excellency of.

The Stragling Indians that have been into Richmond Fort last week have informed the German Settlers at Frank Fort that the Canada Indians would certainly fall on English in two Sabbath days more, & that all the old People were to be Killed & the young carried to Cannada, & told them to take care of themselves, & they are now all in Garrison, & what to do they know not, but intreat your Excellency's favor & protection.

I am further inform'd by John Howard at Richmond Fort that the Indians that were last in, told him, that the Arresigunticook Indians were gone to fall on the English at Saco River, or thereabouts.

And the Indians have killed a hog at frank Fort, for one John Tufts; & one Abram Wyman went to Challenge them with it, & one of them discharged a Gun at him & would have kill'd him but one of them struck the Gun aside, & bid him quick walk or else he would be killed; this was about 3 Weeks ago there is none of the Indians that comes in to trade only now & then one or two, who are look'd on only as Spies, so that they may have the better Advantage of the English: Cap. North gives his Duty to your Excellency & is always ready to obey your Commands: all which is humbly Submitted, & beg Leave to Subscribe myself Your Excellency's most dutiful, most obedient & very humble Servent.

SAMUEL GOODWIN.

According to the Reverend Samuel Souther in his address at centennial celebration of Fryeburg, Maine, April 6th, 1863, a newspaper was published and printed in Fryeburg as early as 1708-9, called "Russell's Echo or The North Star."

LETTER OF DANIEL WEBSTER TO THE SECRETARY
OF THE NAVY UNDER PRESIDENT TAYLOR,
RELATING TO A MAINE MAN.

(Contributed by RAYMOND FELLOWS of Bangor.)

In a note to the editor Mr. Fellows says: "The enclosed was secured by a Portland soldier, who in company with a squad of other Union men visited the home of the Prestons in Smithfield, Virginia, during the Civil War.

I am not sure about Lally, but think his home was in Hallowell. So far as known this was never before published.

Washington April 5, 1849.

To the Honble

Wm. B. Preston

Sec. of the Navy;

Sir,

I beg to recommend to your favorable consideration Col. F. T. Lally, of Maine, a civil Engineer of great merit and ability.

Col Lally was at the head of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the American Party in the late joint Commission for running and marking the line of Boundary under the Treaty of Washington. The Superintendence of that Commission belonged to the Department of State; & I had consequently full opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits & talents of the Gentlemen composing it. Col Lally was regarded, by both the American & British commissioners, as equal, at least, to any officers of either Party.

At the breaking out of the late War with Mexico, Col. Lally was appointed a Major, in the 9th Infantry, & for his gallant conduct in the field rec'd a Brevet promotion. There is little reason to doubt, that if his political sentiments had accorded with those of the late Administration he would have been Commissioner for running the line between the United States & Mexico, under the late Treaty

Col Lally is capable of rendering efficient Service, in any of the Navy Yards, or other Stations, in the construction of Docks, Embankments, or other works, requiring the Superintendence of an Engineer. Having great personal regard for Col Lally, & in the full consciousness that the Public would derive essential benefit from his employment in its service, I shall be quite gratified to hear that he has attained the object of his wishes.

I have the honor to be,

with great regard,

Your Ob. Servant

DANIEL WEBSTER.

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.

ADVANCEMENT IN MAINE.

It is with feelings of gratification that we observe a real advancement in public opinion relative to the importance of the study of state history in our public schools.

For the past ten years the writer has advocated this in the press, in occasional public addresses, and in the pages of the Journal.

In volume one (pp. 104-105) the Journal said:

The record of the struggles, the victories and the defeats of the toilers and the moilers of today will be either an inspiration or a warning to those who will toil and moil tomorrow. It is inevitable that the story of the past may, if utilized, serve to light the pathway in making the story of the present.

If this is a fact regarding history generally, the history of races, nations and peoples, it follows logically that it applies with comparative force to the history of a state, a county, a city or a hamlet, a country town, a remote plantation or a backwoods settlement. Then the study of your own local history develops and cultivates an interest in the entire history of the evolution of the world's civilization.

For trace back as you may the circumstances surrounding any of the first settlements in Colonial Maine and within your ken is the fascinating history of Europe, and her social, economic, political and religious development during the same period of time.

We behold not only the human ferment of more than two hundred years participated in by Catholic, Protestant—followers of Luther and Calvin, and

are not only in close touch with the intrigues and clash of the old world in those days, but we also see much of the lurid tragedy of the red man's race and its pathetic fading from off the face of the earth.

The efforts and failures of his ancestors will create in the citizen not only a reverence for them and their achievements, but also a desire and a determination to improve upon their methods, to work upon more advanced and progressive lines, and to finish in a better fashion what they had begun. Such is the beginning of true statesmanship and the formation of the loftiest ideals. It helps to evolve righteous government, to lay the foundation for true progress, and to produce the highest type of Americanism and good citizenship.

And ever since the above was printed the Journal has, as our readers are well aware, endeavored in its feeble way to emphasize the ideas therein expressed. Therefore we rejoice at signs of progress.

The work which has been undertaken by the Maine Research Club, to publish during the present year a school reader written by Maine authors about the past history of Maine for the use of Maine scholars in the schools of Maine, is strong evidence that a change for the better along these lines is surely coming. And this is strengthened by the fact that, standing behind these patriotic Maine women in their laudable effort in this behalf is Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, the superintendent of schools for the State of Maine.

In a recent reference to this matter the Lewiston Journal says:

In discussing this plan and the Research club book now in process of printing, Dr. Thomas said, recently: "It is one of the regrettable things that there is no really adequate history of Maine in existence. Really," went on Dr. Thomas, "there is no good published history of the state."

This plan which the State superintendent has in view is to have pupils in the various schools search out, by their own efforts, important historical information in their own neighborhoods. He proposes to have the teachers assign to these pupils things to look up and write about. This will be a part of their regular course of instruction and each child will be ranked according to the work accomplished, as in all other studies.

By having the boys and girls find by their own research and diligent effort the story of an old fort, or ancient house where some important event in the history of Maine took place, and then write it in their own language, from their own viewpoint and according to their own understanding, Dr. Thomas feels that they will get a better understanding of the true history of the state than in any other way. When these stories have been prepared and passed upon, they will be arranged and published in book form for school use.

"It will be a step inspired by and additional to the work which the Maine Writer's Research club has undertaken, and as such will be of great value to the instructional work of Maine," said Dr. Thomas.

Parenthetically we can state that we have confidence that the forthcoming volumes of Dr. Hatch's work, now being published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Co. of New York, which will be a complete history of our state from statehood to the present time, will be satisfactory to all who have long felt the need of what Dr. Thomas alludes to.

Apropos hereto we quote from Honorable James Phinney Baxter, Maine's eminent historian (Address on Samuel Moody, Portland's first settler, June 16, 1916,) as follows:

I have long contended that the pupil who first learns the history of his own town, and its place in the history of his state, is more likely to acquire a taste for historic knowledge, than by the system of study which has so long prevailed, and which he too often considers the driest and the most uninteresting of all his studies. This is the fault of the text book whose author lacks imagination, and therefore fails to visualize the events of which he treats. Were the works of such authors avoided, no matter how high their reputation as scholars, the demand for more interesting books would no doubt result in a supply of them.

A BRAVE MAINE IRISHMAN.

The Honorable Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, in a syndicated article in the press of the country, entitled "Population of Ireland Ruined," and published in the Boston American, July 31, 1919, says:

He (the Irishman) was, as historians tell us, the first to raise the banner of revolt against England in this country. According to that scholarly volume "Hidden Phases of American History," by Michael J. O'Brien, 38 per cent of the rank and file of Washington's army were Irishmen or sons of Irishmen—the most determined, the most unfaltering enemy England had in America.

There is an exceedingly interesting, highly important—really amazing and bordering upon the impossible—chapter in the history of Maine, corroborative of Judge Cohalan's contention regarding the patriotism of the Irish race in America.

Every patriotic son or citizen of the old Pine Tree State knows or ought to know this epic story by heart.

And in this day of yearning and striving for a new birth in Americanism, it should be recited in every public or private school in Maine.

One of the farthestmost eastern English settlements in eastern Maine, in 1775, where dwelt quiet and peace loving descendents of Pilgrim and Puritan, was Machias with its humble homes and shops scattered along the green and grassy banks of the charming river of that name.

For several days prior to Sunday June 11th, 1775, a British armed schooner of one hundred tons, the *Margaretta*, had been anchored and defiantly flying the British flag in Machias Bay.

The sight aroused the ire of these back-woodsmen and rekindled in their breasts the same fires of patriotism, as, a few days before had impelled Paul Revere to carry his immortal message to the farmers of Lexington.

The decision to attempt the capture of the *Margaretta* was made on the eleventh day, and on the morning of the twelfth the O'Briens and others sailed down the river. They were in the sloop *Unity*, while Lieutenant Benjamin Foster started from East Machias in a schooner, the *Falmouth Packet*, with a volunteer crew that he had gathered that morning, intending to sail down the East Machias river and join the *Unity* at the "Rim" to participate in the attack. It was, however, the misfortune of Lieut. Foster and his crew to get aground on their way down the river. Foster immediately despatched a messenger in a little fishing skiff to inform the *Unity* of his inability to reach them. The crew of the *Unity*, then within sight and in pursuit of the British vessel, held a meeting, voted not to turn back or await the coming of Foster, and elected Jeremiah O'Brien, Captain, and Edmund Stevens, Lieutenant. The *Margaretta* was manned and officered by men trained to naval service,

commanded by Captain Moore, and having an armament of four (some say ten) six-pounders, twenty swivels—(short and thick guns firing a one-pound ball, and mounted on swivels placed on the vessel's railing), two wall pieces, forty muskets, forty cutlasses, forty pikes, forty boarding axes, two boxes of hand-grenades, and ten pairs of pistols with an ample supply of powder and ball. She was manned with two commissioned officers and thirty-eight warrant and petty officers and men—forty in all.¹

The *Unity* had from forty to fifty men, but entirely untrained, never having had the slightest military or naval experience. Besides their brave hearts and strong arms, the following constituted the sum total of their preparedness for inscribing upon the scroll of men's great achievements the first chapter in the story of America's naval victories: twenty fowling pieces, with three rounds of pow-

¹ Sherman's *Life of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien*, p. 54.

der and ball, thirteen hay forks, a number of axes, a small bag of bread, a few pieces of pork and a barrel of water; the last thing being to mount an old wallpiece that they had found somewhere in the village, on bits of the windlass. With only these unprepared raw sons of the woods and the sea coast, and with this crude and pitiable outfit, Jeremiah O'Brien in Machias Bay, on the coast of Maine, won America's first naval battle—the "Lexington of the Seas," first thus named by J. Fenimore Cooper, in his "History of the United States Navy,"—and was the first American to haul down the British flag in the war of the American Revolution.

A few years since the writer became interested in this wonderful accomplishment of these men of old Machias, examined what records and authorities were attainable regarding it and penned a brief article (see the Journal, Vol. I, pp. 157-164-175-184) and in it made these observations:

In all the history of war, on land or sea, it is doubtful if there is a record of any adventure which exceeds this one for dauntless courage and a bold defiance of death.

Sometime, someone may undertake the task of compiling in one work how much this American Nation owes the Sons of Ireland. Their name is legion and their vallant deeds are inscribed on every page of our country's history. That fair "Emerald Isle," ever suffering from the blight of oppression, has given us gallant heroes, brave and worthy, in our every war from the village green of Lexington to the tranquil waters of Manila Bay. And whenever that grand record is made up no name will receive more honorable mention than he, who, in the rays of the rising sun of that bright June morning, on the waters of Machias River, was made commander of this perilous and desperate adventure.

Monday, May 19, 1919, marked the 25th anniversary of the ordination of three Bangor men in the priesthood, Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan, permanent rector of St. John's Catholic church; Rev. John W. Houlihan, pastor of St. Joseph's church, Deering; and Rev. Charles Collins, who is in Massachusetts and who were ordained in Paris May 19, 1894. Rev. Thomas J. Nelligan observed his anniversary June 2, 1919.

(Maine Newspaper.)

Father Houlihan founded the St. Thomas church in Dover, Maine, where the Reverend P. A. Hayes is now the pastor; and St. Ann's church in Dexter, Maine, the Reverend T. C. Maney being its present pastor.

His good work for many years in Piscataquis county and western Penobscot, will long be appreciated by all those interested in the advancement of community welfare.

Notes and Fragments

In the village square in Oakland, Maine, is an old fashioned "watering trough" for man and beast. To the weary and thirsty autoists on a hot and sultry day it is an exceedingly inviting and welcome object, for through it is continuously and generously flowing the purest of spring water.

Upon its side is chiseled an inscription as follows:

Oakland Water Co.

1898

W. T. Haines

Geo. L. Learned

Promoters

"W. T. Haines"—the Honorable William Thomas Haines, always known to a legion of friends as "Bill" Haines—was the son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Eddy) Haines. He was a direct descendant of the eighth generation from Deacon Samuel Haines, who sailed from Bristol, England, in one of Sir Walter Raleigh's ships, in 1635.

Wrecked on the Maine coast, the crew and passengers landed at Pemaquid, August 15 of that year.

Born on a little farm in Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, Aug. 7, 1854, his parents too poor to render much of any material assistance to an ambitious youth planning on being Governor of his state, he fought his way through gulfs of obstacles in the zones of both poverty and politics, finally landing the governorship at the election of 1912, serving two years.

He had been seated in the chair of the chief executive only a few weeks before friend and foe alike discovered that he was himself the governor without any assistants and few if any advisers.

But his name goes into the pages of our history as one of the strongest characters who have ever held this high office.

He was proud of the old Pine Tree State, its history and its traditions, and stood as firm as a rock for all that he convieved to be for its greatest welfare. He was a good lawyer, had been Attorney General of Maine, was a business man of marked ability, and amassed quite a fortune.

He died June 4th, 1919.

The Journal gratefully acknowledges receiving from Prof. Samuel J. Guernsey of Cambridge, Mass., an autographed copy of *Archaeological Explorations in Northeastern Arizona*, (Bulletin 65, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology,) by Alfred Vincent Kidder and Samuel J. Guernsey. Published at Washington, D. C., 1919.

At the regular meeting of the "Ladies' Society of Winslow, Maine, for the Support of the Gospel," June 17th, 1919, the one hundredth anniversary of this organization was observed.

The meeting was held in the Congregational church which was erected 1796, and was an occasion of historical interest and importance. The society was established in 1819.

The charter members were as follows:

Ruth Wood, Elizabeth Freeman, Abiel Ware Paine, Hannah Child Swan, Keziah Talbot, Lavinia Swan Adams, Susan Dingley Whitman, Ruth Parker Howard, Sibyl Parker Pattee, Sarah Swan Rice, Susanna Dingley, Demands Hayden Drummond, Sarah Hayden, Nancy Smith, Eunice Haywood Stratton, Jane Smith, Sarah Keith.

Mrs. Carrie Stratton Howard, read a valuable historical paper, being biographical sketches of these charter members. We take therefrom the following:

Eunice Haywood Stratton came here when she was eight years old. She lived on the north side of the Sebec river and used to tell her children how she played with little Indians and said it was a wonder she had not married one. Instead she married Heseekiah Stratton and went across the river to live on the farm that has always been occupied by her family. Robert Horne is there now, her great, great, grandson. From her are descended Jennie Howard, Emily Horne, Mildred Paine and Mary Howard. Robert Horne's little girls are in the sixth generation from her.

Ellen Garland, Jennie Howard, Ruth Robinson, 3rd, and her granddaughter Ruth, are descended from two charter members and Mary Howard from three.

In that well known English literary and historical store house, "Notes and Queries," published in London, in one of its numbers for July, 1856, a writer contributes an old doggerel (parody on Moore's *Those Evening Bells*) written years before, when an income tax even in England was a new idea, and which many readers today may appreciate, as follows:

That Income Tax! that Income Tax!
 How every clause my poor brain racks,
 How dear was that sweet time to me,
 Ere first I heard of Schedule B.

Those untaxed joys are passed away,
 And many a heart that then was gay
 Lies sleeping 'neath the turf in packs,
 And cares not for the Income Tax.

And so 'twill be when I am gone,
 That "Candid Peel" will still tax on,
 And other bards shall sadly ax
 "Why not repeal the Income Tax?"

The Barkers of Exeter and Bangor, were one of the notable families of Maine, of the same generation as were the Hamlins, the Washburns, and later the Powers. The two most famous Barkers were known as "Dave" and "Lew." Noah, a noted land surveyor was a good second to either. They were intellectual people and each one a unique type.

Lewis was a bright lawyer, a Republican politician who was in his prime when that party was born, and for many years had a national reputation as a brilliant and picturesque stump speaker.

David was also a lawyer, but won his real fame as a writer of verse—a poet loved by the common people, for his simple and fervent rhyme touched their hearts and won their praise.

In 1872, David Barker was a member of the Maine House of Representatives. In the "Biographical Sketches of the Members Elect" for that year, appears the following:

Barker, David, Exeter, Republican, religious sentiments: "My hope is for a better life somewhere, with less friction than here;" lawyer; age 55. Born in Exeter, Sept. 9, 1816, where he has ever since lived. We give the remainder of his biography in his own words: "You allude to my poems. I have no ambition to be remembered in that direction, unless for a few I have written, among which are, first, 'The Covered Bridge' through which you and I and all other mortals must pass. Second, 'The Empty Sleeve,' which was wrung from my heart when our country was wading knee-deep in blood."

Noah Barker of Corinth was a member of the Maine Senate for the years (then annual sessions) 1879 and 1880. In the Biographical Sketches (supra) his record is as follows:

Barker, Noah, Corinth, (Penobscot County). Independent; no isms in religion, "do right and risk the consequences;" land surveyor and farmer, or "own my farm and farming tools;" married; age 72. Born in Exeter, then a plantation called Blaisdell town. Educated in the common schools and at Hampden and Foxcroft Academies, but mainly at the family fireside. For many years a member of the superintending school committee; town clerk; selectman; county commissioner, and State Land Agent. Member Maine House of Representatives in 1838, 1840 and 1856, and of Senate in 1879. Was a Democrat till the party leaders were for extending slavery into our free territories; then a Republican.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mrs. Georgia Pulsifer Porter, Secretary of Esther Eayres Chapter, D. A. R., Old Town, Maine:

Perhaps you would like to know that Esther Eayres Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Orono, Maine, is interested in local history and to promote a study of the same this chapter through and by the request of its Patriotic Education committee, Mrs. W. J. Morse of Orono and Mrs. C. B. Porter of Old Town have offered prizes for the best and second best essay written on the subject of the first railroad in the section of these two towns—Orono and Old Town—The railroad commonly called the Veazie railroad and said to be the second railroad in the United States. This offer is made because the members of this Chapter believe a study of local history will lead to the study of history in a broader sense and thus promote the best sort of patriotism and really bring the best patriotic education. These essays will not be asked for until the closing of the schools for the Thanksgiving recess—the prizes will be \$2.00 for the best essay written by the pupils of the Old Town high school and \$1.00 for the second best in this school also \$2.00 for the best essay on this subject in the Orono high school, and \$1.00 for the second best. The judges will be selected by the members of the Esther Eayres Chapter. Perhaps you will be interested to know that the Esther Eayres Chapter is named for the first white child born in Orono. Date of her birth April 30, 1777.

It is also expected that this Chapter will later mark some sections where this railroad passed in the two places—Old Town and Orono—and thus begin its work of calling to public attention the history of which we should be proud.

The majority of the members of the Esther Eayres chapter have been members of D. A. R. chapters for some time but there has not been a chapter in either of these two towns and now that there is, and a chance for a united effort for the study of local history and historical markings it is expected much good work in this line will be done.

I am sending this to you hoping you will deem it of sufficient historical importance to either print it as it is or to make a readable article of it for a number of your valuable Journal.

Honorable John C. Stewart, York Village, Maine:

In receiving my check in payment for the Journal, the satisfaction is not all on your part. If you knew the pleasure and profit I get out of it you would know how to value it.

James W. Sewall, Old Town, Maine:

Permit me to congratulate the Journal on its continued good work.

Honorable George C. Wing, Auburn, Maine:

I was particularly interested in the last copy of your valuable magazine and for fear that I am in arrears, I send you herewith pay for a year's subscription and assure you that the State of Maine is greatly indebted to you for your researches and accumulation of facts touching the early history of the state, and while a great many feel as I do, they may neglect to give you the same assurance which I feel you are entitled to receive. Do not be discouraged for you are accomplishing much that has hitherto been sadly neglected.

Selden Hinckley Kilgore, Topeka, Kans.:

I certainly feel that the native sons of Maine should give Sprague's Journal strong support, as it is needed to secure and publish many very important facts of Maine history, that might otherwise be neglected until such information would be lost to future generations.

Research into the past history of our country reveals the fact that very many events of consequence have never been published or only slightly referred to.

Wishing you success in this work, I am proud to subscribe myself a Native Son of Maine.

Honorable Clarence Hale, Portland, Maine:

I congratulate you on making a very valuable work. I preserve the volumes of Sprague's Journal with great care.

From the very beginning the Journal and its work have had many staunch friends whose frequent acts of kindness we prize more highly than we are able to express in words. Recently it afforded the editor immense pleasure to receive the lines following and the splendid gift referred to, from one of the best of these—Honorable E. C. Carll, Augusta, Maine:

I remember you once wished for a copy of Hakluyt's Discourse on Western Planting, Vol. 11, Documentary History of the State of Maine. I am reminded of it by seeing a copy advertised by Huston. When the residence of the late Mrs. Georgiana Staples Davis of Augusta was cleared of its contents a lot of books were junked that had belonged to her and to her brother, Augusta's beloved Col. Henry G. Staples, whose name is now borne by our Sons of Veterans Camp. I picked up a fine copy of Hakluyt in the lot, and Mr. O'Connor gave it to me. I now take great pleasure in presenting the book to you.

In 1584 the brilliant Sir Walter Raleigh was thirty-two years of age, related to the Champernouns, a great name in early Maine history, was well upon his career as a founder of British Colonies. England was at war with Spain. Raleigh, learning the military and naval weakness of Spain in the New World, advocated attacking her at the source of her great wealth, and as a part of that policy, the settling of British possessions in America. With this policy in view he employed Richard Hakluyt, a preacher at Oxford, thirty-one years of age, who had a high reputation as an authority in maritime studies, to write a Discourse to Queen Elizabeth, showing why the American possessions should be settled. It appears that Elizabeth was close in money matters, and it was difficult to induce her to loosen up.

