

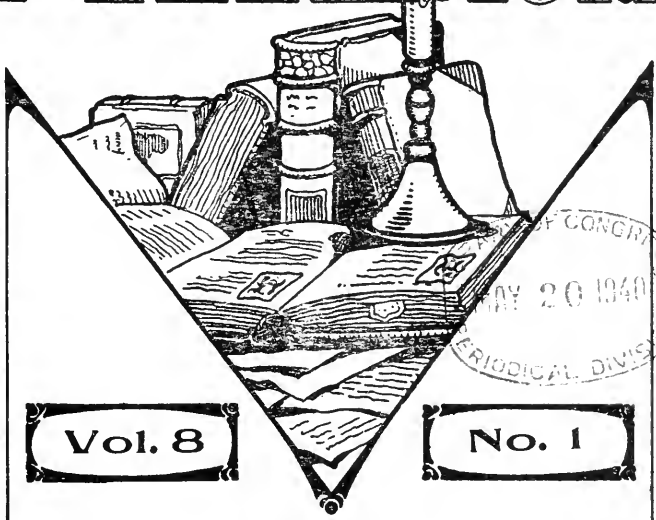
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JUNE, 1920

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 8

No. 1

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1920

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Special Souvenir Number

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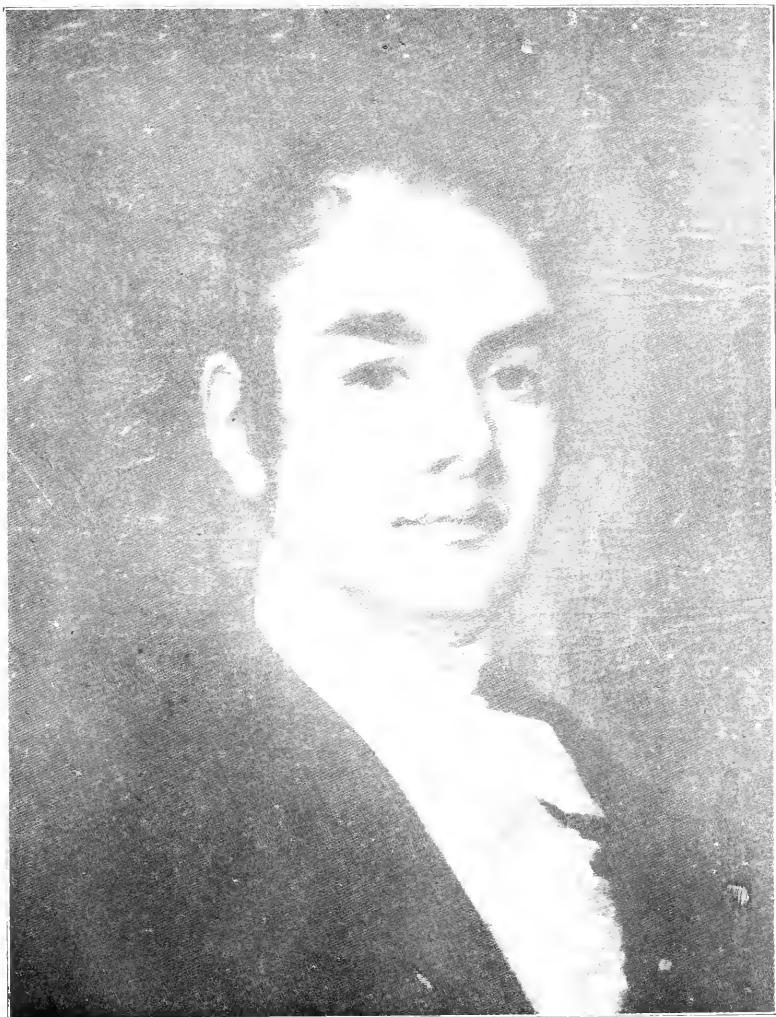
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OLD TOWN TRUST COMPANY



WILLIAM KING, GOVERNOR OF MAINE IN 1820.