If the great people of those early English times can see things as they are here today, how they must compliment the author on the wisdom of his arguments.

An interesting thing is the change in the English language. Hakluyt used the good English of his day. Note the advice on things an expedition to America should provide; these from a list of several pages.

Hoggs fleshe, barrelled and salted, in great quantitie.

Befe, barrelled, in lesse quantitie. Passeneape Sede Syders of Ffraunce, Spaine, and England.

Bores, Sowes. Cockes, Hennes. Graffers for frute trees.

Mastives to kill heavie beastes of ravyn and for night watches.

Men experte in the arte of fortification.

Capitaines of longe and of greate experience.

Souldiers well trayned in Fflaunders to joyne with the younger.

How many years, up to our own time, has England had soldiers in Flanders Fields of Poppies.

All of these things you know, but it interests me to write them.

I trust you will welcome this book into your well selected and valuable historical library.

Charles F. Marble, Executive Secretary of the National League of Patriotic Propagandists, Portland, Maine:

While I consider any commendation that I may give your Journal of Maine History and your personal efforts in the compilation of that excel-

lent publication, a very humble tribute, I am anxious to accord the same to you, and it, because I believe such an enterprise to be in direct line with the demands of a great national need, a more pronounced and intelligent Americanism, an outstanding patriotism and a citizenship convinced of the wisdom of democratic government, and that can at all times, give a reason for the faith that is in them. This can only come from a somewhat more definite knowledge of the history of our country, the testing times that have shaped its destiny and, in all, *what our country means to us*.

To be sure, your educational work is largely confined to the State of Maine, but inasmuch as the citizen who is most loyal to his state is the citizen who is most loyal to his country, your work is of most vital importance.

I trust such success may follow your efforts that you may greatly enlarge your scope and that your Journal may be officially adopted as a recognized authority in the curriculum of the schools.

I personally welcome your Journal as an important factor in the great business of elevating the standard of American citizenship and helping to make the future of the nation safe by laying the foundation of intelligent citizenship in the minds and hearts of the prospective citizens, the students of the public schools.

Miss Elizabeth Mayhew, says the Commercial, who died in Bangor, November 29th, 1918, was a descendant of Mary Howard the first white child born there.

It is "an unusual fact" says this writer

that although Bangor has not been settled quite 150 years, there are few descendants of the earliest settlers here. Many of the so-called older families of Bangor date back only 100 years, and representatives of the earliest families, before the Revolution for instance, are rare in this vicinity.

Miss Mayhew, however, claimed descent from one of the very first settlers. Her great grandmother, Mary Howard, the first white child born in Bangor, then Kadesquit, first saw the light of day here on June 30, 1772. That was three years after Jacob Buswell, Bangor's first permanent white inhabitant, built his log cabin near the junction of York and Newbury streets. Mary Howard's father, Thomas Howard, was one of a party that came to Bangor in 1771, numbering Jacob Dennett, Simon Crosby, Thomas, John and Hugh Smart, Andrew Webster, Joseph Rose, David Rowell, Solomon and Silas Harthorn, and Joseph Mansell.

Thomas Howard, Miss Mayhew's great-great-grandfather, built one of the first frame houses in Bangor. It is now standing the oldest house in the city. A. H. Thaxter, the Exchange street grain merchant, who now owns it, has improved it to such an extent that the old lines are hardly recognizable, but the nucleus of the original house is still there.



A Colonial Puritan as he appeared in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

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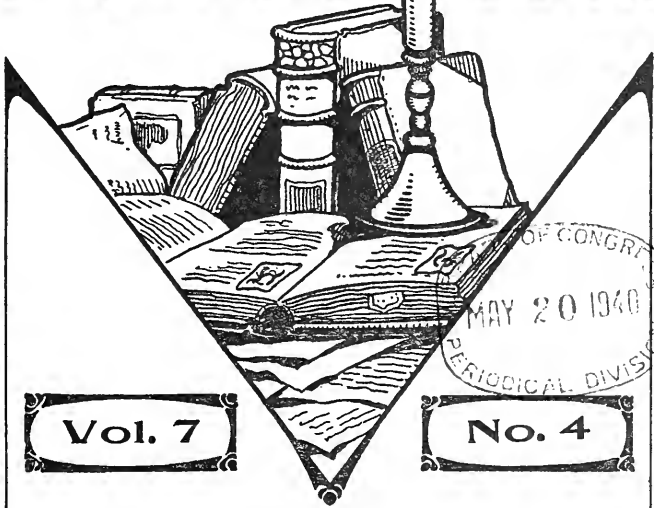
Maine Lands East of Kennebec River
The Simmons Family

FEBRUARY

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APRIL

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 7

No. 4

History is the truth; ever impartial;
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1920

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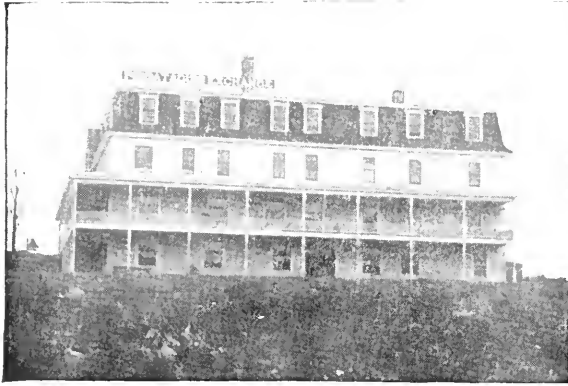
The Journal needs some reinforcements, some new subscribers. Justin Henry Shaw in a recent article in the Biddeford Journal expressed in eloquent words high praise for the work it is doing. There are many others in Maine who agree with him. We know this to be so from the many appreciative letters that we receive.

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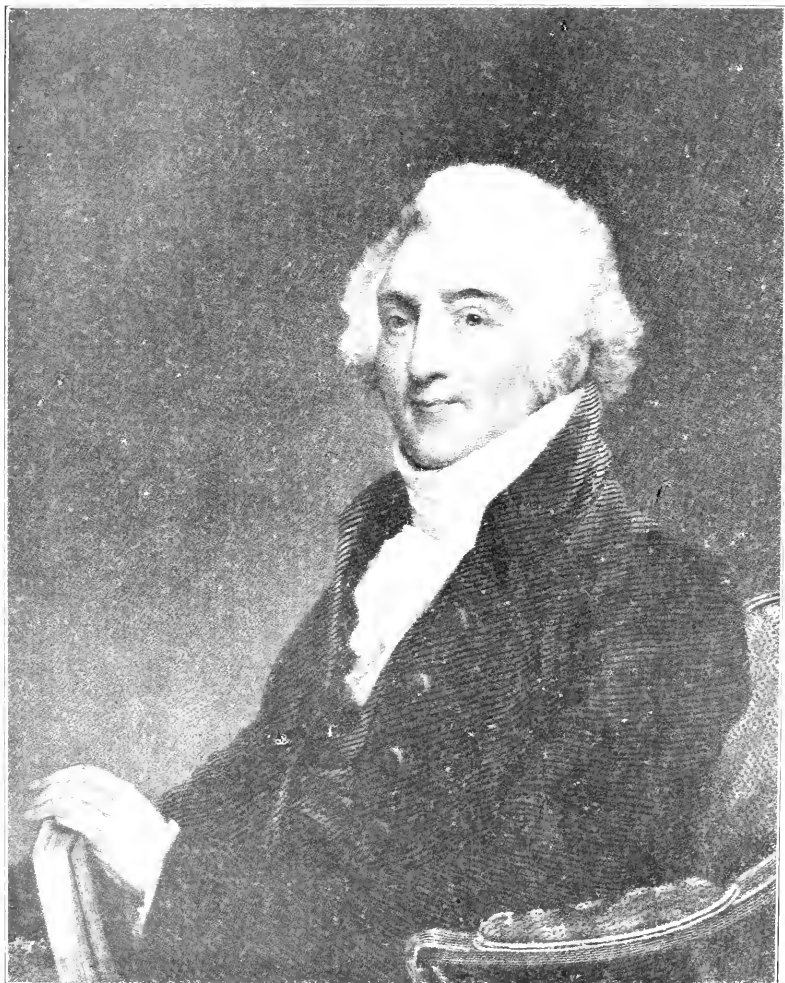
Taken before the raising of Long Lake dam had devastated the forestry.

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James Sullivan.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VII

FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL 1920

No. 4

James Sullivan

(BY JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE.)

There appears to be ample authority to substantiate the claim that the Sullivans of Maine descended from the O'Sullivans of ancient Ireland.

They were a powerful sept, who dwelt in the southerly part of Ireland and are now extensively multiplied on both sides of the Atlantic.

Many of them have acquired fame in all fields of American activities.

In common with other Milesian families, they trace their origin to a remote period in Irish history.

The bards and chieftains of the ancient Irish preserved their national annals from the beginning of organized government under the sons of Heber down to the days of anarchy and confusion resulting from English invasion.

Irish historians assert that it is a well authenticated fact that under Queen Elizabeth, one measure adopted for the more perfect subjection of Ireland was an order to collect from the national and private repositories these records, that by gradually weakening, through their destruction, the spirit of clanship, the land might become an easier prey to the spoiler.

Fortunately, however, this order was only partially obeyed and in many of the ancient chronicles, or psalters which escaped this authorized vandalism, frequent mention is made of the O'Sullivans and their chieftains.

For centuries prior to 1170 when the English invasion first began upon its shores, Ireland had been as highly civilized as any part of western Europe.

During those times and to a more recent date the O'Sullivans, who were hereditary princes, possessed large tracts of lands in the Province of Munster, and along the shores of the Bay of Bantry and around the beautiful and celebrated Lakes of Killarney.

Their chieftains exercised an independent sovereignty and their domains for a long time remaining unmolested by the invaders they lived more peaceful lives than some of the neighboring clans.

But the power of the conquerors increased with each successive century until the brave O'Sullivan's early in the seventeenth century were with the rest of the Irish nation prostrated by ruin and devastation.

To follow the vicissitudes of this once powerful clan to the time when John Sullivan left Limerick in Ireland and sailed for America would be a recital of one of the darkest chapters in the history of Great Britain. This was in the year 1723. Exactly what his destination was is not now known. The ship in which he sailed was driven by adverse winds on to the Maine coast and he landed in York.

On this stormy voyage was the beginning of an interesting romance. On the vessel was a pretty and attractive child named Margery Brown, then only nine years of age. The circumstances of her parents emigrating to America may never be known as it appears that they were lost at sea.

John Sullivan, when far advanced in years, wrote out and left with his family the following statement:

I am the son of Major Philip O'Sullivan, of Ardea, in the county of Kerry. His father was Owen O'Sullivan, original descendant from the second son of Daniel O'Sullivan, called lord of Bearehaven. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Owen McSweeney of Musgrey, and sister to Captain Edmond McSweeney, a noted man for anecdotes and witty sayings. I have heard that my grandfather had four countesses for his mother and grandmothers. How true it was, or who they were, I know not. My father died of an ulcer raised in his breast, occasioned by a wound he received in France, in a duel with a French officer. They were all a short-lived family; they either died in their bloom, or went out of the country. I never heard that any of the men-kind arrived at sixty, and do not remember but one alive when I left home. My mother's name was Joan McCarthy, daughter of Dermod McCarthy of Killoween. She had three brothers and one sister. Her mother's name I forget, but that she was daughter to McCarthy Reagh, of Carbery. Her oldest brother, Col. Florence, alias McFinnin, and his two brothers, Captain Charles and Captain Owen, went in the defence of the nation against Orange. Owen was killed in the battle of Aughrim. Florence had a son, who retains the title of McFinnin. Charles I just remember. He had a charge of powder in his face at the siege of Cork. He left two sons, Derby and Owen. Derby married with Ellena Sullivan, of the Sullivan's of Bannane. His brother Owen married Honora Mahony, daughter of Dennis Mahony, of Drommore, in the barony of Dunkerron, and also died in the prime of life, much lamented.

They were short-lived on both sides; but the brevity of their lives, to my great grief and sorrow, is added to the length of mine. My mother's sister was married to Dermod, eldest son of Daniel O'Sullivan, lord of Dunkerron. Her son Cornelius, as I understand, was with the Pretender in Scotland, in the year 1745. This is all that I can say about my origin.

It is a well authenticated tradition that he left his home by reason of his mother violently opposing his union with a certain young lady that he was deeply attached to.

Although his mother was a woman of wealth and high standing in Limerick he was nearly penniless when he left home and entered into an agreement with the master of the vessel to work for him after his arrival to pay his passage to America. Unaccustomed to labor he applied to Parson Moody, of York, whom he had been informed was a man of benevolence, for aid. The interview resulted in his obtaining a loan of money from Moody and canceling his obligation to the captain.

John was well educated and under the advice of Parson Moody and some of his friends he opened a school at Berwick and became a successful school teacher in York County.

He sympathized with his little friend, Margery, who had been indentured in accordance with the colonial custom of providing for distressed children. As soon as his earnings would permit he redeemed her from indenture and adopted her and brought her up and educated her as his own child. When she had reached the period of maidenhood she is said to have possessed unusual charms and attractions.

One day, while drawing water with the old well-sweep, a young man, clad in city attire, came by and engaged her in conversation. Fascinated by her charms, he then and there proposed marriage. She referred him to her father. The lover stated his case to Mr. Sullivan. He consulted Margery who frankly admitted that she had been a little coquettish with the good looking youth, but much to his joy, she assured him that she had no thought of anything serious. But the circumstance revealed to him his own sentiment towards her, which he had discovered was other than paternal. Her foster father made known his love. It was mutual, and although he was twenty years her senior, so far as any records or evidence of the matter is now accessible it was a happy union.

He soon after purchased a farm in Berwick, to which he devoted his attention when not engaged in teaching. Much of the time he had two schools under his charge.

He has been described as "a marked man in his personal appearance, of great natural abilities and mental cultivation."

He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. Amory¹ asserts that he did not attend religious services in the neighborhood where there were only Protestant churches, and for that reason "it has been conjectured Master Sullivan kept steadfast to the faith of his childhood."

He lived to the venerable age of 105 years and was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Writers have portrayed his wife as an excellent woman of great energy and firmness of character.

Amory (*supra*) says: "Her sons very probably inherited largely from her the ambition and industry that made them useful and distinguished."

James, the fourth son of John Sullivan, was born in Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744.

As a boy he worked on his father's farm attending to duties common to such a life, which then included a constant watchfulness to guard against the predatory forays of the Indians.

His father designed to rear him for military service but an accident which happened to him when a lad changed the course of his life. This was the complicated fracture of one of his legs while felling a tree.

His foot, while pressed upon a branch to secure better play for his axe, accidentally slipping, the bent tree sprang into place. James was thrown down, and his leg, caught in the cleft, was badly broken. The usual version of the story adds that, while thus prostrate, he cut his limb free with his axe, and, dragging himself along the ground to the stone-drag, contrived to work his way on to it, and drive the oxen home, the distance of a mile, to his father's house. This accident led to a long illness, and the consequence was lameness for life.²

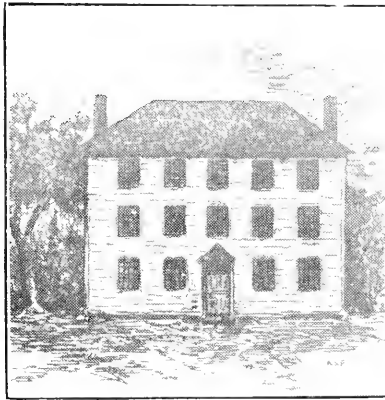
John Sullivan, Jr., the oldest brother of James was a lawyer of ability in Durham, New Hampshire. He was a revolutionary general of renown, prominent in the Continental Congress, once governor of his state, and was a man highly respected and honored at home and throughout the country.

(¹) Amory's *Life of James Sullivan* (Boston, 1859).

(²) *Ib.* p. 21.

About 1764 James entered his office as a student at law. While living there he became acquainted with Hatty Odiorne, daughter of William Odiorne a ship builder, and also commissioner under the royal government. He was married to Miss Odiorne Feb. 22, 1768. As soon as he had completed his course of legal studies he went to Georgetown in his native state and commenced the practice of law. It was only a small village with poor business prospects.

It is related that some one asked him why he had chosen such a place for the beginning of his legal career. His answer was that wishing to break into the world somewhere, he had concluded to assail it at its weakest point.



The old Pownalboro Court House, Dresden, Maine, where James Sullivan tried his first law case. John Adams and other eminent Boston lawyers of Revolutionary times frequently advocated causes within its walls.

(Presented to the Journal by Frank C. Deering of Saco, Maine.)

Not far above, on the bank of the Kennebec river in what is now the town of Dresden is still standing an ancient building, long since used for other purposes, which was then the court house for the county of Lincoln. It had been erected some years earlier by the Plymouth Company, who were proprietors of extensive tracts of land on the Kennebec, under the supervision of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. Within its walls have been heard the e'loquent voices of James Otis, John Adams, the Quineys, the Sewalls and other eminent lawyers of those days. It was here that James Sullivan argued his first case before a jury.

He did not however long remain at Georgetown. Biddeford and Pepperrellborough, now Saco, were more promising towns for a young lawyer and thither he removed locating in Biddeford.

"Riding the circuits" of the courts was then the universal custom. Through this system unknown to any one of this or even the past generation in Maine, the attorneys of Boston and other large towns in the province held the professional business of Maine towns; for when riding these circuits they not only attended to the litigation where they had been retained, but secured new cases at the same time. In other words the Boston lawyers by its means held what was practically a monopoly of the desirable law practice in Maine. It was naturally the smaller class of business and law cases that fell to the local professionals. Yet it appears that young Sullivan was making progress, acquiring an enviable reputation as an advocate and building up a good practice.

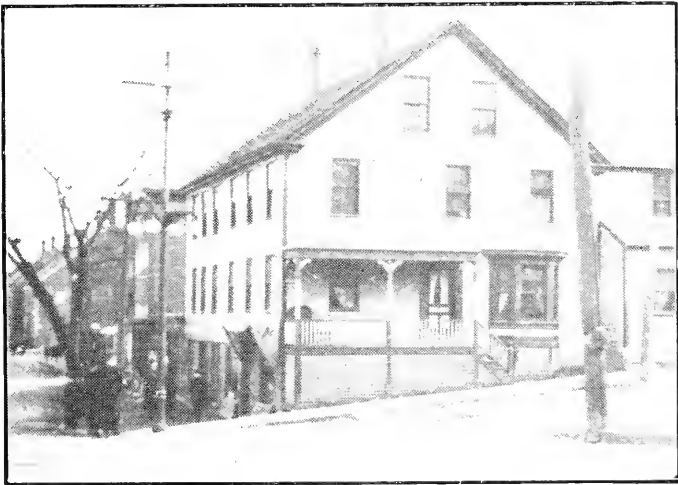
But for some years prior to the revolution litigation throughout the Colonies almost ceased. This was caused by the universal opposition to the measures of the mother government. Men whose minds were on problems which were to change the history of the world for centuries lost interest in disputes with their neighbors. Business generally was paralyzed and none suffered more than the lawyers. The courts were virtually suspended.

Through his family he owned real estate in what is now the town of Limerick. The gloom which political eruptions cast over others did not affect him. He laid aside quill, paper and wafers, and took instead ax, shovel and plow, and joined the settlers who had started to build a new town in York County. He labored on his land during the week returning every Saturday on horseback, a distance of thirty miles, to his home and law office in Biddeford. He was popular with these settlers who named their town Limerick in honor of his father who was born in Limerick, in Ireland.

John Adams who frequently attended the courts at Saco formed Sullivan's acquaintance. He and other leading lawyers on the eastern circuit were pleased with him and kind in their attentions to him.

Mr. Adams mentions in his diary under the date of July, 1770, a visit made to the house of Mr. Sullivan. He was in company with Farnham, Winthrop, and David Sewall; the latter afterwards an associate with Sullivan on the supreme bench. Farnham and Sewall started somewhat earlier than their companions, that

they might order dinner at Allen's Tavern, at the Biddeford Bridge; and towards noon Adams and Winthrop joined them at the dwelling of James Sullivan. After refreshing themselves with punch, then the usual beverage, they all adjourned to the tavern to dine; and, when they had finished their repast, Sullivan proposed to the party a visit to an ancient crone in the neighborhood, who, from her great age and accurate memory of things long past, was one of the wonders of that part of the country. She was one hundred and fifteen years of age, having been born in 1655, near Derry, in Ireland. She remembered events in the reign of Charles the Second, having lived under seven English monarchs.³



Former residence of James Sullivan, corner Main and High Streets, Biddeford, Maine.

In a letter to his wife, dated York, 29th June, 1774, Mr. Adams makes further mention of both John and James Sullivan:

There is very little business here, and David Sewall, David Wyer, John Sullivan and James Sullivan and Theophilus Bradbury are the lawyers who attend the inferior courts, and, consequently, conduct the causes at the superior.

I find that the country is the situation to make estates by the law. John Sullivan, who is placed at Durham, in New Hampshire, is younger, both in years and practice, than I am. He began with nothing, but is now said to

(³) *Ib.* 433.

be worth ten thousand pounds, lawful money: his brother James has five or six, or perhaps seven, thousand pounds, consisting in houses and lands, notes and mortgages. He has a fine stream of water, with an excellent corn-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, scythe-mill and others, in all, six mills, which are both his delight and his profit. As he has earned cash in his business at the bar, he has taken opportunities to purchase farms of his neighbors, who wanted to sell and move out further into the woods, at an advantageous rate, and in this way has been growing rich. Under the smiles and auspices of Governor Wentworth, he has been promoted in the civil and military way, so that he is treated with great respect in this neighborhood.

James Sullivan, brother of the other, who studied law under him, without an academical education (and John was in the same case), is fixed at Saco, alias Biddeford, in our province. He began with neither learning, books, estates, nor anything but his head and hands, and is now a very popular lawyer, and growing rich very fast, purchasing great farms, and is a justice of the peace and a member of the General Court.

Sentiment in Maine towns like Biddeford and Pepperrellborough began early to formulate against the policy of Great Britain to arbitrarily govern the colonies through a parliament in which they were not represented. A study of such of the old records of these towns of that period which are now extant disclose the gradual yet steady growth of the spirit of American independence.

The New England town meeting was then and is today the forum of a real democracy. Each is a small republic in itself. It was the one American institution that first demonstrated to the world that man was capable of self government. It was that net work of the committees of safety organized in the beginning by Samuel Adams and his associates, and who were elected in town meetings in which every voter was a sovereign, that gave cohesive strength to the patriots.