The first Governor of Maine; born Scarborough, Maine, February 9, 1788; located in Bath about 1800 and became the leading business man of the town. He was a merchant and shipbuilder. Resigned as Governor in 1821 upon his appointment as a commissioner under the Spanish Treaty. Collector of customs at Bath 1811-34. Died at Bath June 17, 1852.

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Earl E. McFiken, Governor of Maine in 1920.
Photo by C'neelinst Studio, Washington, D. C.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

Special Number, JUNE 1920

No. 1

Maine

(BY THE EDITOR.)

In this year of Our Lord, 1920, the Maine Centennial Committee has for Chairman of its executive branch, the Honorable Carl E. Milliken, Governor of the state, and for its able publicity manager, Mr. Daniel W. Hoeg of Portland, Maine.

Maine has, in centuries past, had other publicity men to demonstrate to the world some of her capabilities and accomplishments; and there have been periods in her history when she was in dire need, but entirely destitute of such assistance. If in the tenth century, Biarne, Eric the Red, Leif and other bold Icelanders had taken a sleek and clever publicity man along with them to have made record of their discoveries on the coasts of the Gulf of Maine, as old wise old Captain George Waymouth a hundred years later, we would know more of just how and when Maine was first discovered than we now do. By reason of their inexcusable negligence in this respect we have to depend entirely upon what obscure and detached facts antiquarians may uncover among the sagas of the ancient Scandinavians.

For many centuries of time in the history of the human race it took about a thousand years to uproot an old, and establish a new idea.

When the prosecuting attorney of Athens proceeded against Socrates, the indictment found against him contained this count:

Socrates is guilty of crime. First, for not worshipping the gods whom the city worships, and for introducing new divinities of his own.

For a very long time the activities of the human race were based upon this hypothesis.

That the earth was flat was, for ages, considered an immutable fact. A few had from the remotest times occasionally advocated the theory of its globular shape—Aristotle and Strabo being among

the most famous—but it was generally regarded as a fantastic idea and had but few adherents.

In the fifteenth century Christopher Columbus, when a young man became a sea rover—historical gossip hinting at piracy as well—and sailed in unknown waters. In his wanderings he met adventurous navigators, some of them descendents of the old Norsemen. He had faith in their traditional theories of a western continent and concluded that, despite the contentions of the learned, the world was after all a globe and not a flat piece of land. With the help of the King and Queen of Spain (more especially, it is said, of the Queen) in 1492 he upset this loved and venerable theory by discovering the new western continent.

About as soon as the world had awakened to the importance of what had happened Alexander VI, Pope of Rome (1493) issued a bull granting the New World to the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal. In that age a papal bull was recognized by christian nations as a sufficient title to heathen lands. England becoming Protestant did not hesitate to protest against it; and as early as 1495 Henry VII, King of England commissioned John Cabot and his sons of high standing as navigators to "seek out and discover and find whatsoever Isles, Countries, Regions or Provinces of the heathens and infidels" hitherto unknown to all christians, and as vassals of the King, to hold the same by his authority.¹

In 1502 the same King sent forth Hugh Elliott and Thomas Ashurst upon a similar mission.

In 1524 Francis I, King of France, evidently questioning the wisdom of longer following the old precedents regarding the validity of titles to heathen lands based solely upon a papal bull, possibly even then, having a prophetic vision of a "New France" across the seas, made his immortal statement to the other nations "that he should like to see the clause in Adams will which gave to his brothers of Spain and Portugal the exclusive possession of the American continent."

As a result of this manifesto he is said to have sent out Verrazano, a Florentine corsair, who as has generally been believed, explored the entire coast from thirty (30) degrees to fifty (50) degrees north latitude, and named the whole region New France.²

¹ Frederick Ridder's pamphlet on "Discovery of North America by John Cabot." N. E. Gen. Reg., Oct., 1878—Charlevoix, Vol. 1, p. 20.

² Chamberlain's Cenn. Address, p. 34, and his citations.