As early as 1774 James Sullivan embraced the cause of American independence and his ability and popularity made him a power of strength in the movement with the inhabitants of the Maine settlements.

In the spring of that year he was elected a representative to the General Court. On the 1st day of June the tyranical and hated Boston Port Bill went into effect. Samuel Adams and James Warren were the recognized leaders of the court which had convened at Salem. Upon the standing committee on the state of the province were four men whose loyalty was distrusted by Adams and Warren. They selected a few men whom they believed were true for conference, and Sullivan was one of these. For three nights they met in secrecy and devised measures for future opera-

tion. The third evening a plan was matured for the initiation of a general congress for the continent to meet the following September at Philadelphia. The delegates were selected, funds provided, and letters prepared to the other colonies requesting cooperation. James Sullivan was one of these delegates. Behind closed doors, Samuel Adams having a key to it safe in his own pocket the report was accepted, although the messenger of Governor Gage was then reading outside on the stair case the proclamation dissolving the court.

After Mr. Sullivan's return to his home on the 30th day of July, a spirited town meeting was held in Biddeford, fully endorsing the course of their representative and adopting resolutions that placed them in entire accord with the patriots of the colonies.

On September 1st, 1774, Governor Gage issued his precept for the General Court to convene at Salem on the fifth day of October. Sensing the strong sentiment for resistance that was daily increasing among all classes of the people, on the twenty-eighth day of September he made proclamation postponing it indefinitely. The delegates many of them not hearing this had arrived and came together. They waited a day for the governor to appear before them which he did not do. They then resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress, choosing John Hancock president and Benj. Lincoln clerk. This was the beginning of the Continental Congress of which Mr. Sullivan was an active and influential member.

On the twenty-second day of December he was moderator of a town meeting in Biddeford, and was chosen a member of the committee of Safety and Inspection and empowered to correspond with other Maine towns. Because of his lameness he could not, like his brothers, take part in the military resistance of the country. But the effect of his voice and pen in behalf of liberty was felt not only in Maine but throughout the colonies.

The second session of the Continental Congress convened Feb. 1, 1775, at the meeting house in Cambridge. A committee of its members was appointed to publish in a pamphlet the doings of the late Congress, and to prepare an address to the inhabitants. Mr. Sullivan had a place on that committee and wrote a report and address.

Through his efforts the Congress passed measures for the protection of the settlements in eastern Maine and he was appointed to consider the expediency of enlisting Indians for the war.

He issued the following letter to the eastern tribes:

Friends and Good Brothers: We, the delegates of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, being come together in congress to consider what may be best for you and ourselves to do to get rid of the slavery designed to be brought upon us, have thought it our duty to write you the following letter:

Brothers: The great wickedness of such as should be our friends, but are our enemies, we mean the ministry of Great Britain, has laid deep plots to take away our liberty and your liberty. They want to get all our money; make us pay it to them, when they never earned it; to make you and us their servants; and let us have nothing to eat, drink, or wear, but what they say we shall; and prevent us from having guns and powder to use, and kill our deer, and wolves, and other game, or to get skins and fur to trade with us for what you want; but we hope soon to be able to supply you with both guns and powder of our own making.

We have petitioned to England for you and us, and told them plainly we want nothing but our own, and do not want to hurt them; but they will not hear us, and have sent over great ships, and their men, with guns, to make us give up, and kill us, and have killed some of our men; but we have driven them back and beat them, and killed a great many of their men.

The Englishmen of all the colonies, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, have firmly resolved to stand together and oppose them. Our liberty and your liberty is 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 all be free men. Captain Goldthwait has given up Fort Pownall into the hands of our enemies; we are angry at it, and we hear you are angry with him, and we do not wonder at it. We want to know what you, our good brothers, want from us of clothing, or warlike stores, and we will supply you as fast as we can. We will do all for you we can, and fight to save you, any time, and hope that none of your men, or the Indians in Canada, will join with our enemies. You may have a great deal of influence over them. Our good brothers, the Indians at Stockbridge, all join with us, and some of their men have enlisted as soldiers, and we have given them that enlisted, each one, a blanket and a ribbon, and they will be paid when they are from home in the service; and, if any of you are willing to enlist, we will do the same for you.

Brothers: We beseech that God who lives above, and that does what is right here below, to be your friend and bless you, and to prevent the designs of those wicked men from hurting you or us.

By this means, Indians from the Penobscot tribe and from other parts of Maine were soldiers in this war.

He drafted the act passed by the Massachusetts General Court Nov. 11, 1775, for fitting out armed vessels to protect the sea coast; authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, erecting courts for the condemnation of prizes.

John Adams in a letter to Elbridge Gerry under date of April 10, 1810, mentions it as one of the most important documents in

history as it was the first actual avowal by any deliberative body in America of intended offensive hostilities to be found in the annals of the revolution.¹

All accessible sources of information of the revolutionary period whether in books of history or in old documents and records attest to the fact that from the first to last, James Sullivan stood high in the confidence of the leaders in that great struggle and was admitted to their most intimate councils. And none were more fearless and active in the cause than was he.

He served on the general Committee of Safety from its inception until the close of the war. It is related by Colonel Paul Revere, that, in the winter of 1774-5, he was one of thirty patriots who formed a committee for the purpose of watching the British soldiers, and learning of their intended movements. When they met each member swore on the Bible not to reveal any of their transactions but to Warren, Hancock, Adams, Church and one or two others.²

It was largely through his efforts that the Judas of their little band, Dr. Benjamin Church was detected in revealing their secrets to Governor Gage and summary punishment therefore administered to him.

He had great influence with the council and always exerted it whenever necessary in aid of Maine interests.

When Captain Mowatt reduced Falmouth to ashes, his power at the seat of government was a great blessing to its distressed and homeless inhabitants. It was also largely through his efforts that immediate action was taken by the council to more safely fortify and protect that port.

Three admiralty judges were appointed under the act above referred to. These were: Nathan Cushing, for the southern; Timothy Pickering for the central and Mr. Sullivan for the eastern district.

As we trace his career from 1774 to the close of the Revolution we see General Washington ever placing the utmost confidence in his integrity, his ability and his devotion to the cause of freedom and seeking his counsel.

About eighteen months after he had taken his seat in the Provincial Congress he was appointed by the Council, it being then

(¹) *Ib.* p. 62.

(²) *Ib.* p. 57.

clothed with executive as well as legislative powers, to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature. This was the highest or supreme court of the province. His letter of acceptance dated March 27, 1776, was as follows:

I am informed by the secretary that the honorable Council have appointed me a justice of the Supreme Court, and that they request my answer thereto. Since the appointment forbids my saying that I am entirely incapable of transacting the business incident to that office, I beg leave to acquaint you that I shall cheerfully accept of, and studiously endeavor to qualify myself for, the honorable and important seat assigned me. The present relaxations of government, and the many difficulties in straightening the reins thereof at this critical juncture, would be very discouraging, were it not for the great abilities of the honorable gentlemen I am to sit with. This appointment is the reason of my begging to resign the office of judge of the maritime court for the eastern district of this colony, to which some time ago I had the honor of being appointed.

His associates were William Cushing, afterwards appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States under the federal constitution, Jedediah Foster, Nathan Peaslee Sargent and David Sewall—It was a high honor for this young man who had not completed his thirty-second year. Yet it required courage to serve in that capacity. Some writer has said that those early judges "sat with halters around their necks."

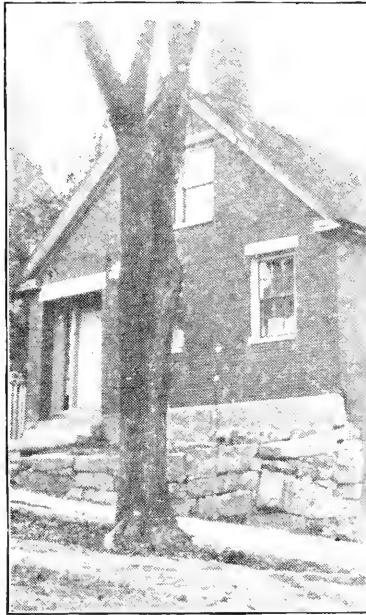
These builders of a new government called themselves patriots and the world has ever since known them by that name, but the British government hailed them as rebels. And had the rebellion proven a failure the members of the highest court in rebeldom would undoubtedly have been among the first to mount the scaffold.

The first problem that confronted the court was how to quickly assemble a law library for their use the possession of which was an absolute necessity. They could not very well order one from London. The lawyers of the colony who had turned their backs upon the patriots and remained loyal to the crown were of the high class of attorneys who owned valuable libraries. They had fled, many of them going to England and in their haste had left their law books behind. These were promptly confiscated and purchased from the new government by the new court.

Eben Sullivan the younger brother of James as well as his older brother John, one of the famous generals of the Revolution was now captain of a company that he had raised at Berwick of which Nathan Lord was lieutenant. This company had been in the engagement at Bunker's Hill. He was in the Canadian expedition

and was at one time taken prisoner by the Indians of Canada, held as prisoner for some time and experienced suffering and cruelty at their hands but finally escaped.

As the problems of war times multiplied and perplexities became more complex his judicial duties increased and he began to realize that it was necessary for him to reside nearer the seat of government. He loved the neighborhood of his nativity. In Biddeford and Pepperrellborough he had trusted and tried friends always devoted to his interests. He loved them and loved the grand ocean side where he had grown from boyhood to mature manhood; and the old fishing and hunting grounds of his youth were dear to him.



Law Office of James Sullivan, Sullivan Street, Biddeford, Maine, where he practiced law prior to and during the Revolution.

But feeling that duty called him to make this sacrifice, in February, 1778, he sold his house at Biddeford to Joseph Morrill and moved to Groton, in the county of Middlesex. A few years later he settled in Boston which was his home during the remainder of his life.

Having no written constitution they then did things which would today seem strange to us. The people of Biddeford and Pepper-

rellborough reposed such confidence in him—and there being then no organic law to prevent a member of the court from sitting in the Legislature, that after this change of abode he was re-elected as their representative for 1778-9.

When the question of changing their form of government by adopting a constitution entirely independent of their charter was agitated by the colony, he was chosen to represent Groton in a constitutional convention and took a leading part in all of its deliberations.

At this period of our history England had not abolished the slave trade and black men were bought and sold like cattle in all of the colonies including the District of Maine. From the dawn of our political emancipation the glaring inconsistency of this condition with our pretensions to equality and freedom was apparent to many.

James Sullivan was one of the earliest to call public attention to it. The black man was then as he has ever since been in all of our wars, loyal to his oppressors. A black man was one of the victims of the Boston massacre in 1770; and the shot which killed Major Pitcairn at Bunker's Hill is said to have been fired by a black slave owned by one of the patriots.

Judge Sullivan improved every opportunity in his judicial capacity, as a legislator and as a publicist to put an end to the slave traffic.

The name of John Quincy Adams shines forth in glorious splendor as the first great American to make a successful fight in Congress in the Anti Slavery cause, when he contended for the right of petition. We are however proud of the fact that a Maine man, James Sullivan, was his predecessor in this crusade. The difference was that fate gave Mr. Adams the opportunity to be with the immortals in the struggle.

In 1775 he was sent on a difficult commission to Ticonderoga in company with W. Spooner and J. Foster, for whose services the Provincial Congress passed a vote of thanks.

On the fourth of July, 1782, Samuel Adams, Nathaniel Gorham, William Phillips, James Sullivan, George Cabot, Stephen Higginson and Leonard Jarvis, were appointed by resolve, to consider—

What measures were to be taken to reduce the expenses of government, show the best method of supplying the public treasury, and reforming the state of the finances.

Towards the end of 1784 he was present at the Congress, then sitting at Trenton, as commissioner for prosecuting the claim of Massachusetts to the western lands.

He resigned his seat on the bench and returned to the practice of the law in Boston, but yet was never entirely disengaged from public and political affairs.

In 1788 he was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk County.

In 1790 he resigned this office and became Attorney General.

Our forefathers' interest in preserving a history of their state and country was great. It was so in the early days of Maine and remained so until recent years. Then the most eminent citizens holding the most honorable positions, governors, federal senators, congressmen, etc., were the founders of our historical societies. How regrettable it is that many at least of Maine's leading men of this day and generation view this subject from such an angle of cold indifference as they do.

James Sullivan was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Historical Society and its first president. In 1792 this Society celebrated the third centennial anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Jeremy Belknap delivered the address at its meeting at Bratt'e Street church. Dr. Thacher offered prayer. That evening Hancock and Adams, the governor and lieutenant governor, with the council dined with Mr. Sullivan, its president, whose residence was in Bowdoin square.

The government at Washington, May 31, 1796, appointed him as agent for the United States, to maintain their interests before the Board of Commissioners, who were to decide what river was the river St. Croix, according to the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with Great Britain. In the instructions from the government to Judge Sullivan accompanying this notice appears the following:

Your researches as the historian of the district of Maine, your reputation as a lawyer, and your official employment as the attorney-general of Massachusetts, the state directly and most materially interested in the event, have designated you as the agent of the United States to manage their claim of boundary where their territory joins that of his Britannic Majesty, in his province of New Brunswick, formerly a part of his province of Nova Scotia.

The decision of this commission as to what was the true St. Croix river occasioned much discussion at the time and has ever since been a fertile theme of controversy among historians. The late Honorable Israel Washburn (Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. 8,

pp. 3-103) attacked it severely claiming that the findings of the commission were wrong and that the State of Maine thereby lost a valuable territory which rightfully belonged to it.

The writer has given the subject considerable study and is now of the opinion it was a correct decision.

Politically Judge Sullivan stood with Washington and Adams, and was in accord with most of the federalist policies but later was more closely allied with the Republicans. He never was however as far as we can understand in sympathy with the sedition laws enacted and supported by the Federalists. And yet as attorney general it devolved upon him in 1799 to prosecute one Abijah Adams for libeling the Legislature.

Sullivan prosecuted and he was indicted at common law, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

As a writer for newspapers and periodicals his record as an earnest advocate for freedom of the press is clear and certain. In that time the troubles in France had an abiding influence upon American politics.

Sullivan's entire political career evidences the fact that he was a friend to France. His enemies accused him of taking this position because he was of Irish descent and France was then assisting Irish rebels.

Undoubtedly there was some truth in this. At least we do not find anything to show a desire on his part to deny it.

At the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries the powerful Federalist party was disintegrating. It had served the country well during the construction days. But later its policies were un-American and it was doomed to fall. Judge Sullivan was twice the Republican candidate for governor and was elected in 1807. Both campaigns were bitter and acrimonious.—What we would today term "dirty politics" prevailed to the limit.

His administration though brief was wise and statesmanlike and never assailed by his enemies. His love for the people of Maine was exemplified by his persistent efforts to secure for them the Betterment Act, or Squatter law. It was finally carried through the legislature under the leadership of William King of Bath, as proposed by Governor Sullivan.

He was re-elected governor in 1799 and died December 4th of that year. James had four brothers, Benjamin, an officer in the British Navy who was lost at sea before the Revolution; Daniel who was a captain in the Revolutionary War and the founder of

the town of Sullivan in the State of Maine; John, already mentioned, who was a major general in the Continental army and Governor of New Hampshire; and Ebenezer, an officer in the Revolution and a lawyer in Berwick, Maine. He had one sister, Mary, who married Theophilus Hardy.

As an author, writer and historian he will be best remembered by his "History of the District of Maine," published in Boston in 1795, and the first history of Maine to be published.

This was followed by "A History of the Land Titles in Massachusetts." The early volumes of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society contain others of his writings which are valuable contributions to our colonial history.

His death was mourned by the entire commonwealth. Resolves relating to his record as a public man were passed by the Legislature and an address of condolence signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House was sent to his widow, Martha Sullivan. The Rev. Mr. Buckmore delivered a funeral sermon in which he said:

This is not the place to detail to you minutely the progress of his elevation, from the time when he first drew the observation of his country. every step is marked with labor and with vigor; with increasing confidence in the public, and with unabated zeal and activity in the man. There is hardly a station of trust, of toil, or of dignity, in the commonwealth, where his name does not appear, though now only as a part of former records; and, in the regions of science and literature, where we should least expect them, we find the most frequent traces of his efforts, and of his indefatigable industry.

Samuel L. Knapp at that time wrote of him:

Our country has a property in the characters of its great men. They shed a glory over its annals, and are bright examples for future citizens. Other nations, too, may enjoy their light. The flame of liberty has been caught from the patriots of Greece and Rome by men who were not born in those lands, while the descendants of those patriots have forgottn the fame of their ancestors. And should it happen, contrary to all our prayers and all our trusts, that the inhabitants of this country, at some period hereafter, should lose the freedom and the spirit of their fathers, the history of our Adamses, our Warrens and our Sullivans, shall wake the courage of patriots on distant shores, and teach them to triumph over oppression.

James Winthrop said:

As governor he was remarkably successful in mitigating the severity of the political parties which divided the state, and their leaders generally and sincerely regretted his death, * * * and was buried with the honors conferred on his exalted station, and which were acknowledged to belong to his distinguished merit.

Maine Lands East of the Kennebec River

(BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.)

Note.—The following article is an extract from Chapter II of the History of Dover and Foxcroft, Maine, which history is being prepared by Judge Smith. As this part of the history is applicable to all that section of the State of Maine which lies east of the Kennebec river, we are permitted by the author to give an advance publication of this article.—Editor.

The basis of the titles to the soil of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft is in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It will be of interest to sketch briefly the manner in which Massachusetts finally obtained complete and unquestioned ownership and sovereignty over that part of Maine that lies east of the river Kennebec; that region which for many years had been debatable ground, claimed both by England and France and over which both exercised acts of jurisdiction.

Prior to 1691 the territory which that year was consolidated under one general government as the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, had been split up into numerous colonies, grants and patents. The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the Colony of New Plymouth, Gorges' Province of Main, the Sagadahock Patent, the Plymouth or Kennebec Purchase and the Duke of York's (afterward King James II) grant, being the principal ones. The grant to the Duke of York included all the lands between the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers, but he exercised but little sovereignty over his domain, the title to the whole of it east of the Penobscot being disputed by the French who occasionally enlarged their claims so as to cover the lands between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers.

The bounds of neither of the colonies or grants were definite and constant disputes arose as to the bounds and jurisdiction.

In 1684 the Plymouth and Massachusetts charters, together with those of other colonies, were annulled by King Charles II after a long quarrel with the colonists. James II became king of England in 1685 and from then until the accession of William and Mary the affairs of New England were administered by a royal governor and captain general, Edmund Andros. The state of affairs in Massachusetts during the whole period of Andros' administration bordered upon revolution.

In 1688 James was driven from the English throne and William and Mary became the rulers of England. At this turn of affairs in the home government the people of New England, as a whole, were highly gratified although some of the inhabitants of Maine were not unfavorable to King James and the Andros administration.

Steps were at once taken by the colonists to secure the restoration of their ancient charters. The Duke of York, now the deposed monarch James II, as may be supposed, had little voice in the disposition of his domains east of the Kennebec.

While King William was most favorably inclined towards his people of the new world, yet withal, he was well informed as to their past troubles, conflicting grants, disputed jurisdictions and the other difficulties that had been experienced. So, in his wisdom, he decided to consolidate several of the colonies into one province, their affairs to be administered by a royal governor appointed by the crown and a legislative body to be elected by the people.

The old Massachusetts Bay Colony being the largest, most vigorous and aggressive, the king, on October 7, 1691, granted to it a new charter uniting with it the Plymouth Colony of the Pilgrims, using the following words:

alsoe to the end Our good Subjects within Our Collony of New Plymouth in New England aforesaid may be brought vnder such a forme of Government as may put them in better Condicon of defence and considering aswell the granting vnto them as vnto Our Subjects in the said Collony of the Massachusetts Bay Our Royall Charter with reasonable Powers and Priviledges will much tend not only to the safety but to the Flourishing estate of Our Subjects in the said parts of New England and alsoe to the advancing of the ends for which the said Plantancons were at first encouraged of Our especiall Grace certaine knowledge and meer Mocon have willed and ordeyned and Wee doe by these presents for vs Our Heires and Successors Will and Ordeyne that the Territories and Collneyes comonly called or known by the Names of the Collony of the Massachusetts Bay and Collony of New Plymouth the Province of Main the Territorie called Accadia or Nova Scotia and all that Tract of Land lying betweene the said Territories of Nova Scotia and the said Province of Maine be Erected United and Incorporated And Wee doe by these presents Vnite Erect and Incorporate the same into one reall Province by the Name of Our Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

That part of the territory described by the words, "all that Tract of Land lying betweene the said Territorities of Nova Scotia and the said Province of Main," is that part of the present

State of Maine lying between the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers. This charter was the first title Massachusetts had to the lands in which are located the towns of Dover and Foxcroft.

In regard to this particular territory the charter placed a restriction that did not apply to any of the other lands in the province. In the language of the charter it was this:

And soe Neverthelesse and it is Our Royall Will and Pleasure That noe Grant or Grants of any Lands lying or extending from the River Sagadehock to the Gulph of St. Lawrence and Canada Rivers and to the Main Sea Northward and Eastward to be made or passed by the Governour and Generall Assembly of our said Province be of any force validity or Effect untill Wee Our Heires and Successors shall have Signified Our or their Approbacon of the same.

The reason for his embargo on making grants being extended to this territory is obvious. Nearly all of it was claimed by France and parts of it actually occupied by French settlers. For the Massachusetts Bay province to have an unrestricted right to make grants of any or all parts of this disputed ground might lead to international complications, and even to war between England and France.

It lacked only three years of three quarters of a century before the title was finally quieted in 1763 by the victory of English arms over the French and the ceasing to England of all French claims to this and all other dominions in this section of the continent. After 1763 the restriction was not removed and the Massachusetts province did not attempt to dispose of land or promote settlements in this region except in rare instances, such as at Machias in 1770 and a few other conditional grants in the St. Croix locality.

The successful termination of the American Revolution created a new situation and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by virtue of the treaty of 1783, became the absolute owner in fee of all the lands she had previously held under her provincial charter. This opened up the central and eastern parts of the District of Maine to settlements for good titles could now be acquired by settlers and purchasers.

For three years Massachusetts confided the guardianship of her public lands to "The Primary Committee." This committee experienced much difficulty with trespassers and succeeded in making little or no progress towards quieting titles or promoting settlements and sales of land, and in 1783 resigned their trust of the lands eastward of the Kennebec. In October, 1783, by authority

of the General Court, a new committee was appointed which was styled "The Committee for the Sale of Eastern Lands." The new committee was invested with more ample powers than the former and it was under its direction and supervision that order was brought out of a chaotic situation regarding to the title to the lands east of the Kennebec river.

The state recognized the great value of its possessions in eastern Maine and under the able administration of the Eastern Lands committee it was enabled to establish a source of revenue from them and at the same time promote settlement. In fact, in the first instance, the settlement of the new country was the principal object of the government, as is shown by the conditions embodied in all the early deeds to purchasers of townships; these conditions required the actual settlement of a certain number of families within a specified number of years.

A land office was established, a state surveyor appointed and surveys and lotting of townships were carried forward in a methodical and expeditious manner.

Some Maine postmasters in 1820 were: Augusta, Robert C. Vose; Bangor, William D. Williamson; Bath, David Stinson; Belfast, Benjamin Whittier; Brewer, Charles Rice; Eastport, John Burjin; Gardiner, Seth Gay; Ellsworth, F. J. Whiting; Hallowell, Joshua Wingate.

At one of the recent meetings of the Maine Centennial Committee in Portland a proposition for an all-summer exposition of Maine's resources, scenic attractions, and other possibilities to be held at the Exposition Building in this city was proposed by Governor Carl E. Milliken. It is expected that the plan will be adopted and that such an affair will be held. Governor Milliken also suggested that one of the features be motion pictures, covering Maine's industries, principal scenic gems, as well as the institutions of the State.

William Gilley, an Early Settler of Mount Desert Island

(BY PROF. WILLIAM OTIS SAWTELLE.)

Among those early settlers who under the Bernard Grant were living on Mount Desert Island prior to the year 1784, was one William Gilley, born in England, which country he is said to have left at the age of seven years. In all of the published histories relating to this part of the country Gilley is mentioned as a settler at Norwood's Cove and no mention is made of any date earlier than the above. An item of local historical interest is contained in a "Declaration" of this early settler and progenitor of all the Gilleys in this vicinity.

He married Eunice Bunker and they were the parents of several children among whom was William who married Hannah Lurvey. William and Hannah Lurvey Gilley moved to Bakers Island as early as 1806 or 7 and were the first settlers on the Island. They were the parents of John Gilley about whom President Eliot of Harvard wrote.¹

The following relating to William Gilley is from the Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Ms.) Vol. XV, p. 90:

The Declaration of William Gilley of Cranberry Island the Mass State Fisherman, That sometime in the month of April past the Ship of War called the Scarborough Belonging to the British King Commanded by Captain Mowat Came into the Harbor of said Island and anchored there—That said William was on board the said ship and had considerable conversation with said Mowat, some particulars he remembers as follows—The said Mowat asked if the inhabitants of said Island had taken up arms. It was answered No. The said Mowat then said that he was not come to molest but to protect them and if they would not disturb his boats in procuring wood and water that he would not hurt them but if otherwise that he was determined to level every house on the Island. Mowat then asked if the Inhabitants up Frenchman's Bay had not chiefly taken up arms. Said William answered that he knowed nothing about it. Mowat then said that he knowed several that had and asked said William if he was not a Pilot up Frenchmans Bay and whether he would not undertake to carry up the ship.

(¹) Prof. Sawtelle refers to the first volume in the "True American Types" series, entitled John Gilley, by Charles W. Eliot and published by the American Unitarian Association of Boston in 1904. Another one of this series which relates to Maine is "David Libby, Penobscot Woodsman and River-Driver," by Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. They are all delightful books and of historical value.—*Editor.*

Said William Answered that he was not a Pilot nor could he undertake it.—Said Mowat then asked if said William was acquainted with Colonel Jones who lived up there. It was answered in the affirmative. Mowat said that he wanted to see him very much, as he had received an invitation from Col. Jones when at Halifax to pay a visit and that the said Colonel Jones had promised to procure him several head of cattle which were to be drove down to some certain point (which the Declarant forgets the name of) where Boats were to be sent By the man of War to receive them. That the said Mowat through out many threats against many of the settlements particularly Machias, asking if those Rebels did not think hanging too good for them, that if he went there he would utterly destroy them—Said Mowat appeared to be very well acquainted with the Situation and Circumstances of the diff. settlements mentioning the different quantity of Lumber which was in several Harbours and told of many matters which happened in different parts He further said that news had come from Philadelphia Being in possession of the Britains and that the Inhabitants to the Southward were laying down their arms—That Boston would soon be in possession of the Kings troops, and that the Frigates which were there he wanted to see, would rejoice of having an Oppt of attacking them both together,—He further said That the Greyhound and Diamond which were seen sometime ago before Newbury were cruising for Captain Manley and McNeil—several other matters were spoken of which the subscriber does not remember.

his
WILLIAM X GILLY
Mar:

Witnesses

Jno Long

William Maxwell

J Allen

Cranberry Island May 10, 1777.

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1816. June 20—The first act of the General Court passed for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.
Convention at Brunswick, last Monday of September.
1819. June 19—Second Separation Act passed.
4th Monday of July, Yeas and Nays taken in towns on the question of Separation and found to stand thus, Yeas, 17,091; Nays, 7,182.
2nd Monday October. Convention met, and before they separated formed a Constitution.
1820. Maine an independent state after 15th of March.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges

(BY ERNEST A. PRESSEY.)

The founders of nations and communities are of more than passing interest, and yet how many people could name the founder of the State of Maine? Perhaps multitudes have never heard of him, much less the details of the notable accomplishment of his romantic life.

An elaborate celebration of the centennial of the State of Maine is contemplated for this year. Much will be said and done commemorating the event of a new star admitted among the galaxy in the banner of the Union in 1820, and of the centennial of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine. No doubt men of Maine who have ranked high in the councils of the nation, men of leadership in all branches of human activity will be applauded. Maine can well be proud of her poets, statesmen, diplomats and men of affairs, but the full story of the history of the state will not be told unless something is said of the founder, Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

For the many interesting facts in the life of this remarkable man which should be known to all our citizens, we are indebted to local historians,—the Honorable James P. Baxter, and the Honorable Augustus Moulton.

The Gorges family was an ancient one, claiming to have come to England with William the Conqueror. It was during the stirring days of Queen Elizabeth that our hero was born in London, about 1566. Men in those days could do many things, write verses, shine at court, sail ships, fight duels, vanquish enemies, or seek adventure overseas. Records show Gorges as a captain of troops which Queen Elizabeth sent to Holland in 1587 to assist William the Silent against Spain. We would expect to find him sharing in the events of the memorable year 1588, when the so-called "Invincible Armada" was defeated. But Gorges was a prisoner in France at that time. After an exchange of prisoners he was again in the field the next year, and was wounded at the siege of Paris. By these and other records of military service on the continent, we are enabled to note that the founder of Maine was a man filled with the spirit of the days of Good Queen Bess of honored memory.

Spain made further plans to invade England after the crushing defeat of the Armada, and it was expected that Plymouth would

be the point of attack. Gorges took charge of the erection of the defences there and when in 1506 these were completed he was made commander of the fortifications. In the long war with Spain, Gorges was among the most active in the defence of England. He also accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh in an attack against the enemy and shared in the disastrous outcome.

In these eighteen years of warfare with Spain, England developed many daring and adventurous spirits by land and sea. It was not the temper of that age to allow Spain to remain in possession of the new western continent. In 1603 Henry the Fourth of France gave a charter to a colonization company under De Monts, which, by the way, established its first settlement on St. Croix Island in Maine in 1604. By this act France set aside the Spanish claim to the American continent as a papal gift, and Englishmen trained in those stormy days could not be expected to do less. So Captain George Weymouth in 1605 explored the coast of North Virginia, as the northern shore including Maine, was then called, and set up a cross on Monhegan Island in token of sovereignty. He selected the mouth of the Kennebec as a good place to found a permanent colony. His report was so enthusiastically received that in 1606 two companies were formed under one Executive Council to forward the enterprise. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the Commander of Plymouth, together with Sir John Popham, the Chief Justice of England, took a leading part in the company, with a special interest in the North Virginia branch. With great promptness Sir Ferdinando sent the experienced navigator Captain Chalmers to the coast of Maine. By misfortune he fell in with the Spaniards in the West Indies and was taken prisoner. Sir John Popham, a little later, sent Martin Pring, another noted explorer, with another ship in support of the first, who not finding it returned to Plymouth, with a still more favorable report of the possibility for a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec. We can see that if no misadventure had occurred the laurels for first settlement would have fallen to Maine in 1606 instead of the distinction falling to South Virginia for the London Company's successful colony at Jamestown in 1607.

In any case, Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the promoter by which results were obtained. The story of the arrival of the "Gift of God" and the "Mary and John" with one hundred and twenty settlers at Sagadahock off where is now Seguin Light, August 19,

1607, and the settlement of the Popham colony and its subsequent failure from the death of Governor Popham, the severity of the climate, mismanagement, and the hostility of the Indians need not be told here. Let it suffice to say, that the doughty knight, the founder of Maine, so long as he lived gave most unstintedly of wealth, energy, and zeal for the great object of his life, the colonization and the christianization of New England,—a name which John Smith in the later employ of Gorges, applied to the territory. As time advanced the remnant of the abandoned Sagadahock settlement who were scattered in that region had their numbers supplemented by those seeking the fishing and trading opportunities which the new world offered. Gorges was so earnest in his settlement scheme that he employed Captain John Smith who had so much experience at Jamestown, but repeated shipping disasters and the misfortunes of war prevented him from reaching his post in Maine. Gorges sent out Richard Vines in 1614, who spent a winter at the mouth of the Saco River.

Although failing in the success that attended the efforts of the South Virginia company, the interest of Gorges in English settlement was such that he greatly assisted the Jamestown colony with his ships. He, likewise, won the gratitude of the Pilgrims when they landed on the Massachusetts coast as trespassers, promising them "Such freedom and liberty as might stand to their liking." He secured a grant for their benefit, and also assisted the Puritans to secure from the King the charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628. This reflects great credit upon him when we realize that Gorges was in the midst of the trouble which was brewing at home. The King and the Parliament were at odds. Gorges' star was to rise or set with the fortunes of the King.

In 1635 the Plymouth company surrendered its charter and was converted into a crown colony with Sir Ferdinando Gorges as Governor General. It was the intention to revoke the charter of Massachusetts, but the vacillating King had so much to deal with at home that the task of coercion of an overseas colony was impossible. The next year Gorges set up his government and general court at Saco, and his nephew was appointed governor. A modification was made in the plan in 1639, when King Charles the First gave letters patent to Gorges making him a feudal lord over the Province of Maine after the medieval fashion. This presented the curious spectacle of two types of colonial states

growing up side by side, the Puritan state of Massachusetts and the Palatine of Maine. Over the latter Sir Ferdinando Gorges exercised royal authority and the Church of England was supreme. The capital was incorporated in 1641 under the name of Gorgeana, now York Harbor. This was the first incorporated city in America, with mayor, aldermen, and councilmen. It was expected to be the seat of the Bishop of the Church of England. But the days of Cromwell and the Long Parliament changed the quality of Gorges' dream. The civil conflict was already begun. Sir Alexander Rigby, a member of the Long Parliament had previously bought an old charter of an earlier date and had no difficulty in dispossessing Gorges from his title to Maine.

The Revolution had now destroyed all that Sir Ferdinando Gorges had planned and labored for, for more than forty years, and Massachusetts took military possession. He insisted to the last on his rights and left the Province to his eldest son. He died in 1647, aged eighty-two years. He was vindicated in his claim, however, for after the Restoration Charles the Second expelled the authorities of Massachusetts from Maine.

In 1677 a decision of the Privy Council sustained the original title of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Massachusetts obtained permission to drive a wise bargain and bought out the heirs of the old feudal lord for the small sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds.

It is interesting to see the different origins of the two states—Maine and Massachusetts: the Founder of Maine, the Tudor courtier and Stuart cavalier, with dauntless courage pursuing his quest to found a state, the stern Puritan, the founder of Massachusetts. Both are types of medieval England, and we honor both. But both have long since vanished from the scene. Each making his contribution to the modern Anglo-Saxon state, which the Restoration ushered in with its further specialized form in the great American Commonwealth. But Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the royalist and English Churchman, the Founder of Maine, has the first and most necessary place for which we should revere his memory.

A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts, Descendants of Moses Simmons (Moses Symonson). "Fortune" 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Continued from page 143)

WILL OF MERCY SIMMONS.

1728

The last will and testament of the widdo mercy Simons of Duxborough— I being sick and weak and not knowing the day of my death yet being of sound mind and memory do thus will my estate to be disposed of my Soul i give to god my body i comitt to the Earth and will that my Debts and funeral charges be payed before any legacy.

I do give to my son John Simons five shiling in silver mony and all my sheep—

to my son william I give one shiling in silver money—

to my son Isaac I give five shilings in silver money—

to beniamen Simons I give five shilings in silver money

to Joseph Simons I give five shilings in silver money

to Joshua Simons I give five shilings in silver money

to my Daughter martha I give five shilings in silver money and my Riding gown and best petticoat and whood and Scarf and red Silk neck cloath

to my Daughter Rebecah I give five shilings in silver money and my best Riding whood—

to my son moses I give my bed and beding belonging to itt and my cow and all the money not disposed of—

the rest of my Estate if any there be I give to my children equally betwext them

I doe constitute and appint my Sons John and moses to be Executors of this my last will and testament and So Desiring to live and Dy in peace I dow hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 26th day of September in the year 1728

in presence of

John Chandler

Mercy Simons

John fullarton

her X mark

(Seal)

philip Dilano

November the 8: 1728

The above named John Chandler John fullerton and Phillip Dilano made oath that they saw the above Mercy Simons signe seal and heard her declar the above written Instrument to be her last Will and Testament and that they at the same time in the presence of the Testator set to their hands

as Witnesses: and that at the same time according to the best of their observations she then was of a sound and disposing mind and memory according to the best of their observation.

Before Isaac Winslow Judge of Probate
ESTATE OF JOHN SIMONS

1715

Plym SS. on the 11th day of February Annoq Dom. 1715/16 The Settlemt of the estate both real & personal of John Simmons late of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth decd. to and amongst his widdow & Childrean by mutual agreement amongst themselves in manner & form following that is to say That Mercy his relict widdow shall have one third part of all the deceased his goods & Chattells & debts to her own proper use & dispose forever, & one third part of the sd. deceased's Lands dureing her life in full of her part of the sd. Deceaseds Estate.

That Moses the youngest son of the sd. deceased shall have all the Lands both houses homlands meadows and all Other Parcells of what kind, nature or name whatsoever to him & his heirs & assigns for ever and also his mothers thirds of the afforesd. Lands after her decease to him & his heirs for ever—And also all the Other two thirds of Goods Chattells & Debts of his sd. fathers Estate he paying & Satisfying all Just debts due from the sd. Estate. And also he the said Moses his Executors or administrators therefore paying to his Six brothers namely John, William, Isaac, Benjamin, Joseph & Joshua & his two Sisters Namely Martha the wife of Samuel West & Rebeckah the wife of Constant Southworth the sum of two hundred pounds, what any of them may have had already of their fathers Estate in his life time to be recon'd a part of the sd. two hundred pounds, & so the same to be equally divided to all the said sons and daughters the eldest son John to have a double portion thereof. In Witness whereof the Persons above named have hereunto set thir hands & Seals the day and year above written

Witness

Elizabeth Thomas

Ellisa Wade

Mercy Simons (X—her mark) (Seal)

Joseph Simons (Seal)

Joshua Simons (Seal)

Samuel West

Martha West (X—her mark) (Seal)

Constant (X) Southworth (Seal)

Rebeckah Southworth

Moses Simons (Seal)

John Simmons (Seal)

William Simons (Seal)

Isaac Simons (Seal)

Benj. Simons (Seal)

Memorandum that On the 11th & 13th days of February Annoq Domini 1715/16 the within named Mercy Simons, John Simons, William Simons,

Isaac Simons, Benjamin Simons, Joseph Simons, Joshua Simons, & Samuel West & Martha, his wife acknowledged the within written Instrument to be their free act & Deed

before me

Nathaniel Thomas Judge of probates.

And on March the fifth, 1715/16

Constant Southworth & Rebeckah his wife acknowledged the Same before me Nathaniel Thomas Judge of probates.

Children of John and Mercy (Paybody) Simmons were:

3

John Simmons born Feb. 22, 1670.

William Simmons born Sept. 24, 1672

3

Isaac Simmons born Jan. 28, 1674

3

Martha Simmons born Nov. 17, 1677

3

Benjamin Simmons born about 1678

3

Joseph Simmons born 1683

3

Rebecca Simmons m. Feb 19, 1714/15 Constant Southworth.

3

Joshua Simmons born

3

Moses Simmons born Dec. 5, 1690/1

THIRD GENERATION.

3

2

1

Joseph Simmons (John, Moses) was born in 1683 and died in Duxbury, Mass., his birthplace May 20, 1761, Aet. 78 years. He

3

married Feb. 8, 1700-10 Mary Weston, daughter of Jane (———)

2

1

and Elnathan Weston (Edmond). The following excerpt from the Plymouth County record of deeds may give some idea of the locations of the Joseph Simmons homestead:

(June 2, 1742) Our farm and Parcell of upland Swampy Land and fresh Meadow that we have in Township of Duxborough afores' at a certain place known & called by the name of North Hill, partly the sd Alice Barne's right and partly our sister Sarah Barne's right, derived from our Grandfather Benjamin Bartlett deceased who had it from Mr. Wm. Callyare by a deed dated June 28, 1666, with other Lands not sold Joseph Simmon's land lying on the Northerly side and James Glass's on the Eastward side and

Christopher Walsworth land on the Southerly Side & Westerly Katherine White's Common Lot & on the North Westerly Nathaniel Brewsters Mical Soule's land, or however the sd. granted Premises are bounded, containing by Estimation One Hundred acres more or less.

Joseph Simmons and his brother John had rights in the Duxbury and Pembroke Commons as appears from the following from the Duxbury and Pembroke Town Records under date of 23 July 1722:

A Mutual agreement between Joseph Soule, John Simons and Joseph Simons, all of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, yoeman is as followeth, viz.

We the said Joseph Soule, John Simons and Joseph Simons, being owners and proprietors of the fourteenth lot in the salt meadows in the second division of the Comms which belonged to the towns of Duxborough and Pembroke in the County above said viz. the said Joseph Soule being owner of three fifths parts, or shares, thereof, and the said John Simons and Joseph Simons being owners of one fifth part or share there of each of them said lot lyeth in the township of Duxborough above said, and was laid out Anno Domini 1712, and as yet hath laid undivided among them, therefore they, towit, the said Joseph Soule, John Simons and Joseph Simons, that each of them might know his own respective part or proportion therein, have agreeded upon a division thereof as followeth, viz. that the said Joseph Soule shall have for his said threefifths shares etc. etc.and that the said Joseph Simons shall have for his said share in said fourteenth lot, this parcel bounded as followeth, viz. Beginning at the stake at the North west end of the last mentioned part of said meadow laid to said Joseph Soule, standing by Elnathans river, and thence running up stream as the river goeth, till it comes to a guzzle, and bounded by that guzzle till it comes to a stake at the head thereof, and hence east southeast to a stake and thence the same course unto the river, and so by said river down stream, to Joseph Soules' last mentioned piece of Meadow, and that the said John Simons shall have for his sd. share.....etc., etc.....we.....do mutually agree shall stand and remain as a firm and full settlement and division of the above said fourteenth lot in the said salt meadows, for us, our heirs and assigns, forever,

In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands and seals the twenty third day of July in the year our Lord, One thousand Seven Hundred and twenty-two, 1722.

Joseph Soule (S)
 Joseph Simons (S)
 John Simons (S)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

Josiah Delanoe
 Cornelius Soule.

At a Town meeting in Duxborough, upon the 25th day of August, Anno Domini 1740

The town also voted that Joseph Simons should improve their salt meadow this year, he allowing the town one half of the hay when it was stacked.

Mary (Weston) Simons, the wife of Joseph Simons, was mentioned in her father's will as following:

Elnathan Weston's will—19 Apr. 1728—To my Daughter Mary the wife of Joseph Simmons threepounds

The children of Joseph and Mary (Weston) Simmons were:

4

Nathaniel Simmons, B March 24, 1710-11.

4

Rebeckah Simmons, B Apr. 7, 1713; M. Reuben Patterson.

4

Sarah Simmons, B March 24, 1718; D. Mch. 1740.

4

Jedediah Simmons, B June 11, 1725.

The will of Joseph Simmons:

In the Name of God Amen, The 14th day of March in ye year of our Lord 1754 I Joseph Simmons of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth yoeman being Very weakly in body but of perfect mind and memory Thanks be given to God therefor Calling unto mind the Mortallity of my bodey and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die I Do make and ordain this my Last will & Testament that is To Say—first of all I Give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it and my body I Recommend to ye Earth to be buried in Decent Christian manner at the Discretion of my Executor nothing Doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall Receive ye Same again by the mightly Power of God and as Touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to Bless me with in this Life, I give & Demise in the following manner & form—

Imprints. I Give & bequeath to Mary my Dearly beloved wife, 1 cow & Six Sheep and the Improvement of Half of my orchard her Life time & I also give To Mary my wife the one half of my indore movables to Dispose of as She Pleases.

Item I give & bequeath To my Eldest Son Nathl. Simmons the one half of Lands & Tenaments by him firmly to be Possessed & enjoyed Likewise one bed handogs & my warming Pan & my biggest Pewter Plater & half of my wareing close and half of my out doar movables besides what he has had in my Life Time obligeing him to Pay one half of my funeral Charges & I also constitute and make & ordain my Eldest Son Nathl. Simmons my Soule Executor of this my last will and Testament.

Item—I Give & bequeath unto my well beloved Sone Jedediah Simmons ye one half of my Lands & Tenaments by him firmly to be Possessed & Enjoyed Likewise My gun & My Loom & half of my wearing apparril & half of my out doar moveables besides what he has had in my Life Time obligeing him To Pay half of my Debts & funeral Charges.

Item I give unto my well beloved Daughter Rebeckah Peterson my best bed only Reserving it To her mother Mary Simmons her life & I give To my Daughter the one half of my indore movables.

Item I also Give To my wife Mary above mentioned ye one half of my Dwelling house her life Time I Do also my Two Sons above mentioned, Nath'el & Jedediah oblige them To Winter & Summer theirs mothers one Cow & Six sheep and finde her as much fire wood at her Dore as She Shall need for To Burn.