The late Charles W. Goddard, Commissioner to revise the statutes of Maine, (1883) in his notes on "Sources of Land Titles in Maine," published in his revision, first page, says that "in 1588 Drake decided the issue regarding the titles to heathen lands by his victory over the Spanish Armada in the British channel." But it is evident that the doctrine was never enforced in reference to lands on the American continent. The discovery of America had so changed conditions that it was regarded as an extravagant claim no longer applicable, and it became obsolete.¹

The entire broad expanse of Maine's colonial beginnings is a rich, instructive and enchanting field for the student of history. It leads one back through the vistas of the past to that period of time when by wars and revolutions a new spirit of nationalism was awakening in both England and France. Its roots extend into the very inception of the struggle of the ages for the freedom of mankind.

The restlessness of Europeans in the sixteenth century evolved a new and unique class of men whose like the mediæval world never before had beheld. Abandoning piracy they became explorers, discoverers of new lands and regions. Finding new coasts, bays, islands, mountains and rivers and applying new names to them began to be more attractive than free-booting. Returning with cargoes of peltry and sassafras obtained from savages was as remunerative and less dangerous than the vocation of the corsair.

And these daring adventurers of the high seas were the first to view the coast and bays of Maine, made our first maps, found our great rivers and marked upon them the places where they emptied their floods into the sea. Their reports inspired the people of England with a desire to enter upon a career of empire business by adding to their dominions new colonies in this new world.

They were the precursors of the British stock companies, chartered and organized to engage in American colonization by such men as the Pophams and Ferdinando Gorges. An entirely new era was dawning upon mankind.

In France new ideals burst forth seemingly more lofty than anything the world had known since the days of knighthood in the middle ages. At its inception the movement for colonization there, dominated largely by the Jesuits, was undoubtedly more spiritual than commercial. The government, the people of France and the Society of Jesus, then less than a century old, united upon an un-

¹ Wharton's International Law Digest (2d ed.) Vol. 1, p. 8.

dertaking as startling as it was magnificent. It was plainly a determination to found in this unknown wilderness a new French empire, and to convert to the christian faith a continent of savages of whose origin, history, traditions, language or habits of life they had not the slightest knowledge.

The dawn of the seventeenth century saw enthroned in England and France, Elizabeth and Henry IV, two of the greatest sovereigns that either kingdom had ever had. They were human. Each had the faults and limitations of the age in which they lived, but each were in harmony—possibly without a full realization of it—with many of the revolutions and protests, and with the progressive spirit of the day, which finally broke the bonds of medievalism.

Maine's 250 miles of natural front of sea coast (multiplied (as Gen. Chamberlain estimated it) to an extent of 2500 miles of salt water line, contains some of the most historic footprints resulting from these European political upheavals, to be found in the American continent. Within its extent is also much of the battle ground in the century's conflict between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin for supremacy in the new world.

Yet the period which marks the genesis of Maine's history is not all as plain and understandable as might be desired. All were not as adept in publicity service as were Champlain or Captain George Waymouth, who employed James Rosier as publicity man. His "true relation" of Waymouth's voyage illuminated a page of our history as did later the illustrious and picturesque Captain John Smith. Parts of it are misty though fascinating, and full of material for romance and poetry.

Such was the story of ancient Norumbega, ever appearing upon history's pages, but never explained; never real yet always existing. Its fame attracted voyagers and adventurers for a time, and its bewildering tales charmed the European mind. If a dream, it was a beautiful one. It was an alluring phantom never chased to its lair. It was the will-o'-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history.

And this is but a faint glimpse of the enchanting and romantic prelude to our history as a province, a district, and a state; only a part of what transpired here before the days of Sir William Phips; prior to Madokawando and Baron St. Castin and Sebastian Rale; before the valor of Sir William Pepperrell of Kittery Point had inscribed his name on the roll of Anglo Saxon heroes; before the revolutionary days when the names of Jeremiah O'Brien, Hannah and Rebecca Weston, James Sullivan, Peleg Wadsworth and Commo-

dore Tucker appear; before the Act of Separation; before the days of William King and John Holmes; before Longfellow or Hannibal Hamlin, Dorothea Dix or Sir Hiram Maxim; before the days of a host of others equally as famous in each of these periods.