Item I Give to my Grandson Joseph Simmons my Sea Chest what I have here given to my Daughter abve mentioned to wit my best bed & half my In doar movables is besides what She has already had and I also give To my Daughter ye bedding that belongs to my best bed with the bed I Do hereby Verrefy Disallow Revoke & Disanul all & every other former Testaments & wills Legacies & bequesths & Executors by me in any ways before mentioned willed and bequeathed Ratifying & Confirming this & no other to my last will & Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the Day & year above written

Signed Sealed Pronounced Joseph Simmons (Seal)

& Declared By the Said
Joseph Simmons as his Last
Will & Testament in the
Presence of us the Sub-
scribers

Saml Weston
Elnathan Weston
Judah Delino

Plymouth Ss June 1 1761 This will haveing been Exhibited for Probate by the Executor therein named Elnathan Weston & Judah Delino made oath that they saw the said Joseph Simmons Sign, Seal and Deliver and him Declare this Instrument to be his last Will and Testament and that they Together with Saml Weston who is Since Deceased in his Presence Subscribed as witnesses at the same Time and that According to the best of their Judgments he was then of Sound minl

Jno Cushing Judge of Probt.

3 2 1

Moses Simmons (John, Moses) was born in Duxbury, Mass., about Dec. 5, 1690, and died there June 21, 1761, Aet. 70 2-3 years. He married in Duxbury March 26, 1718, Rachel Sam(p)son, daughter of Caleb and Mercy (Standish) Sam(p)son, and granddaughter of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish, and great granddaughter of Capt. Myles Standish.

2

By the settlement of the estate of his father John Simmons,

3

Moses Simmons was given the home place of his parents—" all the lands both houses homlands meadows " etc.

On Aug. 2, 1742, the town of Duxbury voted that

Moses Simons should ditch the town's meadow, and bring in his bill to said town; 18 May 1747 The said Town voted that Mr. Moses Simons should take special care that all abstractions shall forthwith be removed on Southworth's Mill river, and convenient passage opened, so that alewives may run into the mill pond, also to keep all persons from catching any of the said fish, on Mondays Tuesdays and Saturday in each respective week until the 10th of next June.

Moses Simmons was one of the signers to an agreement to pay Rev. John Robinson his yearly salary in 1737.

3

The children of Moses and Rachel (Sam(p)son) Simmons were born in Duxbury and were:

4

Mercy Simmons, b. 18 May 1720; d. 21 Sept. 1788 Waldoboro, Maine.

4

Ichabod Simmons, b. 18 Oct. 1722; d. Feb. 1798.

4

Lydia Simmons, b. 10 Apr. 1724.

4

Noah Simmons, b. 31 Aug. 1728; d. 28 Feb. 1737.

4

Deborah Simmons, b. 12 Jan. 1732.

4

William Simmons, b. 28 Aug. 1736.

4

Anna Simmons, b. 4 Sept. 1739.

4

Derithy Simmons, b. 2 March 1741.

4

Lemuel Simmons, b. 14 Feb. 1743.

4

Abrigail Simmons, b. 10 May 1745.

The Last Will and Testament of Moses Simons of Duxborough in the County of Plymouth in the province of the Massachusetts bay in New-england yoeman. I the said Moses Simons Being under Many Bodily Infirmitities yet of perfect Mind and Memory thanks be Given to Almighty God therefor Calling to Minde the Mortality of My Body & Knowing that It is Appointed for all men once to Die So upon serious Consideration Make & ordain these Presents to be my Last will & Testament to Remain firm & Inviolable forever That is to Say.

First of all I Give & Recomend my Soul into the hands of God that Gave It & my Body I Recomend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian manor at the Discretion of my Executrix herein After Named. Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same Again by the Almighty Power of God and as Touching Such Worldly Estate Where-

with It hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life I Give Demise and Dispose of the Same In the Following manor & forme—

Impr—I Give & Bequeath unto my Dear & Loving Wife Rachel Simons the one half of the Improvement of all my Real Estate Excepting What Is herein Given to my son Ichabod Simons During her Natural Life & the one half of my Movable Estate after the Debts & Legaces have been paid out of the Same th one half that Remains—

Item I Give and Bequeath untomy eldest son Ichabod Simons a Peace of my land at the Northwest End of my farme on Which I now Dwell Near ten acres Already set off.

Item—I Give & Bequeath unto my son William Simons the one half of my home farme & Real Estate Excepting what Is Given to my Son Ichabod Simons above & the one half of all my Movable Estate After ye Debts funeral Charges & legacies are paid out of the same the one half that Remains.

Item—I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Mercy Simons Wife to Nathl Simons two Shillings by Reason she hath had her portion already.

Item I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Lydia Delano Wife to Judah Delano two shilings & four pence together with what she hath already had—

Item I Give & Bequeath unto my Daughter Deborah Weston Wife to Jacob Weston two shillings by Reason she hath had her portion Already—

Item I Give & bequeath unto my Daughter Anna Simons four pounds—

Item I Give & bequeath unto my son William Simons, Above Named the Remaind of my Real Estate & home farme at his Mothers Decease—

Lastly my Will is that My Wife Rachel Simons and my son William Simons be the Sole Executrix & Executor to this my Last Will thus Hoping that this my Last will be Kept & performed according to the trew intent & meaning thereof

In witness Thereof I the said Moses Simons have hereunto Sett my hand & Seal this tenth Day of April one thousand Seven hundred fifty & Eight— 1758—

Moses Simons (Seal)

Signed, Sealed & Declaired by
the Afore Named Moses Simons
to be his Last Will and
Testament in presence of

John Chandler ye 3d.
Ruth Fullarton
Jona Peterson

Duxborough february ye 24th 1761 Observe that the two words that are Erased in the thirty Eight Line of this testament Is Done by my order
Moses Simons

In presents of
Samuel Delano
Jona. Peterson

A true copy of the Will of Moses Simons, recorded Plymouth County Probate Records, Vol. 16, Page 208.

FOURTH GENERATIONS.

4 3 2 1

Nathaniel Simmons (Joseph, John, Moses), the son of Joseph

1

and Mary (Weston) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Mass., March 24, 1710-11 and died at Waldoboro, Maine, Jan. 4th, 1789. In the so-called Slaigo yard on the old Simmons estate at Waldoboro, Maine, are two handsome (if I may use such an adjective in this connection) and well-preserved slate grave stones to the memory

4

of Nathaniel Simmons and his wife Mercy. They read as follows:

In Memory of
Deac. Nathaniel Simmons
formerly of Duxbury
Who died Jan. Ye 4th, 1789
Aged 77 years, 8 mos., 26 days.

In Memory of
Mercy Simmons
Wife of Nathaniel Simmons
Who died Sept. Ye 21, 1788
Aged 68 years, 3 mos., 23 days.

4

Nathaniel Simmons married his cousin Mercy Simmons, the daughter of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons. From Duxbury, Mass., Records we find, "June 12th Anno 1739 Nath'l Simons and Mercy Simons, both of Duxborough were Joynd together in Marriage pr me Edward Arnold Justice of Ye Peace."

4

Nathaniel Simmons was a deacon in the First church in Duxbury and the records of the births of most of his children may be seen on the parish books. From the parish records we find that at public sale at the meeting house in Duxbury, June 10, 1754, for "Corner Pew on Mens side Nathaniel Simmons" paid twelve pounds. At Duxbury town meeting Dec. 3, 1753; the Town sold Nathaniel Simmons their salt hay, that part of it that belongs to the town, for 6*l* to be paid in a year." May 27, 1754; the town sold the white pine timber that was got for a new meeting house to Nathaniel Simmons 4*l* 13.04 in lawful money."

From 1758 to 1760 the selectmen of Duxbury were "Briggs Alden, Wait Wadsworth, Dea. Nathaniel Simmons."

4

After 1765 we find Nathaniel Simmons rapidly disposing of his considerable property in Duxbury. 22 October 1765, he and his brother Jedidiah sold to Joshua Stanford for Sixteen Pounds, "A certain piece or Parcel of wood Land that we have in the Township of Duxborough aforesaid Said Wood Land is a Part of the thirteenth & Sixteenth Lots of Upland in the second Division of the commons of said Duxborough & Pembroke" (From deed of Nathaniel & Jedidiah Simmons).

The bounds of above were named by giving range of Capt. Wait Wadsworth Eliphaz Prior's Josha Chandler's land also "high way that leadeth from South River to the Meeting House" (Ply. Co. Deeds Bk. 52 Pg. 37)

4

Under same date as above, I find that Nathaniel Simmons sold to Briggs Alden of Duxborough, for thirty-nine pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence,

A certain piece of Salt marsh laying in the Town of Duxborough and being the whole of the above said Nath'l Simmons Right in a certain Island called Long Island and also a certain piece of Cedar Swamp laying in the Township of Duxbury and is bounded as followeth Beginning at a Black Oak Tree with Stones about it and is the most Northeast Corner Bound of Glasses Ten Acre lot which is the Southeast Corner Bound of said Cedar Swamp Thence Ranging Northerly To a Red Oak Standing on the edge of the Upland and is Bounded Between Benja. Chandler and Thomas Hunt Thence Westerly to the land of Judah Delano's Thence Southerly By the land of Said Delanes to the Upland of Nath'l Simmons' and so on by the upland of Nath'l Simmons' to Glasses Ten acre lot first mentioned. Thence by said Ten acre lot To the Black oak first mentioned (Ply Co. deeds Bk. 51. Pg. 12)

4

July 7, 1766, Nathaniel Simmons sold his homestead farm to Judah Delano for three hundred pounds described as follows:

All my Homestead Farm with all my Right Title & Interest in it together with my Cedar Swamp laying in North Hill Marsh with some skirts of Upland adjoining thereunto, also a small piece of Wood Land laying at a place called Stanford's Neck. Reference may be had to the Records of Nathaniel Simmons' Deeds for the Bounds of said Lands, Together with all my Buildings and Fences.....
and Mercy Simmons wife to Nathaniel Simmons doth by these Presents relinquish and give up all her Right of Dower or Power of Thirds therein. The deed is signed by Nathaniel Simmons and by Mercy Simmons his wife.

May 8, 1767 sold to Joshua Cushman of Duxbury for seven pounds thirteen shillings, & four pence seven acres of land near the land of Phineas Sprague and Thomas Hunt and "Cedar Swamp." The land was a part of the 10th lot in the 2nd division of the Common of the upland belonging to the Township of Duxbury and Pembroke.

In 1767 Nathaniel Simmons moved his family to Pembroke, probably to that part of old Pembroke that is now near or in the town of Hanson, Mass. On the 22 October 1767 he speaks of himself as from Pembroke, Mass., when he deeded his last bit of property in Duxbury to Nathan Soul for forty pounds. The property consisted of four acres more or less of salt marsh, located near the meadows of Nathan Soul and Benjamin Southworth. The land was once owned by Nathaniel Brewster and was bought by Nathaniel Simmons from Joseph Brewster.

I believe that Nathaniel Simmons did not reside in Pembroke or that part of Pembroke now Hanson for more than three years as he sold on Sept. 3, 1770 to Blaney Phillips of Pembroke, (Blaney Phillips once lived in Hanson, Mass., then Pembroke, Mass., on the site of the house owned (1912) by Richard Everson) for two hundred twenty-six Pounds thirteen shillings and four pence,

A certain Tract of Land Situate in Pembroke aforesaid containing by estimation forty one acres..... Viz: beginning at the North West Corner of John Bonney's Land which he bought of Elijah Faxon, Thence running North ten degrees West about fifty seven Rods to stake and stones in the Range of Deacon Phillip's Lands, Thence North seventy-eight degrees West about sixty two Rods to the North East Corner of the abovesaid Blaney Phillips's Pasture, Thence south nine Degrees West fifty five Rods & Eleven Feet to a stake and stones, Thence South sixteen Degrees East fifty three Rods to the Land which Gideon Bisbe deceased dyed seized of, Thence south Seventy four degrees East forty six Rods to Jabesh Cole's Land, Thence North fifteen degrees East Seventeen Rods, Thence North twenty-two degrees and a half East thirty nine Rods to the first mentioned Corner Bounds— It being the whole of that which we now call the Great Pasture, which I the said Nathaniel Simmons bought of Josiah Keen Esqr. And also a drift Way through the Land Jesse Thomas bought of John Gould where the same shall be most convenient and least prejudicial to pass and repass to and from the highway through convenient Barrs. (Ply. Co., Deeds Bk. 58 Pg. 119)

The deed was signed by Nathaniel and wife Mercy Simmons. It was witnessed by his daughter Dorothy Simmons and by Jacob Reed.

Between 1770 and 1773 Nathaniel Simmons had moved his family to Waldoboro, Maine, for he speaks of himself as from

Waldoborough, Lincoln Co., on 13 Sept., 1773 when he deeded his remaining property in Pembroke to Elijah Damon of Plymouth, Mass., for £133.6.08.

All that my Farm of Upland, Buildings, Fences, Orchards, Swamp-Land, Wood Land, that I have in the township of Pembroke.....
& it is all the Real Estate that I now do own in said Pembroke, & it is the Easterly part of the Farm that I bought of Josiah Keen Esq's & is Bounded as follows namely Beginning at the North West Corner of John Bonney's land and which said Bonney bought of Elijah Faxon, Thence running South Seventy five Degrees East ninety-seven Rods & half to the highway near the House of John Bonney; Thence Northerly partly by the Highway & partly by Josiah Cushing's Land Sixty-three Rods & crosses the Highway to the Eastwards to a stake & Stones for a corner, which is the North East Corner of the Land, which the said John Bonney formerly bought of Solomon Levitt and is the North East corner of the Farm that I here do now sell; Thence North Seventy eight Degrees West by the Land of Josiah Cushing to the High Way & crosses the High Way; Thence the same course Seventy eight Degrees West from North by William Phillips about one hundred and Seven Rods to a Stake & Stones for a corner which is the North East Corner of the Land that I the said Nath'l Simmons sold to Blaney Phillips and ranges North ten Degrees West from the corner of John Bonney's Land which is the North West Corner here first mentioned. Thence by the Land of Blaney Phillips South Ten Degrees East about fifty seven Rods more or less to the corner here mentioned—The whole contains about thirty six Acres & half.....

The deed was signed by Nathaniel Simmons and wife Mercy, both of Waldoboro, Me., Lincoln Co., Witnessed by his son-in-law John Hunt and by Paul Cash.

(To be continued)

Advertisement in a Hallowell newspaper, the "American Advocate and Kennebec Advertiser," under date of Saturday, August 22, 1818.

JAMAICA RUM

For Sale,

15 Hhds, high proof

Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for cash or liberal credit, on undoubted notes.

WANTED,

7000 Hhd. shooks, yellow ash or white oak, to be got to particular dimensions.

WM. OLIVER VAUGHAN,

Hallowell, Aug. 22, 1818.

Notes on the Hicks Family

(BY CHARLES M. STARBIRD, DANVILLE, MAINE.)

(Concluded from page 159)

Mr. Hicks married second, Mrs. Susanna (Frost) Frost, November 5, 1778. She was the widow of Benjamin Frost. Their children were:

I. Hannah, b. March 4, 1781; m. January 28, 1807, William Wood.
 II. Ephraim, b. March 23, 1783; m. Rachel Morton, July 10, 1804. They lived in the Nason district. Mr. Hicks d. December 14, 1835; his widow m. 2d, Edward Harmon of Gray. The children of Ephraim and Rachel were:

1. Ebenezer, b. May 26, 1805, m. Susan Parker, Dec. 11, 1825; d. May 21, 1844. She d. Sept. 5, 1873.
2. Lemuel, b. May 26, 1805; m. Esther Files of Thorndike.
3. Susan, b. Dec. 27, 1807; m. Isaac Flood, April 1, 1837.
4. Dilla, b. Dec. 27, 1807; m. Edmund Flood, Sept. 11, 1831.
5. Martha, b. July 5, 1810; m. Chas. H. Anderson of Windham, February 15, 1829.
6. Eliza, b. January 9, 1820; m. ——— Cole of Windham.

III. Nathaniel, b. September 27, 1784; m. Lucy Ward, pub. December 12, 1812. They lived near his brother Lemuel in Gorham. Nathaniel d. February 17, 1870; his wife d. February 28, 1837. Their children were:

1. Mark m. Sally Hooper who d. July 27, 1895.
2. Isaac m. in Norway and d. there.
3. Mary Ann d. unmarried January 9, 1888, aged 62. She lived in Windham.
4. Joseph d. August 23, 1821.

JAMES HICKS.

James, son of Lemuel, Sr., married a Leighton or a Hall, but probably Abigail Hall, July 15, 1779. He first built a log cabin in Falmouth. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a private in Capt. Joseph Pride's Company in a detachment of Cumberland County Militia commanded by Nathaniel Jordan, Esq. He enlisted October 1, 1779, served in the Eastern part of Maine and was discharged in October 23, 1779, after losing a leg. His children were:

- I. George b. February 1, 1780; d. September 21, 1879.
- II. Dorothy b. June 18, 1781.
- III. Samuel b. July 8, 1783; d. November 30, 1856. (See below).
- IV. Sarah b. January 15, 1785.
- V. Esther b. December 18, 1786; d. March 22, 1787.
- VI. Esther (2) b. January 2, 1789; d. February 6, 1801.

VII. Eunice b. May 2, 1791.

VIII. Hannah b. April 19, 1793; m. probably, Samuel Berry.

IX. Martha b. December 29, 1794; d. November 12, 1797.

X. Elizabeth b. November 1, 1796.

XI. Cyrus b. February 21, 1798; d. November 14, 1876. He m. a Miss Hadlock of West Falmouth and had five children: Charles, Albert, Neal, Levi W. and Abigail. He held a large tract of land on Hurricane Hill in Falmouth which is now occupied by his son, Levi W. Hicks.

XII. Martha (2) b. June 3, 1800.



Leonard Hicks, 1820-1887

XIII. Manj b. March 30, 1802.

XIV. Susan b. March 2, 1804.

XV. Andrew b. January 10, 1807.

SAMUEL HICKS,

Samuel Hicks, son of James, married first, Abigail Winslow of West Falmouth. She was born January, 1787 and died February 22, 1834. He built a tavern in Falmouth, now known as the Washburn Tavern, and for many years did a prosperous business. Samuel and Abigail had eleven children:

I. Phebe W. b. February 21, 1808; m. Asa Reed; d. October 20, 1879.

II. Winslow b. March 7, 1809. (See below.)

III. James b. April 21, 1811. (See below.)

IV. Lydia b. November 20, 1813; m. James Anderson; d. August, 1879.

V. Henry b. September 23, 1815; d. January 15, 1867.

VI. Martha b. December 19, 1817; m. John Anderson; d. April 14, 1880.

- VII. Leonard b. January 2, 1820. (See below.)
 VIII. Alfred b. October 2, 1821; d. July 12, 1890.
 IX. Adeline b. September 5, 1823; m. Rufus Lane.
 X. Dolly b. July 15, 1826; d. 1844.
 XI. Albion b. September 27, 1828; m. Eliza Houston.

WINSLOW HICKS.

Winslow, son of Samuel and Abigail, born March 7, 1809; married at Gray, May 24, 1832, Emeline Libby. She was born at Gray, August 9, 1814. He was a prominent farmer of Danville and served as selectman in 1860. He died August 30, 1873. His children were:

I. Edwin b. October 28, 1832. He was killed in an accident on the Isthmus of Panama. One of his sons, Hon. Alfred T. Hicks is now Postmaster at Auburn, Maine, and has been an active worker in the Democratic party. He is a member of Wills and Hicks, jewellers.

II. Henry F. b. August 19, 1834. He lived on his father's farm until his death.

III. Martha b. June 11, 1836; m. June 1859, Mr. Slocum of Winsor, Connecticut.

IV. Samuel b. November 23, 1838; m. Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend. He was a prominent farmer of New Gloucester.

V. Hannah b. January 16, 1841.

VI. Mary S. b. June 15, 1843.

VII. James P. b. March 18, 1845; d. at Danville, October 1, 1848.

VIII. Sarah J. b. June 14, 1847; d. September 26, 1848.

IX. Conant S. b. May 23, 1851. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lena S. Merrill and his second, Mrs. Angie Towle. He was engaged in the milk business and lived on the Hotel Road, Auburn, until his death in 1917.

X. John A. b. May 31, 1855. John A., is a farmer and carpenter residing in Auburn.

XI. Emma b. May 31, 1855.

JAMES HICKS.

James, son of Samuel and Abigail, married Lavina Leighton at Falmouth, April 8, 1838. She was born at Falmouth, March 31, 1815. Mr. Hicks was a farmer in Danville for many years. His children were:

I. Charles H. b. March 29, 1839; m. February, 1866, Julia L. K. Lovejoy and 2nd Miss Abby Blair.

II. Dolly J. b. June 10, 1844; d. unmarried.

LEONARD HICKS.

He was the third son of Samuel to settle in Danville where he moved in 1840 and took up a farm of 100 acres. He commenced the brick business before 1855 with Rufus Lane. In 1860 he was sent to the Maine Legislature as a delegate to oppose the annexation of Danville to Auburn. He was a member of the Auburn city council for several years. Politically he was an unswerving Democrat. Mr. Hicks married Elmira Austin who was born at Gray, September 1, 1818. He died in 1887 and Mrs. Hicks in 1895. They had one child:

I. Francena b. April 22, 1846. She was educated in the Lewiston Falls Academy and m. December, 1865, Charles E. Robinson of Danville. She d. in 1906.

THE SONG OF THE ROAD.

(BY HELEN E. PRENTISS)

The author penned these lines after an auto ride over that wilderness highway, known locally as the "old New England road," from Blanchard to Bingham, in the State of Maine.—Editor.

I am humble and lowly. I sing my song
 To the humming of motors, and pounding of hoofs
 And I lead the way as men hurry along
 Through the countryside, to the busy town—
 The place of traffic and windows and roofs.

I am young, I am old; I am narrow, I'm wide;
 I am rocky and rough, and I try men's souls,
 I lead the way up a mountain side
 I twist and I turn; I seem to hide,
 And men curse me,—or praise me,—but pay my tolls.

My gown is sober, of dun and dove,
 Yet the lovers of beauty oft find me a boon,
 I echo the songs of the birds above;
 I'm a friend of maidens and men in love—
 My shadows in league with the wise old moon.

So I sing to myself as I lead the way,
 Though my place is low, yet I serve men's need,
 I bear fresh loads of the fragrant hay,—
 And the well loved dead that ye lay away,
 Have men business or pleasure,—I lead,—I lead,

Greenville, Me., August, 1919.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

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

(Continued from page 150)

This index began in Vol. V, No. 4, Nov., Dec., 1917; Jan., 1918. In that number may be found an introduction and explanation of sources and abbreviations.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Hawawas, Nicholas.	Mass. state	Lieute. ant.	90	Washington.	
'35d	Hawes, Abijah	Mass. state	Private	82	Lincoln.	
'35e	Hawes, Jonathn.	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	(20) d. Nov. 10, 1823
'35e	Haws, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	(20, Hawes)
'40	Haws, Joseph			87	Cumberland	Res. Minot
'40	Hayden, Jonathan.			77	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35e	Hayden, Josiah	Mass. line	Major	83	Kennebec	Same as Hayden? (20) d. Sept. 2, 1818
'35d	Hayden, Jonathan	Mass. mil	Private	71	Kennebec	Same as Hayden?
'35d	Hayens, Walter	Mass. mil	Private	79	York.	
'40	Hayes, Amos M.			85	Cumberland	Res. N. Yarmouth Same as Hays, A. M.
'35d	Hayford, William	Mass. mil	Private	72	Oxford.	
'40				78	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35e	Haynes, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	93	Hancock	(20) See also Haines.
'35e	Haynes, James	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln	(20) d. June 1824
'35e	Haynes, Parley	Mass. line	Drummer	77	Hancock	(20, Perley)
'40	Haynes, Simeon			82	Waldo	Res. Swanville See also Hayens
'35d	Hays, Amos M.	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	Same as Hayes, A. M.
'35d	Hayward, Edward	Mass. mil	Private	73	Kennebec.	
'35e	Hayward, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	(20)
'40	Hayward, Susanna			65	Kennebec	Res. Sidney.
'40	Hazen, Hann			65	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
'35e	Hazen, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	(20)
'40				78	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
'35e	Head, James	Mass. line	Private	85	York	d. March 31, 1832.
'35d	Head, James	Mass. mil	Private	75	Oxford	Reported dead in 1835.
'40	Head, James W.			74	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35e	Head, Moses	N. H. line	Private	72	Penobscot.	
'35e	Head, Oliver	Mass. line	Corporal	77	Somerset	(20)
'35d	Heald, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private	70	Kennebec.	
'35d	Healey, Elizabeth widow.	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln.	
'40	Heall, Levi			83	Lincoln	Res. Nobleboro'h.
'20	Heard, James	Mass.	Private			Same as Head?
'35d	Heard, Tristram	N. H. state	Corporal	86	Somerset	
'35d	Heard, John.	Mass. mil	Private	79	York.	
'40				85	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Hearsay, James	Mass. line	Pvt. & Corp. & Serg.	76	Oxford	Same as Hursey.
'35d	Hearsay, Nuth.	Mass. state	Private	71	Lincoln.	
'35d	Hearsay, Zadock	Mass. mil	Private	83	Washington	Same as Hersey.
'20	Heath, Benjamin	Penn.	Private			
'35d	Heath, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private	77	Lincoln.	
'40				83	Lincoln	Res. Whitefield.
'20	Heath, Richard	Mass.	Private			
'35e	Heath, William	N. H. Seam-	Private			(20, '31b, '35e)
		in his regt				
'40				76	Hancock	Res. Mt. Desert.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Heavenor, Charles.	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	Same as Havenor, Heavenor & Heavenor.
'40	Heavner, Charles.			81	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro. Same as preceding?
'35e	Heberd, John.	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	(20) d. Feb. 27, 1820. See also Hibbert.
'35e	Helmershausen, Henry F.	Conn. line	Private	84	Lincoln	(20) d. July 2, 1831.
'35d	Hemmenwrey, Asa.	Mass. mil.	Fifer	71	Kennebec	
'35d	Henderson, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	78	Lincoln	
'40	Henick, Sarah.			86	Lincoln	Res. Webster.
'35d	Herrick, Jacob.	Mass. state	Pvt. & Lieut	76	Cumberland	Res. Portland.
'40	Herrick, Oliver.			76	Cumberland	d. Dec. 16, 1832.
'35d	Herring, Daniel.	Mass. mil.	Private	57	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'20	Herrington, Joseph	R. I.	Private	96	Penobscot	
'40	Hersey, Zadok.			88	Washington	Res. Pembroke. Same as Hearsay. See also Hasey, Hursey.
'40	Hersom, Samuel.			77	York	Res. Lebanon. Same as Hersum?
'40	Heselton, Elizabeth.			85	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'20	Hevener, Charles.	Mass.	Private			
'35e	Hewit, William.	N. (H?) line	Private	75	Lincoln	d. April 27, 1826.
'40	Heyer, Cornelius.			88	Lincoln	Res. Waldoboro. See also Hyer.
'35e	Hibbert, Jonathan.	Penn. line	Private	79	Somerset	See also Heberd.
'35d	Hicks, Samuel.	Mass. line	Corporal	80	Cumberland	(20, '31b, '35e)
'40	Higgins, Edmund.			83	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough. Same as Hagens and Hagens?
'35d	Higgins, Philip.	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40	Higgins, Walter.			75	York	Res. Limington.
'40	Hilborn, Lucy.			89	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35d	Hilborn, Robert.	Mass. line	Pvt. of art.	94	Cumberland	d. Jan. 8, 1834.
'20	Hill, Daniel.		Mariner.			Ship "Ranger"
'35d	Hill, Daniel.	Mass. line	Ens & Serg	79	Cumberland	(20, '31b)
'35e	Hill, Jeremiah.	Mass. line	Captain.	72	York	(20) d. June 11, 1820
'40	Hill, Noah.			50	York	Res. Hollis.
'40	Hill, Rebecca.			to 60		
'35e	Hill, Samuel.	Cont. navy	Marine	76	York	Res. Elliot.
'35d	Hilton, Dudley.	Mass. mil.	Private	63	York	d. June 4, 1824.
'20	Hilton, Ebenezer, 2d	Mass.	Private			(31b)
'35d	Hilton, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	70	York	d. July 23, 1832.
'35e	Hilton, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	66	Somerset	(20 Ebenezer 1st)
'35d	Hilton, Edward	Mass. line	Private	69	York	(20, '31b) d. Apr. 27, 1833.
'31a	Hilton, Isaac.		Seaman			Served less than 9 months.
'35d	Hilton, Isaac.	Mass. line	Dr. & Mar.	73	Cumberland	
'35d	Hilton, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private	81	York	(20, '31b)
'40	Hilton, Joseph.			85	York	Res. Wells.
'20	Hilton, Morral.	R. I.	Private			
'35e	Hilton, Morrill.	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	
'35d	Hilton, William, 1st	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	(20, '31b)
'35d	Hilton, William, 2d.	Mass. line	Pvt. & Mar	75	Somerset	(20, '31b)
'40	Hilton, William.			81	Somerset	Res. Solon.
'40	Hilton, William H.			80	Somerset	Res. Cornville.
'40	Hinckley, Edith.			74	Hancock	Res. Bluchill.
'35d	Hinckley, Nehemiah	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock	Same as Hinckley, N.
'31a	Hind, Joshua.		Private			Served only 8 months.
'35e	Hinds, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private	79	Somerset	(20)
'35d	Hinds, Nimrod.	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Somerset	
'35e	Hinds, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	(20)
'40	Hine, Richard.			80	Lincoln	Res. St. George.
'35d	Hine, Richard.	Mass. line	Pvt & Serg.	78	Oxford	(20)
'20	Hinkley, Nehemiah.	Mass.	Private	& 87		Same as Hinckley, N.
'35e	Hobby, William.	Mass. line	Sergeant	65	Cumberland	(20 Hobby) d. Mar. 10, 1831.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	<i>Hobbs, Abigail</i>			72	York	Res. Wells.
'35d	<i>Hobbs, Josiah</i>	Mass. line	Sergeant	71	Cumberland	(20)
'40				77	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
'35c	<i>Hobbs, Morrell</i>	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	(20) d. Oct. 20, 1826.
'35c	<i>Hobson, William</i>	Mass. line	Private	97	York	(20) d. Sept., 1827
'40	<i>Hodgdon, Caleb</i>			87	Lincoln	Res. Westport. Same as Hogs- don, C.?
'35c	<i>Hodgdon, Jeremiah</i> ..	Mass. line	Private	87	Oxford	(20) Hodgdon) d. Aug. 24, 1823.
'40	<i>Hodgdon, Stephen</i> ..			82	Oxford	Res. Gilead.
'35c	<i>Hodges, Ezra</i>	Mass. line	Private	73	Kennebec	(20)
'40	<i>Hodkins, Abigail</i>			80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
'35c	<i>Hodkins, Thomas</i> ..	Mass. line	Private	81	Oxford	(20) d. Feb. 25, 1821.
'35c	<i>Hodgman, John</i>	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	(20) d. Feb. 24, 1834.
'35c	<i>Hodkins, Thomas</i> ..	Mass. line	Sergeant	81	Lincoln	(20) d. Mar. 7, 1827.
'20	<i>Hodsdon, Benjamin</i> ..	Mass.	Private			Same as Hogsdon, B.
'40				83	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
'35c	<i>Hodsdon, Samuel</i> ..	N. H. line	Private	70	York	(20) d. Aug. 31, 1825.
'35c	<i>Hodsdon, Stephen</i> ..	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	(20)
'35d	<i>Hody, Josiah</i>	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Somerset	
'40	<i>Hoffses, Margaret</i> ..			88	Wallo	Res. Wadoboro. See also Hoof- ses.
'35d	<i>Hogdon, Caleb</i>	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Lincoln	Same as Hodgdon, C.?
'35c	<i>Hogsdon, Benjamin</i> ..	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	Same as Hodsdon, B.
'40	<i>Hoit, Nathaniel</i>			45	Penobscot	Res. Edinburg. See also Hoyt.
'35d	<i>Holbrook, David</i>	N. H. mil.	Private	68	Penobscot	Same as Halbrook?
'35d	<i>Holbrook, John</i>	Mass. state	Private	72	Lincoln	
'35d	<i>Holbrook, Peter</i>	Mass. mil.	Private	82	Somerset	
'35c	<i>Holbrook, Silas</i>	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	(20) d. Sept. 16, 1828.
'35c	<i>Holden, Daniel</i>	Mass. line	Private	57	Oxford	(20) (29 bomb. r- dier's 5e Cran's at.)
'40	<i>Holden, Daniel</i>			76	Oxford	Res. Sweden.
'35c	<i>Holden, John</i>	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	(20)
'35c	<i>Holden, Samuel</i>	Mass. line	Private	72	Penobscot	(20)
'35l	<i>Holland, Joseph</i>	Mass. line	Pvt. & Corp	73	Kennebec	
'40				79	Kennebec	Res. Vienna
'35c	<i>Holland, Park</i>	Mass. line	Lieutenant	75	Penobscot	(20, '28, '29) Re- linquished act of 1818 for that of 1828. (35e, 5th regt.)
'40]	<i>Holland, Park</i>			87	Penobscot	Res. Eddington.
'35c	<i>Holbs, Stephen</i>	Mass. line	Private	66	Kennebec	(20) ('31b, Hol- les)
	<i>Holloway</i>	See Halloway.				
'35d	<i>Holman, Stephen</i> ..	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Somerset	
'40	<i>Holmes, Gersham</i> ..			75	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35d	<i>Holmes, Gersham</i> ..	Mass. mil.	Private	69	Cumberland	Same as preced- ding.
'35c	<i>Holmes, Jonathan</i> ..	Mass. line	Private	—	Oxford	(20) ('29 Serg.) (5e, 5th regt.)
'40	<i>Holms, Mery</i>			70	Oxford	Res. Hartford.
'35d	<i>Holmes, Thomas</i> ..	Mass. state	Private	75	Kennebec	
'35c	<i>Holt, Darius</i>	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	(20)
'40				76	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'35c	<i>Holt, John</i>	Mass. line	Private	65	Oxford	(20) d. July 16, 1830.
'35d	<i>Holt, Jonathan</i>	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	79	Somerset	d. Dec. 12, 1832.
'40	<i>Holt, Lydia</i>			76	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'35d	<i>Holt, William</i>	Mass. line	Private	69	Penobscot	
'35c	<i>Holt, William</i>	Mass. line	Pifer	68	Oxford	(20) d. Sept., 1827.
'35c	<i>Homewell, Thomas</i> ..	Mass. line	Private	73	Somerset	d. April 22, 1829- See also Hum- well.
'35c	<i>Hood, Daniel</i>	Mass. line	Private	97	Lincoln	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Hood, Robert.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	84	Somerset.....	('20) d. Jan. 29, 1826.
'35d	Hoofsces, Christian...	Mass. line.....	Private....	65 & 80	Lincoln.....	('20) d. Feb. 19, 1833. See also Hoofsces.
'35e	Hooper, Casper.....	Cont. navy.....	Mariner....	74	Somerset.....	('20, ship "Warren") d. Sept. 1822.
'35d	Hooper, David.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	90	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'40	<i>Hooper, Rachael.....</i>				89 Cumberland.	Res. Camden.
'40	<i>Hopkins, Martha.....</i>				69 Waldo.....	Res. Biddeford.
'35c	Hopkins, Solomon....	Cont. navy.....	Private.....	82	York.....	('20, ship "Ranger").
'35e	Hopkins, Solomon....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	81	York.....	('20) d. Mar., 1832
'40	Hopkins, Solomon....				85 York.....	Res. Biddeford.
'20	Hopkins, Theophilus..	Mass.....	Private.....			
'35d	Hopkinson, Caleb....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	87	York.....	
'40					94 York.....	Res. Limington.
'35d	Horn, Benjamin.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	81	York.....	
'35c	Horn, Daniel.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	79	York.....	
'40					88 York.....	Res. Acton.
'35e	Horn, Jonathan.....	Cont. navy.....	Marine.....	70	Somerset.....	('20, ship "Dean")
'40	Horn, Jonathan.....				85 York.....	Res. Shapleigh.
'35d	Hornden, Richard....	Mass. mil.....	Lieutenant.	80	Lincoln.....	
'40	Horsaw, Jonathan....				83 York.....	Res. Berwick. Same as Horsum?
'35c	Horsom, Benjamin....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	80	York.....	('20 Horsum)
'35c	Horsom, Jacob.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	87	York.....	('20 Horsum) d. Aug. 8, 1823.
'35d	Horsum, David.....	N. H. state....	Pvt. & Mar.	74	York.....	('20, '31b)
'35d	Horsum, Samuel....	N. H. state....	Pvt. & Seaman.	74	York.....	Same as Horsom?
'35d	Hosmer, Daniel.....	Mass. line.....	Corporal....	86	Kennebec.....	
'35d	Hosum, Jonathan....	Mass. state....	Private.....	76	York.....	Same as Horsaw?
'35c	Houghton, Jonathan	Mass. line.....	Private.....	74	Oxford.....	('20)
'20	House, Nathaniel....	Mass.....	Private.....			
'35c	House, Nathaniel....	Cont. navy.....	Mariner....	78	Kennebec.....	
'40	House, Thomas.....				65 Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	Houston, Samuel....	N. H. line.....	Pvt. & Corp of art.	81	Waldo.....	('20, '31b)
'35d	Howard, Amos.....	N. H. line.....	Private.....	82	Oxford.....	
'35d	Howard, Joseph....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	79	Oxford.....	('20)
'40	Howard, Joseph....				81 Oxford.....	Res. Brownfield.
'35c	Howard, Samuel....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	89	Oxford.....	('20)
'35d	Howard, Uriah.....	N. H. state....	Private.....	70	Somerset.....	
'40	Howard, Uriah.....				77 Franklin....	Res. Phillips.
'35e	Howe, Jacob.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	70	Oxford.....	('20) d. Jan. 30, 1830.
'40	<i>Howe, Mary.....</i>				81 Franklin....	Res. Temple.
'35c	Howe, William.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	89	Lincoln.....	('20) d. Dec. 1827.
'35d	Howell, Silas.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	87	Cumberland.	
'35d	Howes, Lemuel.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	82	Somerset.....	
'35d	Howes, Sylvanus....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	72	Penobscot....	Same as Hows?
'35d	Howland, Abraham..	Mass. line.....	Private.....	73	Lincoln.....	
'40	Hows, Sylvanus....				77 Kennebec..	Res. Vassalborough. Same as Howes, S?
'35e	Hoyt, John.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	84	Cumberland.	('20, Hoyt) d. Feb. 6, 1829. See also Hoyt.
'35e	Hubbard, Daniel....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	72	York.....	('20) d. Feb. 2., 1825.
'35d	Hubbard, Francis..	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	73	Kennebec.....	
'35d	Hubbard, Jonathan..	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	73	York.....	
'40					78 York.....	Res. Acton.
'35d	Hubbard, Levi.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	69	Oxford.....	
'40	<i>Hubbard, Mary.....</i>				75 Oxford.....	Res. Paris.
'40	<i>Hubbard, Meltable..</i>				85 Penobscot..	Res. Corinna.
'35d	Hubbard, Richard..	Mass. state....	Private.....	74	York.....	
'35c	Hudson, Timothy....	R. I. line.....	Private.....	87	Kennebec....	('20)
'35d	Huff, Daniel.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	81	York.....	('20)
'40					86 York.....	Res. Kennebunkport.
'35c	Huff, Daniel.....	Mass. line.....	Private.....	71	Lincoln.....	
'40					80 Lincoln.....	Res. Edgecomb.
'35d	Huff, Israel.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	79	York.....	
'35d	Huff, John.....	Mass. mil.....	Private.....	74	York.....	
'35d	Huff, Moses.....	Mass. mil.....	Pvt. & Seaman.	73	Lincoln.....	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40				76	Lincoln	Res. Edgecomb.
'35d	Hugens, Edmund	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	Same as Hagens and Huggins?
'35e	Hull, John	N. H. line	Private	79	Washington	
'35e	Hunewell, Richard	Mass. line	Lieutenant	66	Cumberland	d. May 11, 1823. Same as Hunewell?
'35e	Humphrey, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	d. June, 1831.
'20	Hunewell, Richard	N. Y.	Lieutenant			Same as Hunewell?
'40	Hunewell, Abigail			78	Cumberland	Res. Standish See also Hunewell.
'20	Hunnewell, Thomas	Mass.	Private			
'20	Hunnewell, William		Mariner			Ship "Hancock" Same as Hanne-well?
'20	Hunsuim, Robert	Mass.	Private			
'35e	Hunt, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	63	Kennebec	('20, 31b)
'35d	Hunt, John	Conn. state	Private	76	Penobscot	
'35e	Hunt, Oliver	Mass. line	Lieutenant	67	Cumberland	('20 d. March 24, 1822.
'40	Hunter, Thomas			69	Kennebec	Res. Clinton Gore.
'35d	Hunter, William	Mass. mil.	Private	67	Lincoln	
'40	Hunter, William			76	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'20	Huntoon, Jonathan	Mass.	Private			
'40	Hursey, James			82	Oxford	Res. Sumner. Same as Hear-say.
'40	Hurton, John			77	York	Res. Sanford. Same as Huston
'35e	Huston, John, Jr.	Mass. line	Private	73	York	('20)
'40	Hutchens, Abigail			87	York	Res. Waterboro-ugh.
'35e	Hutcheons, Simeon	Mass. line	Private	81	York	Same as Hutchins, S.
'35e	Hutchings, Benj'm'n	Cont. navy	Marine	76	Lincoln	('20 ship "Hancock")
'35e	Hutchings, Eastman	Mass. line	Sergeant	68	York	
'35e	Hutchings, John	N. H. line	Private	77	Kennebec	('20 d. Sept. 5, 1824.
'35d	Hutchings, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40	Hutchings, William			75	Hancock	Res. Penobscot. Same as Hutch-ins, W.
'35e	Hutchins, Enoch	Mass. line	Sergeant	74	York	('20 Enoch) d Feb. 1832.
'35e	Hutchins, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	('20)
'35e	Hutchins, Levi	Mass. line	Private	86	York	('20)
'35d	Hutchins, Moses	Mass. state	Private	68	Oxford	
'35e	Hutchins, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Captain	83	Oxford	('20, '28, '29) Re-linquished act of 1818 for 1828. ('35e, d. Jan. 10 18 2.)
'20	Hutchins, Simeon	Mass.	Private			Same as Hutche-ons, S.
'35d	Hutchins, William	Mass. state	Private	70	Hancock	Same as Hutch-ings, W.
'35d	Hutchinson, Asa	N. H. mil.	Private	75	Kennebec	
'40	Hutchinson, Asa			89	Kennebec	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Hutchinson, Israel	N. H. line	Pvt. of art.	70	Kennebec	('20, '31b)
'40	Hutchinson, Mary			81	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
'35e	Hutchinson, Nehemiah	N. H. line	Sergeant	81	Lincoln	('20, private)
'35e	Hutchinson, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	85	Lincoln	('20)
'35e	Hutchinson, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	85	Cumberland	('20, Hutchinson) d. Dec 9, 1826.
'35e	Hutckins, Edmund	N. H. line	Private	65	York	d. Mar. 1, 1825.
'35e	Hyer, Conrad	Mass. line	Private	81	Lincoln	('20) See also Hoyer.
'35d	Ingalls, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private	79	Cumberland	
'40	Ingalls, Phoebe				Hancock	Res. Mercer.
'35d	Ingalls, Phineas	Mass. line	Artificer	77	Cumberland	
'40				82	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
'35d	Ingbe, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	70	Washington	Same as Ingbee?
'35d	Ingersoll, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Cumberland	April 20, 1831.
	Widow of.					
'35e	Ingerson, Richard	N. H. line	Private	75	York	('20).