PORTLAND SOCIETY OF ART.

In the last issue of the Journal (V. 7, p. 230) it was stated by a correspondent that the late William Edward Gould "founded and was first executive officer of the Portland Society of Art." This statement is not correct. Mr. O. P. T. Wish, Secretary of that Society writes as follows:

"I find by the records of the Portland Society of Arts that its first meeting for organization was held at the suggestion of Hon. James P. Baxter at his home on December 19, 1881; that the organization of the Society occurred on March 3, 1882, and James P. Baxter was elected its first president; F. H. Bassett, 1st vice-president; H. B. Brown, 2nd vice-president; Wm. E. Gould, treasurer; Wm. S. Lowell, secretary; Hubbard W. Bryant, librarian, and for executive committee, Cyrus F. Davis, Chas. F. Libby and Geo. F. Morse."

SUMMER TWILIGHT.

(Moosehead Lake.)

Hushed in the waning afterglow, all nature brooding lies,
Her colors slowly changing before our half closed eyes,
The tints of twilight gather, vanish our lines of care
As a thrush's cornet solo, poignant, dreamy haunts the air.

The water softly pulsing laps the boat upon the shore,
Two sweethearts tired, yet happy, each with tiptilted oar,
Go loitering toward the home where peace and love abide,
Pale stars come shyly one by one at drowsy eventide.

EUGENE EDWARDS.

Maine's Admission to the Union

(BY ROBERT E. HALL.)

A paper read before the Cosmopolitan Club of Dover-Foxcroft,
January 2, 1926.

The jurisdiction of Massachusetts over what is now the territory of the State of Maine dates from the middle of the seventeenth century.

Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the English lord proprietor of Maine, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, sold the patent to the State of Massachusetts in 1677 for 1250 pounds, a little over \$3000. The purchase met with the approval of the inhabitants of the District of Maine because of the pressure of the Indian wars upon the inhabitants of the territory of Maine who received what assistance and protection they got from Massachusetts.

From the histories, it cannot be ascertained just when the movement started looking to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. Apparently there was no sentiment in this direction until after the Revolutionary War but in 1783 there was considerable sentiment in favor of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. At that time certain articles appeared in the Falmouth Gazette and there was considerable discussion among the inhabitants of Maine, the provincials advocating the separation on the ground that Maine was geographically separated from Massachusetts, which made delays and expense to the people of Maine since the courts, records, general court and government officials were all in Massachusetts.

As a result of this agitation, in September, 1785, the Falmouth Gazette printed a notice requesting all those inclined to do so to meet at the meeting house of the Reverends Messrs. Smith and Dean in Falmouth, October 5 of that year, then and there to consider the advisability of having the Maine counties erected into a separate government and of collecting the sentiment of the people on the subject and to pursue some orderly and regular method of carrying this object into effect. Thirty-three gentlemen assembled as a result of this notice. The matter was discussed and a committee of seven appointed to apply to the several towns and plantations requesting them to send delegates to meet at Falmouth in January, 1786, to consider the expediency of the separation proposed.

This movement attracted the attention of the government of Massachusetts and Gov. James Bowdoin called the attention of the

General Court to the matter October 20, 1785, referring to the movement as "a design against the Commonwealth of a very evil tendency." The General Court at that session declared "that attempts by individuals or bodies of men to dismember the state were fraught with improprieties and danger" and a report of a committee was adopted declaring against such a movement.

Nevertheless, in January, 1786, the convention called was held and a committee appointed to prepare a statement of the evils and grievances under which the people of the district of Maine labored and to make an estimate of the cost of a separate government. The committee reported nine grievances among which were those above mentioned, the others relating to denial of representation in the House of Representatives and to trade relations. The report of the convention was sent to every town and plantation in the district, and another convention was called. There were more than ninety towns and plantations authorized to send delegates but only thirty-one appeared, all from the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, and at that convention a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the General Court asking for separation. An address to the towns on the subject was also made, asking them to take a vote on the question and return the numbers for and against the proposition, and this address was calm and moderate in its language and respectful to Massachusetts. It was decided, however, that since so small a part of Maine was represented at this last convention that the presentation of the petition to the General Court be postponed, and it was not presented for two years, until 1788, and was then tabled by the General Court.