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Ingham, Daniel	Mass. state	Private....	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Ingham, David.	Conn. line.	Private....	75	York	(20).
'35e	Ingham, David.	Conn. line.	Private....	78	Kennebec.	
'40	Inglee, Ebenezer			76	Washington	Res. Machias. Same as Ingbe?
'35d	Ingraham, Job	Mass. mil.	Private....	79	Lincoln.	
'40	Ireland, Joel			49	Oxford	Res. Canton.
'35d	Irish, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private....	71	Cumberland	d. Feb. 10, 1831.
'35d	Irish, Thomas	Mass. line.	Pvt. & Serg	95	Cumberland	d. Aug. 16, 1832.
'35e	Jack, Robert	Mass. line.	Private....	79	Lincoln	(20) d. July 9, 1831
'35e	Jackman, Richard	Mass. line.	Private....	75	Kennebec	(20).
'40				84	Kennebec	Res. Fayette.
'35e	Jackson, Barnabas	Mass. line.	Private....	—	Somerset	(20) d. Jan. 2, 1819.
'35d	Jackson, Bartholomew	Mass. mil.	Private....	85	Lincoln.	
'35e	Jackson, Eli	Mass. line.	Private....	69	Cumberland	(20) Eli d. Nov. 30, 1825.
'35d	Jackson, Enoch	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Mar	80	Somerset	d. Dec. 20, 1833.
'35d	Jackson, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private....	76	Oxford.	
'35d	Jackson, John	Mass. mil.	Private....	71	Kennebec	d. Aug. 15, 1833.
'35e	Jackson, Joseph	Mass. line.	Private....	81	Oxford	(20).
'35e	Jackson, Joseph, 2d	N. H. line.	Private....	75	Lincoln	(20).
'35e	Jackson, Nathaniel	Mass. line.	Private....	65	Oxford	(29, '31b).
'35d	Jackson, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private....	70	Oxford.	
'35d	Jackson, Thomas	Mass. line.	Serg. & Qtr- master.	82	Kennebec	(20) d. Aug. 6, 1833.
'35e	Jacobs, George	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	80	York	(20, '28) d. June 4, 1831.
'40	Jacobs, Hezrieth			85	York	Res. Sanford.
'35e	Jacobs, John	Mass. line.	Private....	77	Kennebec	(20).
'40	Jacobs, John			85	Kennebec	Res. Mt. Vernon.
'35e	James, John	Mass. line.	Private....	80	Kennebec	(20).
'35e	Jaques, Richard	N. H. line.	Private....	77	Hancock	(20 Jacques).
'40				85	Hancock	Res. Castine.
'40	Jay, Lydia			92	York	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Jefferd, Samuel M.	Mass. state	Private....	71	York.	
'40				77	York	Res. Wells.
'35e	Jenkins, John	Cont. navy	Marine....	—	York	d. Mar. 1827. Same as Junkins
'20	Jenkins, Josiah	Mass.	Captain	76		(28).
'35d	Jenkins, Lemuel	Mass. line.	Pvt. & Sap.	72	Lincoln	(20, '35e).
'40	Jenkins, Lemuel			76	Kennebec	Res. Clinton.
'35d	Jenkins, Samuel	Mass. line.	Sergeant	76	Oxford	(20) d. Nov. 15, 1832.
'35e	Jennings, Eliphalet	Mass. line.	Private....	68	Kennebec	(20).
'35e	Jennison, Samuel	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	67	Lincoln	(20) d. Sept. 1, 1826.
'40	Jepson, Bradbury T.			54	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35e	Jewell, John, 1st	N. H. line.	Private....	69	York	(20) d. Apr. 22, 1831.
'35e	Jewell, John 2d	Mass. line.	Private....	72	York or Oxford	d. Aug. 5, 1827.
'35d	Jewell Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private....	75	Oxford.	
'35e	Jewet, Moses	Mass. line.	Private....	60	Lincoln.	
'40	Jewett, Mary			76	Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'35d	Jewitt, David	Mass. mil.	Private....	80	Somerset.	
'35d	Jewitt, John	Mass. mil.	Private....	94	Kennebec.	
'35d	Jewitt, Noah	Mass. line.	Private....	76	York.	
'35e	Johnson, Andrew	N. H. line.	Private....	75	Oxford	(20).
'35d	Johnson, Asa	Mass. mil.	Private....	73	Cumberland	d. Nov. 16, 1833.
'35e	Johnson, Benjamin	Mass. line.	Private....	71	Waldo.	
'40				75	Waldo.	Res. Knox.
'20	Johnson, Benjamin	N. H.	Private.	Σ		
'35e	Johnson, Daniel	N. H. line.	Private....	70	Waldo	(20) d. Dec. 27, 1832.
'40	Johnson, Daniel			76	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
'35e	Johnson, Dennis	Mass. line.	Private....	79	York	
'35e	Johnson, James	Mass. line.	Captain	96	Kennebec	(20, '28) d. June 1830.
'35e	Johnson, Jonathan	Mass. line.	Private....	74	Cumberland	(20) d. Dec. 17, 1832.
'35d	Johnson, Joseph	Mass. line.	Private....	76	Cumberland	
'40	Johnson, Joseph			77	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
'35e	Johnson, Nathan	Mass. line.	Private....	88	Cumberland	(20) d. Oct. 30, 1831.
'35e	Johnson, Thomas	Mass. line.	Private....	75	Kennebec	(20) d. Oct. 22, 1818.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Keen, Isaac			86	Kennebec	Res. Clinton.
'35c	Keen, James	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	(20).
'35d	Keen, John	Mass. state	Private	74	Oxford	
'40				79	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Keen, Meshack	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	(20, Mehach)
'40				83	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'35e	Keene, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	59	Kennebec	(20). Same as Keen, Isaac?
'35e	Keene, William	Mass. line	Private	80	Lincoln	(20, '31 b).
'20	Keith, Cornelius	Mass	Private	—		See also Keith.
'35e	Keith, James	Mass. line	Major	77	Washington	(20, '28) d. May 14, 1829.
'40	Keler, Henry			48	Hancock	Res. Castine.
'40	Keller, David			8	Lincoln	Res. St George
'35e	Kelley, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	62	Kennebec	(20 Kelly).
'35e	Kelley, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	93	Oxford	(20 Kelly) d. in 1822.
'40	<i>Kelley, Sarah</i>			78	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'35e	Kelley, William	N. H. line	Private	71	Kennebec	(20 Kelly)
'35e	Kellock, David	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	(20) See also Kollock.
'35e	Kellock, Matthew	Mass. line	Mariner	92	Lincoln	(20 Frigate Boston) d. March, 1825.
'35d	Kellogg, Elijah	Mass. line	Musician & D'm maj.	72	Cumberland	(20, '31b).
'40				79	Cumberland	Res. Portland.
'31b	Kellogg, Joseph		Private			
'35d	Kelley, Stephen	Mass. mil	Private	92	Waldo	See also Kelley.
'35e	Kemp, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	84	Cumberland	(20).
'20	Kench, Thomas	Mass.	Private	—		Same as Kinch?
'40	<i>Kendall, Abigail</i>			74	Somerset	Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Kendall, Chever	Mass. state	Pvt. & Serg.	79	Waldo	
'40	<i>Kendall, Mary</i>			76	York	Res. Limington.
'20	Kendall, William	Mass	Private	—		Same as Kindall, W.?
'40	Keniston, David			82	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay. Same as Keniston?
'31a	Kenard, Timothy		Private	—		Rejected as serving six months only.
'35d	Kenard, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	78	York	
'35e	Kennedy, James	N. H. line	Private	70	Lincoln	(20) d. in 1825.
'35e	Kenney, Israel	Mass. line	Private	—	Hancock	(20) d. Mar. 5, 1820. See also Kinney.
'35e	Kenney, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	64	Kennebec	d. April 11, 1825.
'35e	Keniston, David	N. H. line	Private	59	Lincoln	Same as Keniston? See also Kiner-son.
'35d	Kent, John	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Corp	79	Kennebec	
'40	<i>Keys, Lemima</i>			75	Franklin	Res. Jay.
'35d	Keys, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	(20 Keyes).
'35e	Kezer, David	Mass. line	Private	74	Washington	(20).
'35e	Kilborn, John	Mass. line	Private	80	York	(20 & '31 b. Kilbourn).
'40	Kilborn, John			85	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
'35e	Kilburn, John	Mass. line	Private	64	Cumberland	
'35e	Kilburn, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	—	Cumberland	(29 Kilburn)
		3d regt.				
'20	Kilgore, John	Mass	Corporal			
'35e	Kilgore, James	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	(20).
'40				82	Oxford	Res. Lovell.
'35e	Kilgore, John	Mass. line	Private	68	Oxford	
'40				—	Oxford	Res. Newry.
'35e	Kilgore, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	71	Lincoln	(20 Killgore).
'35e	Kilgore, Trueworthy	Mass. line	Private	71	Hancock	(20 Kilgour) d. Mar. 1, 1830.
'40	Kimbal, Nathaniel			83	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop. Same as Kimball, Nathaniel.
'35e	Kimball, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	73	York	(20) d. Feb. 13, 1829.
'35d	Kimball, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	83	York	(20 '31b).
'35e	Kimball, David	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	(20).
'35e	Kimball, Hezekiah	Mass. line	Private	79	York	(20 Hezekiah) d. Jan. 1828.
'35e	Kimball, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	76	Oxford	(20).

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40	Kimball, Joseph			81	Cumberland	Res. Bridgton.
35e	Kimball, Moses	N. H. line	Private	85	Oxford	(20).
35e	Kimball, Nathan	Mass. line	Corporal	84	York	(20).
35d	Kimball, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	77	Kennebec	Same as Kimball, Nathaniel.
35d	Kimball, Simcon	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec	
35e	Kincade, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	
40	Kincaid, John			78	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
35e	Kinch, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	87	Hancock	(20) d. Jan. 17, 1821. Same as Kench.
35e	Kindall, William	Mass. line	Private	59	Somerset	Same as Kendall.
35e	Kinerson, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	(20) d. Nov. 1, 1833. See also Kenniston.
35e	King, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	(20).
40	King, Mary			70	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
35e	Kingsbury, John	Mass. line	Private	67	York	(20, 31b).
35d	Kingsley, Azel	Mass. line	Private & Fifer	72	Cumberland	Same as Kinley?
35d	Kingsley, Daniel	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	76	Cumberland	Same as Kingsley?
35e	Kinnaston, Daniel	N. H. line	Corporal	—	Lincoln	(20). Same as Keniston and Kenniston?
35d	Kinney, Abijah	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Lincoln	See also Kenney.
40	Kinney, Abijah			85	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
35d	Kinney, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	
35d	Kinney, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	79	Lincoln	
40	Kinsley, Azael			79	Cumberland	Res. Minot. Same as Kingsley.
40	Kinsley, Daniel			82	Cumberland	(20) Sergeant. Res. Minot.
35e	Kitfield, William	Mass. line	Private	77	Hancock	(20).
35d	Knapp, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	
35d	Kneeland, Adam	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Cumberland	
35e	Knight, Abraham	N. H. line	Private	73	Cumberland	(20).
40				74	Cumberland	Res. Poland.
35e	Knight, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	(20).
40				81	Oxford	Res. Norway.
40	Knight, Elizabeth			79	York	Res. Elliot.
35e	Knight, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	
40				83	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
31a	Knight, John		Private	—		Rejected as serving 8 months only.
35d	Knight, John	Mass. line	Private & Drum.	87	Cumberland	d. June 28, 1832.
35e	Knight, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	
40				83	Cumberland	Res. Otisfield.
35e	Knight, Jonathan, 2d	Mass. line	Private	76	Cumberland	
35d	Knight, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	(20).
35d	Knight, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	York	(20, 31b).
40				77	York	Res. Waterborough.
35e	Knight, Joseph, 1st	Mass. line	Private	79	York	(20).
35e	Knight, Joseph, 2d	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford	(20).
35d	Knight, Mark	Mass. mil.	Private	77	Cumberland	
35e	Knight, Zachariah	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	d. Dec. 1, 1828.
35d	Knowles, Ezekiel	N. H. line	Private	83	Kennebec	d. Oct. 15, 1832.
35e	Knowles, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec	(20) d. Mar. 3, 1822.
1794	Knowles, John	Stickney's regt.	Private	—		Res. Sterling, Me. Wounded at Bennington, 1777.
35d	Knowles, John	Mass. mil.	Private	82	Somerset	
40	Knowles, Lydia			84	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
35e	Knowles, Simon	Dearborn's regt.	Private	—	Waldo	(29 from N. H. 31 b).
35e	Knowles, Simon	N. H. line	Private	62	Hancock	(20)
35e	Knowlton, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	75	York	(20). d. Jan. 12, 1830.
35e	Knowlton, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	(20).
40				89	Lincoln	Res. Nob. borough.
40	Knowlton, Marcus			69	York	Res. Elliot.
35d	Knowlton, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	84	Kennebec	(20, 31b).
40	Knowlton, Joseph	Mass. state	Sergeant	90	Waldo	Res. Liberty.
35e	Knowlton, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec	
35e	Knox, David	Mass. line	Private	72	York	(20) d. Sept. 1, 1830.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Knox, John	Mass. line	Private	77	York	(20) d. Sept. 1821.
'35d	Kollock, Ebenezer	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland	See also Kollock.
'35d	Laehane, Antoine	Mass. state	Private & Mariner.	83	Penobscot.	
'35e	Lake, John	Mass. line	Private	81	Lincoln	(20) d. in 1823.
'40	Lamb, James				Kennebec	Res. Leeds. Same as Lumb?
'40	Lamb, James			69	Kennebec	Res. Clinton.
'35e	Lanmas, Dyré	Cont. navy	Mariner.	81	Somerset	(20, ship "Warren").
'35e	Lamont, John	Mass. line	Captain	83	Lincoln	(20) d. Feb. 23, 1827.
'35e	Lampson, William	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	(20) d. Oct. 8, 1823. See also Lanson.
'35d	Lancaster, Ezekiel	Mass. state	Pvt. & Corp	75	Kennebec.	
'35d	Lancaster, John	Mass. mil	Private	73	Lincoln.	
'40	Lancaster, John			78	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35e	Lancaster, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	(20).
'40	Lancaster, Joseph			83	Cumberland	Res. Durham.
'40	Laney, Eli ^{ab th.}			71	Somerset	Res. Palmyra.
'35d	Laney, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	75	Somerset.	
'35e	Landerkin, Daniel	Cont. navy	Mariner.	76	Lincoln	(20 ship "Boston").
'40	Landerkin, Daniel			90	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay.
'35e	Lane, Francis	Mass. line	Private	73	Oxford	(20) d. Dec., 1829.
'35d	Lane, Isaac	Mass. mil	Private & Fifer.	71	York.	
'35e	Lane, Jabez	Mass. line	Captain	81	York	(20, '28) d. Oct. 25, 1825.
'35d	Lane, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland	
'35d	Lang, John	N. H. mil	Private	81	Waldo	d. June 26, 1833.
'31b	Langley, Asa		Private.			
'35d	Langly, Eli	Mass. mil	Private	73	Cumberland	
'40	Lanson, Martha			80	Waldo.	Res. Liberty.
'35e	Lara, James	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	(20).
'40	Larbee, Mary			78	Kennebec	Res. Wales.
'40	Laria, James			85	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'40	Larrabee, Jacob			76	Cumberland	Res. Danville.
'35e	Larrabee, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	(20).
'35d	Larrabee, Jacob	Mass. mil	Private	72	Cumberland	Same as Larrabee J.
'35d	Larrabee, Jonathan	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Corp	86	Cumberland	
'35d	Larrabee, Samuel	Mass. mil	Private	85	York.	
'35d	Larrabee, Stephen	Mass. state	Private	79	Kennebec.	
'35e	Larry, Michael	Penn. line	Private	80	Kennebec.	
'35e	Lasdell, Asa	Mass. line	Private	72	Waldo	(20).
'40	Lassell, Asa			78	Waldo	Res. Burnham. Same as Lasdell.
'35e	Lassell, Cabel	Mass. line	Private	73	York	(20).
'40				79	York	Res. Waterborough.
'35d	Lathrop, George	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	69	Kennebec.	
'35d	Lathrop, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	79	Oxford.	
'35d	Loughton, James	Mass. mil	Sergeant	91	Lincoln	d. June 20, 1833.
'35d	Lawrence, Amos	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln.	
'40				86	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
'35e	Lawrence, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	75	Penobscot	(20 Lawrence).
'40				81	Penobscot	Res. Newport.
'35d	Lawrence, Isaac	Mass. state	Private	75	Penobscot	20 d. June 20, 1833.
'35d	Lawrence, John	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	(20, '31b).
'35d	Lawrence, John	Mass. line	Private	—	Cumberland.	
'35d	Lawrence, Rogers	Mass. mil	Pvt. & Mar.	92	Hancock.	
'35e	Lawrence, William	Cont. navy	Mariner.	87	Lincoln.	
'40	Lawyer, Luke			80	Somerset	Res. Starks.
'35 i	Layton, Ephraim	Mass. mil	Private	69	Kennebec.	Same as Leighton.
'35e	Leach, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private	80	York.	
'35e	Leach, George	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland	(20).
'40				83	Cumberland	Res. Danville.
'35d	Leach, John	Mass. line	Matross	77	Kennebec.	
'40	Leach, John			83	Piscataquis	Res. Sangerville.
'35e	Leach, Mark	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland	(20) d. Jan. 23, 1822.
'35e	Leadbetter, Increase	Cont. navy	Mariner	70	Kennebec	(20 ship "Boston").
'40	Leadbetter, Increase			90	Kennebec	Res. Leeds.
	Leaher, Peter	see Lehr				

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35e	Leatherhead, Robert alias Bell.	Cont. navy.	Musician	78	Somerset	(20 mariner ship "Alliance").
35e	Leathers, Enoch	Mass. line	Private	71	Penobscot	
40	Leathers, Enoch			79	Piscataquis	(20) Res. Sang- gerville.
35e	Leathers, Levi	N. H. line	Private	73	Lincoln	(20).
40	Leatherhead, Robert			81	Somerset	Res. Anson. Same as Leatherhead.
35e	Leaver, William	N. H. line	Private	74	York	(20).
35e	Leavett, Edward	N. H. line	Private	60	Somerset	(20 '29 sergeant of inf.)
35e	Leavitt, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Lieutenant	69	York	(20) Leavitt d. Feb. 1825.
40	Leavitt, Betsey			72	York	Res. Sanford.
35e	Leavitt, Edmund	N. H. line, 2d regiment.	Sergeant	80	Somerset	d. July 27, 1831.
35d	Leavitt, Joseph	R. I. line	Pvt. & Corp.	85	Kennebec	(31b).
40	Leavitt, Mary			79	York	Res. Lincoln.
35d	Leavitt, William	N. H. line	Private	83	York	(20 '31b).
35d	Lee, William	Mass. state	Lieutenant	81	Lincoln	
35e	Leeman, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	74	Washington	
35d	Leeman, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Lincoln	d. Apr. 30, 1833.
35d	Legro, David	Mass. mil.	Private	74	York	
35e	Legrow, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock	(20 Legro) d. Feb. 25, 1832.
35e	Lehr, Peter	Mass. line	Private	64	Lincoln	d. in 1822.
40	Leighton, Ephraim			72	Kennebec	Res. Augusta. Same as Layton.
35d	Leighton, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	80	Washington	
35d	Leighton, Robert	Mass. mil.	Private	77	Cumberland	
35e	Leighton, Tobias	Mass. line	Private	79	Somerset	(20) d. in 1822.
35e	Leissner, George	Mass. line	Sergeant	75	Lincoln	(20).
35d	Leland, Henry	Mass. line	Private	74	Penobscot	
35e	Leland, Joseph	Mass. line	Lieutenant	62	York	(20, '29) (35e, 8th regiment.)
40	Lemont, Thomas			81	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
35d	Lemoat, David	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Lincoln	
35d	Lemoat, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	Same as Lemoat?
35d	Linnell, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Cumberland	
35d	Leonard, Caleb	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Kennebec	
40	Lerry, David			86	Somerset	Res. Windsor.
40	Lervey, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	—	—	Res. Starks.
40	Levering, Nathaniel			77	Kennebec	Same as Lurvey. Res. Winthrop. Same as Lovering.
35e	Lewis, Abijah	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	(20 d. June 1831.
35d	Lewis, Archelaus	Mass. mil.	Lieutenant	81	Cumberland	
35d	Lewis, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	York	(20).
35e	Lewis, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	63	Cumberland	(20). d. Dec. 5, 1822.
35d	Lewis, William	Mass. mil.	Sergeant	78	Lincoln	
35d	Libbee, Robert	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	(20).
35e	Libbey, Benjamin, 2d	Cont. navy	Mariner	76	Kennebec	(20 Benjamin 2d; ship "Ranger").
35d	Libbey, David	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	79	Washington	
35e	Libbey, Ezriah	Mass. line	Private	58	York	(20 Ezriah).
35d	Libbey, James	Mass. line	Private	72	York	d. June 22, 1832.
35e	Libbey, James	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	(20 Libby) d. May, 1828.
35d	Libbey, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	86	Washington	
35d	Libbey, Josiah	Mass. state	Pvt. of art.	79	Washington	
35e	Libbey, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	89	Cumberland	d. Apr. 14, 1823.
35e	Libbey, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	83	Cumberland	(20 Libby) d. in 1822.
35e	Libbey, Richard M.	Mass. line	Private	61	Cumberland	(20 Richard H. Libby) d. Mar. 27, 1820.
35e	Libbey, Samuel	Cont. navy	Mariner	69	York	(20 ship "Ran- ger") d. Jan. 14, 1829.
35e	Libbey, Simon	Mass. line	Corporal	63	Cumberland	(20 & '31b, Lib- by).
35e	Libbey, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	76	York	(20) d. Mar. 1, 1831.
40	Libby, Abigail			78	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
40	Libby, Abigail			77	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
40	Libby, Abigail			76	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
35e	Libby, Benjamin, 1st	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln	d. Aug. 10, 1833.
40	Libby, Dorothy			78	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
35d	Libby, Edward	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	(20).
40	Libby, Edward			76	Cumberland	Res. Gorham.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Libby, Eliakim	Mass. line	Private	89	Cumberland	
'35d	Libby, Francis	Mass. line	Private	83	York	('20).
'35d	Libby, George	Mass. state	Private	74	York	
'35d	Libby, Harvey	Mass. line	Private	80	York	('20, '31 b).
'35d	Libby, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private	70	York	
'40	Libby, Joseph			92	Washington	Res. Harrington.
'20	Libby, Jotham	Mass. line	Private			
'35d	Libby, Mark	Mass. line	Private	84	Cumberland	
'40				90	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
'35d	Libby, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	71	York	('20 '31b).
'40				77	York	Res. Limerick.
'35d	Libby, Robert	Mass. mil.	Private	73	York	
'40	Libby, Robert			79	Cumberland	Res. Sebago. Same as Libbee?
'35d	Libby, Seth	Mass. mil.	Private	79	Cumberland	
'40	Libby, Theophilus			47	Cumberland	Res. Danville.
'35c	Libby, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	65	Cumberland	('20 Libby).
'35d	Libby, William	Mass. line	Private	80	York	('20, '31b).
'35d	Libby, Zebulon	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	('20).
'35c	Lilley, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln	('20 d. Jan. 31, 1828.
'31b	Lincken, Joseph		Private			
'35c	Lincoln, David	N. Y. line	Private	75	Lincoln	
'35c	Lincoln, Elisha	Mass. line	Private	64	Somerset	('20 d. May 3, 1824
'35c	Lincoln, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland	('20).
'40	Lincoln, Loved			82	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Lincoln, Royall	Mass. mil.	Bomb'd'r & Sea'n.	79	York	
'35d	Lincoln, Sherman	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Kennebec	
'40				83	Kennebec	Res. China.
'35c	Lindsay, James	Mass. line	Private	79	Kennebec	('20 Lindsey).
'40				84	Kennebec	Res. Leeds.
'35c	Linn, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec	('20 d. Apr. 28, 1834.
'40	Linn, Joseph			55	Kennebec	Res. Windsor.
'35c	Linnekin, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln	('20 Linnekin).
'40	Linnen, Thomas			79	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
'35c	Linscott, Theodore	Mass. line	Private	71	York	('20).
'35c	Litchfield, Noah	Mass. line	Private	74	Hancock	('20 Litchfield d. Nov. 17, 1827.
'40	Little, John			84	Lincoln	Res. Bristol. See also Lyttle.
'35c	Littlefield, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	71	York	('20 d. July 20, 1831.
'35d	Littlefield, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	90	York	
	1st.					
'35d	Littlefield, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	76	York	
	2d.					
'35d	Littlefield, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	76	York	('20).
'35d	Littlefield, David	Mass. line	Private	73	York	
'40	Littlefield, Dorothy			92	York	Res. Kennebunk.
'35d	Littlefield, Elijah	Mass. mil.	Private	77	Cumberland	
'35d	Littlefield, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private	82	York	
'40	Littlefield, Joanna			72	York	Res. Lyman.
'35c	Littlefield, Joel	Mass. line	Private	72	York	Transf. from Mass. 80
'35c	Littlefield, Johnson	Mass. line	Private	60	York	('20, '31 b)
'35c	Littlefield, Jotham	Mass. line	Private	87	York	('20) d. Mar. 7, 1831.
'40	Littlefield, Miriam			85	York	Res. Wells.
'35c	Littlefield, Moses	Mass. line	Private	80	Waldo	
'40	Littlefield, Moses			85	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
'35c	Littlefield, Noah M.	Mass. line	Lieut. Col.	84	York	('20 d. Oct. 25, 1821.
'40	Littlefield, Susannah			81	York	
'35c	Littlefield, Timothy	Mass. line	Private	72	Kennebec	
'40	Littlefield, Timothy			81	Kennebec	Res. Waterville.
'35c	Lombard, Butler	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	('20 d. March, 1826.
'40	Lombard, Jediah			81	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'35d	Lombard, John	Mass. mil.	Private	77	Cumberland	
'40				80	Cumberland	Res. Gorham, 90
'35d	Lombard, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	
'40	Lombard, John			76	Cumberland	Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Lombard, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Sergeant & Corp.	76	Somerset	('31 b) Same as Lumbard.
'35d	Lombard, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Lincoln	
'35d	Lombard, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford	
'40	Longfellow, Mary			81	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35c	Longfellow, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	78	Waldo	('20, d. Feb. 3, 1834.

List.	NAME	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks
35d	Longley, Asa	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	(20).
40				78	Somerset	Res. Palmyra.
35e	Longley, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford	(20) d. March, 1833.
35e	Longley, Zachariah	Mass. line	Private	78	Penobscot	(20) d. June 28, 1825.
29	Loomis, Joseph	Conn.	Dragoon			
35e	Loomis, Roger	R. I. line	Private	64	Kennebec	(20) d. Sept. 1822
40	<i>Lord, Abigail</i>			79	Oxford	Res. Paris.
35e	Lord, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford	d. Nov. 15, 1829.
40	Lord, Damiricus			79	York	Res. Kennebunk.
35e	Lord, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	76	Hancock	(20).
35e	Lord, Daniel, 2d	Mass. line	Private	75	York	(20) d. Dec. 15, 1833.
35e	Lord, Daniel, 3d	N. H. line	Private	70	York	(20).
35d	Lord, Dominicus	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York	Same as Lord, Damiricus.
35e	Lord, Elias	Mass. line	Private	75	Kennebec	(20).
35e	Lord, Elisha	Mass. line	Private	56	York	(20).
40	<i>Lord, Elizabeth</i>			78	York	Res. Lyman.
40	<i>Lord, Hannah</i>			77	York	Res. Limerick.
35d	Lord, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	79	York	(20, '31 b).
35e	Lord, James	Mass. line	Private	93	Lincoln	d. Feb. 13, 1830.
35d	Lord, James	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Kennebec	
28	Lord, James	Mass.	Lieutenant			(20).
35e	Lord, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	57	York	(20, '31b).
35d	Lord, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	77	York	(20, '31b) d. Nov. 26, 1833.
35d	Lord, Richard	Mass. line	Private	77	York	(20, '31b) d. Aug. 25, 1833.
35d	Lord, Samuel	N. H. state	Private	74	York	
40				80	York	Res. Berwick.
40	Lord, Wentworth			84	York	Res. Parsonsfield. (20).
35e	Lord, Wintworth	Mass. line	Private	78	York	Same as preceding.
35d	Lothrop, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Serg. & Lt.	88	Kennebec	
35d	Lothrop, Jacob	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford	d. Aug. 2, 1833.
20	Lord, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private			
35e	Loveland, James	Conn. line	Private	68	Somerset	(20) d. March, 1827.
35e	Lovell, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	62	Cumberland	(20).
35d	Loving, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Kennebec	Same as Levering.
35e	Low, Fezalced	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	(20).
35e	Low, John	Mass. line	Captain	75	York	(20).
40	<i>Low, Mary</i>			80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
35e	Low, Phineas	Mass. line	Private	64	York	(20) d. March, 1824.
35d	Low, Robert	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec	
40	Low, Robert			80	Oxford	Res. Livermore.
35d	Lowe, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	(20 & '31b Low).
35e	Lowell, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	—	Hancock	(20).
35e	Lowell, Benjamin	Crane's art.	Matross	—	Hancock	
35d	Lowell, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	
40	Lowell, John			83	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner.
35e	Lowell, Paul	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	(20).
35e	Lowell, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	74	Penobscot	(20).
40				78	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
35d	Luce, Seth	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln	
35e	Luce, Shubael	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	(20, '31b).
40	Lufkin, Benjamin			78	Oxford	Res. Roxbury. Same as Lufkin, B.
35d	Lumb, James	Mass. mil.	Private	74	Kennebec	Same as Lamb.
35e	Lumbard, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	(20) d. Apr. 19, 1833. See also Lombard.
40	<i>Lumbard, Hannah</i>			68	Oxford	Res. Turner.
20	Lumbard, Nathaniel	Mass.	Sergeant			
35d	Lunt, Amos	Mass. line	Sergeant & Ens.	81	Cumberland	(20).
35e	Lunt, Daniel	N. H. line	Private	84	York	(20).
35d	Lunt, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg.	72	Cumberland	
40				78	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
35e	Lunt, Daniel	Mass. line	Captain	68	Cumberland	(20).
40	Lunt, John			—	Cumberland	Res. New Gloucester.
35d	Lupkin, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford	Same as Lufkin B.
35e	Lurvey, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	58	Hancock	
35d	Lydston, William	Mass. mil.	Private	79	Kennebec	
35d	Lyttle, John	Mass. mil.	Private	78	Kennebec	Same as Little, J?

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.

OUR SPECIAL CENTENNIAL NUMBER.

The first number of the next and eighth volume of the Journal will be a special Maine Centennial edition. It will be commemorative of the separation of the District of Maine from the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its change from a district to a sovereign state, and its admission into the Federal Union of states.

We design to have this one contain more pages of text than have any of the preceding issues. It will be well illustrated, and we shall endeavor to make it attractive and interesting to all; one that may be of such value that all readers will desire to preserve it among their choice items of Maine history.

This will be mailed free to the Journal subscribers. Later the four regular quarterly numbers will be issued, thus making a volume of five instead of the usual four numbers.

The patronage kindly extended to the Journal by the Maine Centennial Committee, made it possible for us to do this for our subscribers.

It will be out in June next, in season for circulation at the great Maine Centennial celebration which, as we are now informed, will be held in Portland the latter part of that month. If that event should be deferred for a time, the date of its issuance will be changed accordingly.

By reason of a lack of space several important contributions recently received are withheld from publication in this issue.

Among such is an article of much interest by Mr. Charles E. Waterman, on Franklin Pierce and the State of Maine. These will all appear in later numbers.

This issue is the last one of the seventh volume of the Journal. As usual it contains a complete index to this volume.

A VALUABLE WORK.

(Waterville Sentinel.)

A good work is being done so modestly that it hardly gets the recognition it deserves. This is the publication of Sprague's Journal of Maine History by John F. Sprague of Dover. For years he has been engaged in clearing up obscure points in the history of the state, publishing old and well nigh forgotten documents and records and gradually compiling a file of magazines that will be invaluable in the years to come to those delving into the history of Maine.

That this work is appreciated is shown by the growing circulation of the Journal. In nearly every issue there are facts and articles that call attention to interesting state matters about which little has been known. All the information is gathered with great care and its accuracy can be relied upon. There is little enough literature on Maine and the systematic and painstaking gathering of so much material by this publication renders a very important service to the people of the state.

Notes and Fragments

The following residents of Maine were members of the Massachusetts Historical Society in the year 1798:

David Sewall, York; Daniel Davis, Jun., Portland; William Dundridge Peck, Kittery; Rev. Alden Bradford, Pownalborough.

The following is from the Brunswick Telegram of August 27, 1869, and republished in a recent issue of the Brunswick Record:

When it was decided to make a present to Professor Packard, Henry W. Longfellow, perhaps the most distinguished graduate of Bowdoin, was in Italy, and the letter which was sent to him did not reach him in season for a reply at Commencement. His answer has just been received by Mr. Chandler, in Boston, and is sent to us by him to be handed to Professor Packard. Previous to doing this, we take the liberty of printing an epistle, so characteristic and so honorable to the writer and his old teacher.

Edinburgh, Aug. 8th, 1869.

My Dear Mr. Chandler:

In reply to your letter, I beg you to put me down on the subscription for Mr. Packard, for any reasonable sum you may think fit, not higher than the others, but as high as any one.

I am much obliged to you for writing me, as I should not like to be left out of such a subscription. I remain, in great haste, and with great regard,

Yours truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Gov. Milliken will send an invitation to Maine's Centennial celebration to every Maine-born citizen living out of the State whose address can be obtained. So if you have any Maine friends or relatives in other states, send their name and address to the Centennial committee headquarters at City Hall, Portland, and the committee will do the rest. Over 200,000 sons and daughters of Maine are now living outside of the State, a great many of whom are leaders in the affairs of the nation from the sections in which they now reside.

William Edward Gould

(BY LIDA L. COBB.)

Reference has heretofore been made in the Journal, (vol. 7, p. 56) to the late William Edward Gould of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Lida L. Cobb of that city contributed to the Journal additional data regarding him as follows:

Mr. Gould was born in Portland, Maine, June 19, 1837, and died in Boston, Mass., April 15, 1919. The following is from the Boston Transcript:

He was of Mayflower ancestry and the eldest son of Edward Gould and Althea Chase Gould of Portland, Me. His life, until recent years, was



William Edward Gould.

passed in that place, where when a young man he was organist of the Third Parish Church.

When twenty-one years old he was appointed cashier of the first National Bank of Portland, which institution he built up to be a leading bank in Maine. His interest in music continued and he was for some years president of the Haydn Society of Portland. He also led an amateur orchestra and choral society, which met in his residence in Deering. He founded and was the first executive officer of the Portland Society of Art. In work in behalf of charity he aided foreign and domestic missions and struggling churches. He founded the Woodfords Congregational Church, and often

occupied pulpits in Maine. The Church Society at Ligonias was his especial charge for years.

Since his retirement from active business genealogy had been Mr. Gould's special interest, and he was a frequent contributor to the genealogical columns of the Transcript. He was editor of the Chase Chronicle the organ of the Chase-Chace Family Association. The April, 1919, number was his last literary contribution. He wrote the history of the Gould, Chase and Maynard families, and presented extra-illustrated copies to the Maine Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and to the Gorham (Me.) Historical Society.

He was the author of five volumes on genealogical subjects, and was an authority on the Chase line.

He was also a close student of New England history, especially of the colonial period in Maine.

On April 27, 1859, Mr. Gould was married to Emma Maynard Dow, second daughter of Hon. Neal Dow of Portland, the "father of prohibition." Mrs. Gould died on Feb. 22 last. They had five children, of whom two survive—Alice Maynard Gould, now the wife of Everett W. Pattison, an attorney of St. Louis, Mo., and Neal Dow Gould of Portland.

Patriotic-Historic Societies in Maine.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Maine—Commander, Major Henry S. Burrage, Portland; Recorder, Major Abner O. Shaw.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine—Commander, George W. Goulding, Oakland; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, F. A. Motley, Portland.

American Legion, Maine Branch—Commander, Col. Albert Greenlaw, Eastport; Adjutant, James L. Boyle, Waterville.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Maine Division—Commander, William E. Southard, Bangor; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward K. Gould, Rockland.

Daughters of Veterans—President, Mrs. Carrie M. Ripley, East Corinth; Secretary, Miss Marion A. Ripley, Bangor.

Maine Division Sons of Veterans Auxiliary—President, Mrs. Florence Robinson, Bath; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Pratt, Bath.

Union Veterans' Union, Department of Maine—Commander, O. F. Glidden, National Soldiers' Home; Adjutant General, J. W. P. Johnson, Gardiner.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—President, William K. Sanderson, Portland; Secretary, Francis L. Littlefield, Portland.

Society of American Wars of the United States, Commandery of the State of Maine—Commander, Archie Lee Talbot, Lewiston; Recorder, ————.

D. A. R., State Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution—State Regent, Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, Bangor; Rec. Secretary, Maud M. Merrick, Waterville.

National Roosevelt Memorial Association—Chairman, Halbert P. Gardner, Portland; Executive Sec., Harrie B. Coe, Portland.

Society of Colonial Wars—Secretary, Walter E. Elwell, Portland.

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine—Secretary, Harlan Turner, Portland.

State of Maine Daughters of 1812—Secretary, Mrs. William Knowlton, Portland.

The Journal desires to publish in each issue a complete list of the patriotic-historic societies in Maine with the names and post office addresses of the president and secretary of each. We are well aware that the foregoing is incomplete and not entirely accurate. We hope our readers will kindly co-operate with us in this matter, and send us corrections and additions from time to time.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mrs. J. M. Prentiss, Greenville, Me.:

I enjoy every number of the Journal, and save them all for future reference.

Dr. G. L. Crockett, Rockland, Me.:

The Journal ought to be in every family in Maine.

C. O. Purington, Bowdoinham, Me.:

My appreciation of the Journal increases with every copy received.

Norman Wallace Lermond, Thomaston, Me.:

The Journal is a valuable and most interesting publication. I do not want to miss a number from now on.

M. T. Goodell, Cumberland Mills, Me.:

Have enjoyed your magazine very much indeed. We need to know more about the State of Maine.

Hon. Fred W. Bunker, North Anson, Me.:

I enjoy reading your Journal very much indeed. It is certainly appreciated by all who are interested in Maine history. May you live many more years to carry on this work.

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THE PILGRIMS IN MAINE.

(BY ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.)

The following are some of the points of interest to be remembered and considered by citizens of Maine:

First—That the Pilgrim Trading-Post at Koussinoc (Augusta) was a permanent establishment, maintained "both summer and winter," the old records tell us, for a period of more than thirty-five years, under the residential management of the ablest men of Plymouth Colony.

Second—That the supplies of beavers and other furs obtained at Koussinoc paid the London debt, and firmly established the Colony at Plymouth.

Third—That the present property owners at Augusta, and all the territory embraced in the original patent to Governor William Bradford, hold their estates through titles acquired and transmitted by the Pilgrims.

Fourth—That Governor Edward Winslow, the first comer and founder of the Pilgrim Trading-Post, was the first to open the lands of the Kennebec valley to white settlers, and the men of Plymouth who followed him, and dwelt at Koussinoc, were the original settlers of Augusta.

Fifth—That Maine is the only State, beside Massachusetts, that can contribute a chapter to the history of the Pilgrims; Maine is the only other state in which the Pilgrims of the Mayflower dwelt and labored for the upbuilding of their Colony. Maine is the only other State in which a large number of property owners hold their estates through a succession of titles derived directly from the Pilgrims.

Sixth—That Maine is the only State in the Union whose State House stands upon land once owned by the Pilgrims, and the title to which is derived directly from the Pilgrims.

Seventh—That loving memories for three hundred years have enshrined Plymouth Rock, while not one thought has been given to the abode of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower for nearly forty years on the shores of the Kennebec whose bounteous stores saved Plymouth Colony in the time of her vital need.

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FIRST OCEAN STEAMER.

(Eastern Argus.)

In looking over some old clippings we ran across a sketch of a Portland Fickett family, a member of which built the first steamship to cross the ocean. The builder was Francis Fickett, who was raised at Stroudwater and learned his trade in the yards of his father then located there. He went to New York and established himself in business, was successful, became an alderman of the city, and was prominently active and energetic in the relief and help of the poor who suffered from the cholera epidemic of 1832. He died in early middle life.

Jonathan Fickett came to Stroudwater from a place called Barren Hill in Scarborough. He was a ship builder, Asa Fickett was his second child, born February 14, 1769—before his father came to Stroudwater. He married Dorcas Plummer of Portland for his first wife by whom he had ten children. She was born June 30, 1765. She died Dec. 11, 1819. He was a successful farmer and died Sept. 6, 1835.

Francis, his fifth child, who built the first trans-Atlantic steamship, was born Oct. 7, 1798. George, the seventh child, was born March 16, 1802. James, the eighth child, Nov. 18, 1803. These three emigrated to New York, married and settled there, but George in the course of time returned to Portland where he died. Francis was a heavy shipbuilder, was an alderman and held other offices of trust.

Samuel Fickett built the fine old house in which Walter Fickett, Francis Fickett's nephew, resided previous to living at Stroudwater. Samuel Fickett then built the great three story house at the southwesterly corner of State and York streets. He, too, was a shipbuilder. The two following copies of notices will give an idea of his business in Portland.

Launched from Samuel Fickett's new ship yard a vessel of 370 tons, built for Zachariah Maston.—Portland ARGUS, 1810.

Launched from the ship yard of Mr. Samuel Fickett a ship of 400 tons which was built for Zachariah Maston.—ARGUS, Aug. 11, 1811.

After this Samuel Fickett went to New York, the war of 1812-15 destroying his business here. There he became prominent as a builder and as a politician. He had three wives and became a Friend.

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE



LEONARD WOOD

Leonard Wood, major general in the United States Army stands before the people of the United States at this time as a great hope in the unsettled condition

of the Nation and world. He stands out, not as a soldier and general, altho efficient and masterful in the military game, but as a big, firm humanitarian, maker of states, builder of thought and constructionist of peace wherein his biggest achievements have been recorded.

Falling heir to the organization that was originally made for Colonel Roosevelt, who had he lived, would no doubt, have been the Republican leader, Leonard Wood has derived considerable support from the political camp of Colonel Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's sincerest admirers and his most loyal champions are leading the Wood fight. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., eldest son of the former President and now a member of the New York State Assembly, is a vice-chairman of the Leonard Wood National campaign committee.

No man has written in more admiring terms of Wood than Colonel Roosevelt. In his book, "The Rough Riders," dealing with exploits of this famous regiment in the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt says of Wood, who was the first Colonel of the regiment:

"I only met him after I entered the navy department, but we soon found that we had kindred tastes and kindred principles. He had served in General Miles' inconceivably harassing campaigns against the Apaches, where he had displayed such courage that he won that most coveted of distinctions—the Medal of Honor; such extraordinary physical strength and endurance that he grew to be recognized as one of the two or three white men who could stand fatigue and hardship as well as an Apache; and such judgment that toward the close of the campaigns

he was given, though a surgeon, the actual command of more than one expedition against the bands of renegade Indians. Like so many of the gallant fighters with whom it was later my good fortune to serve, he combined, in a very high degree, the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character. It was a pleasure to deal with a man of high ideals, who scorned everything mean and base, and who also possessed those robust and hardy qualities of body and mind, for the lack of which no merely negative virtue can ever atone. He was by nature a soldier of the highest type, and, like most natural soldiers, he was, of course, born with a keen longing for adventure; and, though an excellent doctor, what he really desired was the chance to lead men in some kind of hazard. To every possibility of such adventure he paid quick attention. For instance, he had a great desire to get me to go with him on an expedition into the Klondike in midwinter, at the time when it was thought that a relief party would have to be sent there to help the starving miners.

“DON'T SWEAR—SHOOT”

“I had not seen Wood since the beginning of the skirmish, when he hurried forward. When the firing opened some of the men began to curse. ‘Don’t swear—shoot!’ growled Wood, as he strode along the path leading his horse, and everyone laughed and became cool again. The Spanish outposts were very near our advance guard, and some minutes of the hottest kind of firing followed before they were driven back,” writes Colonel Roosevelt.

In 1902, Roosevelt wrote in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:

"Leonard Wood four years ago went down to Cuba, has served there ever since, has rendered services to that country of the kind which if performed three thousand years ago would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways; a man who devoted his whole life through those four years, who thought of nothing else, did nothing else, save to try to bring up the standard of political and social life in that Island, to teach the people after four centuries of misrule that there were such things as governmental righteousness and honesty and fair play for all men on their merits as men."

In Roosevelt's "Addresses and Presidential Messages," we find the following:

"He (Wood) established a school system as good as the best we have in any of our states. He cleaned cities that had never been cleaned in their existence before. He secured absolute safety for life and property. He did the kind of governmental work which should be the undying honor of our people forever."

NEW ENGLAND SON

Leonard Wood was born in New Hampshire of Mayflower stock. As a surgeon, he entered the army and that he was proficient is testified to in the selection by Presidents Cleveland and McKinley of Leonard Wood as attending physician.

Believing in America, in American ideals and institutions and determined that all men who come into contact with him shall be treated with squareness and fairness, Leonard Wood by virtue of training, ability, conscience and vision stands pre-eminently the one man for the place.

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