It is to be noted that the movement was generally opposed by office holders under the Massachusetts government.

In 1787 the convention met again and received the votes of the towns on the question of separation. There were ninety-three towns and plantations in Maine at that time. Only thirty-two made returns of votes, which aggregated 618 for separation and 352 against it. The convention adjourned to September 5 and again resolved to collect the sentiments of the people but no action in this direction was taken. The convention adjourned five or six times thereafter but each meeting was attended by a lesser number of delegates, there being only three persons present at the last meeting.

Thus the first movement for separation came to an inglorious end but it did result in some considerable benefits to the people of the

district. As a result of the agitation, the General Court exempted wild lands from taxation for ten years, ordered the construction of new roads, granted to squatters one hundred acres of land on the payment of \$5, established a term of the Supreme Court at Wiscasset and incorporated Bowdoin College.

Five years afterward, as a result of a petition by the Senators and Representatives from the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, the General Court of Massachusetts in February, 1792, passed a resolve providing that the selectmen and other officers of towns, plantations and districts in Maine call on the people to vote on the question. As a result of this, eighty-nine returns were sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The vote was 284 in favor and 2438 against separation. As a result of this vote, of course, the advocates of separation could make no headway with the members of the General Court and the matter was dropped.

The advocates of independence, however, were not discouraged and in 1793 another convention was called which was held in December but only fifteen towns were represented. Interest in the matter was so slight that the convention adjourned to October when a resolution in favor of the creation of the new state was adopted but nothing came of it. Two or three petitions were presented to the General Court in 1797 and were never reported by the committee to which they were referred.

In 1803 the inhabitants of sixty towns in Maine petitioned for separation but no action was taken.

In 1807 Mr. Gannet of Gardiner, a member of the House of Representatives, presented a resolve in the General Court providing for a vote on the first Monday in April upon the question whether the senators and representatives of the District should be instructed to petition the General Court for separation. This resolve passed but the people of Maine were so eager that year to defeat Governor Strong and elect James Sullivan in his place that they gave no attention at all to the separation issue and the votes stood 3370 for separation and 9404 against it.

There was no further revival of agitation for the separation until after the War of 1812. That contest accentuated the discord between the two parts of the Commonwealth. The people of Massachusetts were opposed to the war and this sentiment in Massachusetts and other parts of New England which culminated in the Hartford Convention, so called, called forth much wrath in Maine.

A convention was held in Oxford County at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that "It is expedient that the District of Maine constitute a part of the State of Massachusetts no longer than the State of Massachusetts gives support to the Union." This convention was held December 28, 1814. Similar resolutions were adopted in Kennebec County.

Petitions for separation were entered in the General Court in 1815, were reported on unfavorably by a Committee to which they were referred and the Committee's report was accepted. This refusal of the General Court caused a great deal of agitation in Maine but there was a division of public sentiment in Maine on party lines, the Democrats being in favor of separation and the Federalists opposed to it, the reason for this political division being that the government of Massachusetts was in the hands of the Federalists but Maine had long been Democratic. Separation meant a Democratic State Government with offices and spoils and the Federalists in Maine preferred the existing situation rather than a separate state government controlled by their political opponents.

In 1814 another resolve was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature providing for a vote in Maine to get the sentiment for and against separation and as a result of this, a large meeting was held in Augusta in April of that year and among the prominent men present were William King, afterward first governor of Maine, John Chandler, Nathan Weston Jr., and Henry W. Fuller, all well known Maine men who afterward filled important state offices. This convention adopted strong resolutions in favor of separation. It was unanimously "Resolved (therefore) as a sense of this meeting that the period has arrived when the best interests of Maine will be promoted by a separation from Massachusetts proper, and that we will individually use all fair and honorable means to effect these objects" and it was also resolved that the new state "would enjoy equally with other states the protection of the federal government in defending it from foreign invasion and in suppressing domestic insurrection," this latter resolve being a reflection on Massachusetts for its attitude in the War of 1812. It was here that the contest between Portland and Augusta as to which should be the capital of the new state was first observed, the opponents of separation in Cumberland county then declaring that the attempts at separation made by the inhabitants of Kennebec county were for the purpose of making Augusta the state capital and the oppo-

nents of separation in Kennebec county used the same argument there in regard to Portland.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts manifested indifference and the Boston papers rarely referred to the matter at all, the Boston Advertiser remarking, "To us in this part of the state the question is of comparatively trifling importance."

At the April election 1816, other issues were largely disregarded in Maine and the question of separation only considered and a large majority of the senators and representatives elected were separationists, and the vote on separation was 10,584 in favor and 6491 opposed, although less than half the voters in the District went to the polls.

The General Court met on May 20, and feeling that there should be a further expression of the people of Maine on the matter, passed a bill giving the consent of Massachusetts to the creation of a new state, providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be held at Brunswick for the purpose of forming a constitution and providing the terms of separation and providing further that the people of Maine should vote on the matter on the first Monday of September; at the same time choosing delegates to the Brunswick Convention, and providing that the convention should first count the votes expressive of the people's wishes and if it should appear that a majority of 5 to 4 at least of these returns were in favor of the District becoming an individual state, then and not otherwise said convention was to proceed to form a constitution. This led to a very hot campaign in Maine and in this campaign it was suggested that the erection of a new state within the limits of another was forbidden by the constitution of the United States, which read: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures concerned as well as of the Congress." This was apparently an arguable point since Maine had no separate legislature and it is rather curious that it was not taken up in Congress and argued in the contest which there took place in regard to the admission of Maine to the Union, which I shall speak of later. Other arguments were advanced for and against separation. The Boston papers took slight notice of the contest. The

final vote was 11,009 for separation and 10,347 against. This was not 5 to 4 but when the Brunswick Convention met the method of determining the vote was as follows: The convention adopted a report of the Committee which reported that the aggregate majority in the towns voting yes was 6031; the aggregate majority in the towns voting no was 4409; now, as 5 is to 4 so is 6031 to 4829; consequently, the noes failed by 420 to cast the requisite number. This absurd report, although accepted by the convention, caused a revulsion of feeling in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy said, "It was a mode of calculation which in a school boy would merit a flogging." The report of the Brunswick Convention was referred to a committee of the General Court, which reported that it had no hesitation in rejecting the construction of the act by the Brunswick Convention, and this ended the movement of 1816.

Apparently no movement was made in 1817 or 1818 nor until the spring of 1819 when the movement started again gathering more strength than any previous movement in this direction. A Committee of the Maine members of the General Court issued an address to the people urging them to select representatives favorable to separation and urged the towns to present petitions. The people responded to this address and all the senators elected were in favor of separation and 114 out of 127 representatives, and petitions began to pour into the state house in May, 1819. The committees of the General Court to which the matter was referred reported that while nothing should be done to hasten separation the people of Maine should again have a chance to express themselves by a vote on the matter, and the General Court passed a bill providing that a general vote was to be taken in Maine on the fourth Monday of July on the question whether it was expedient that Maine should become a separate and independent state. The votes were to be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and if the number of votes for the measure should exceed the number of votes against it by 1500, then and not otherwise the people should be deemed to have expressed their consent to the separation. The governor, in event the people voted by a majority of 1500 for separation, was to proclaim the result whereupon delegates were to be elected on the third Monday in September, to a convention to meet in Portland, October 12, to adopt a name for the new state and to form a constitution. This hav-

ing been done, the convention was to submit the constitution to popular vote and if it were adopted by a majority of the people, it was to go into effect, Congress concurring, on the 15th of March, 1820. If the constitution should be rejected, the constitution of Massachusetts so far as it was applicable was to become the constitution of Maine, but the name chosen at said convention was to stand in any event. There were attempts to amend this bill by requiring two-thirds vote in favor of separation and a majority of 2500 instead of 1500, but neither of the amendments were accepted. The vote on this bill was 193 to 59 in the Massachusetts General Court and Governor Brooks of Massachusetts approved the act on June 19, 1819. The passage of this bill aroused, too late for effect, great opposition to separation in Massachusetts. There were communications reproaching the legislature and its members for an easy surrender. The result of the vote in Maine was a foregone conclusion from the start. Every county in the District gave a majority in favor of independence, ranging from 63 in Hancock to 3309 in Kennebec. The proclamation of Governor Brooks announced the result of the vote 17,091 in favor and 7132 opposed, a majority of almost 10,000.

The governor called upon the people to elect delegates on the third Monday in September to meet in convention at Portland on the second Monday in October as the act of the General Court provided. The question being decided, all antagonisms were forgotten and those opposing separation acquiesced cheerfully and all urged a united effort in laying deep and strong foundations for the new state. The convention met and elected William King permanent president. According to the act of separation he became acting governor until an election was held and was thereafter elected the first governor of Maine. Among the names suggested for the new state was Columbus and Ligonía but Maine was chosen by a large majority. The convention voted 119 to 113 to call the new sovereignty a state rather than a commonwealth. The convention lasted two weeks. The constitution was adopted 236 to 30 and the convention adjourned October 29. The popular vote on the adoption of the constitution as reported to the convention at its adjourned session January 6, 1820 was 9050 in favor and 796 against.

Thus far we have considered the movement for separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union as a separate state as it started, progressed and effected its end in Massachusetts and Maine.

Now we will follow the history of the admission of Maine as made at the National Capitol.

In 1819 it was evident that the free states of the Union had done all possible for the extirpation of slavery and everything had been done by the Federal Government which the constitution allowed, and it was evident, also, that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before anything further could be done in this direction and owing to the fact that a large majority of the states would have to vote in favor of an amendment, it was impossible to effect such an amendment.

Of the thirteen original states, seven had abolished slavery and six had retained it. To these had been added Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in which slavery was forbidden, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama in which slavery was maintained, thus making an equal number of states on each side of the slavery issue but the constitution gave Congress the power to create new states out of the territories of the United States. The abolitionists hoped in creating new states to make them free and thus in time to obtain free states enough in the Union to effect the constitutional amendment necessary to abolish slavery. This attempt failed and its failure made a peaceable settlement of the matter impossible and led to the war of 1861. It was at the time this fight was going on in Congress that the matter of Maine's admission to the Union was first brought to the attention of Congress.

Missouri applied for admission in the congressional session of 1818-1819. When this petition for the admission of Missouri was presented, the famous Talmadge amendment was offered in Congress, which provided that further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited except for the punishment of crimes, and that all children born within said state after the admission thereof into the Union should be free at the age of twenty-five years. This amendment precipitated a discussion which lasted more than a year, proceeding upon points of constitutional powers and public policy, the question being whether Congress had the power to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths which the

constitution did not impose upon the original commonwealths. In February, 1819, the Missouri bill passed the House with the Talmadge amendment enacted a part thereof. The Senate passed the bill without the Talmadge amendment and returned the bill to the House, which body refused to agree to the striking out of the amendment.

It was at this time, on December 8, 1819, that Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts presented to the House of Representatives a petition from the constitutional convention in the District of Maine, praying for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth into the Union. It is to be noted here that Maine did not ask the permission of Congress to form a constitution and government, its representatives claiming that they already enjoyed the status as a part of Massachusetts, and there was some feeling in Congress that the people of Maine were guilty of undue assumption of powers. The petition, however, was referred to a committee and a bill was reported, providing for the admission of Maine as a commonwealth. When the bill came up for discussion, Mr. Henry Clay suggested its connection with the Missouri bill, but did not make a motion to this effect and the bill for the admission of Maine passed the House January 3, 1820 without restrictions or limitations beyond those placed by the constitution of the United States. On January 3, 1820, the House bill admitting Maine was sent to the Senate and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which committee already had the Missouri bill and on January 6 the committee reported it to the Senate with an amendment authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and commonwealth government. The amendment contained no restrictions or conditions with regard to slavery. The chairman of this committee was Mr. Smith of South Carolina. Maine would, of course, be admitted as a free state and it was doubtless thought by the supporters of slavery that the bill so reported would pass, thus admitting a free state and a slave state at the same time, keeping the balance of power between the slave and free states.

Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania moved a recommitting of the Maine bill to the Judiciary Committee with the instruction that the bill should be divested of the amendment in regard to Missouri, arguing that the two should be disconnected because Maine had already framed a constitution and was simply asking for admission while the Missouri bill was simply to authorize the people

of Missouri territory to form a constitution and government. This argument was opposed by Mr. Smith and others who argued that the two subjects were germane and any contrary appearance was caused by the unwarranted action of the people of Maine, in proceeding so far as they had done without asking the consent of Congress, for which wrongful procedure, presumptuous Maine should not be rewarded and respectful Missouri punished. The matter came to a vote and the Senate refused to separate the measures.

The bill came up for consideration and a motion was offered to amend the bill by a provision prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Missouri. The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Thomas of Illinois here offered an amendment to the bill providing for the exclusion of slavery from the Louisiana territory above 36° and $30'$ except within the limits of the proposed commonwealth of Missouri. It was at this point that Mr. Pinckney of Maryland made his famous argument against the power of Congress to lay restrictions on new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The formal vote connecting the two subjects of Maine and Missouri was taken in the Senate February 16, and Mr. Thomas' amendment was adopted as a fair compromise and the bill passed the Senate February 18, 1820. The form of the bill was now a House bill in regard to Maine with the Missouri bill and the Thomas amendment attached. The House voted to disagree. The Senate voted to insist upon the amendments and the House immediately voted to insist upon its proposition. A conference was then held and it was agreed that the Senate should withdraw its amendments to the House bill for admission of Maine, that both the Senate and House should pass the Missouri bill without the condition in reference to restriction of slavery in the proposed commonwealth, and that both the Senate and House should add a provision to the Missouri bill prohibiting slavery in the remainder of Louisiana territory north of 36° and $30'$. The Senate and House voted the measures according to the agreed compromise. Thus the House gained its point of order in the separation of the subjects and the Senate gained its point of constitutional law in defending the new commonwealth against the restrictions not imposed by the constitution upon the original commonwealths and the two bodies compromised upon a fair division of the remaining parts of Louis-

iana territory between the northern anti-slavery element and the southern pro-slavery element.

The measures were placed before President Monroe for his approval and he called a cabinet meeting for the consideration of the subject, the question being upon the point whether this was to be taken as prohibiting slavery in the commonwealths which might be formed out of Louisiana territory in the future or whether Congress only intended to lay this restriction upon the territory merely for the period during which it was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government. If the former, the Missouri question would have to be fought all over again whenever a new commonwealth should be formed out of this territory. The cabinet felt that the prohibition applied only during the period before commonwealth organization should be established. Upon this basis, the President, believing the bill constitutional, agreed to the compromise and signed the Maine bill on March 3, 1820 and the Missouri bill on March 6, 1820.

Thus the question of the admission of Maine to the Union was involved in the first Missouri compromise, so-called. The real question in issue, however, was never whether or not Maine should be admitted to the Union but the Senate joined the Maine and Missouri bills for the purpose of forcing upon the House its interpretation of constitutional law in the matter of the power of Congress to impose restrictions upon new commonwealths not imposed by the constitution on the original commonwealths. The result was the admission of Maine, the authorization for the inhabitants of Missouri to adopt a constitution and the division of Louisiana territory into slave and free sections on the parallel above named.

Thus the act of the Massachusetts legislature or General Court providing that the separation act go into effect March 15, 1820, and the signing of the bill by President Monroe March 3, 1820 made Maine's separation from Massachusetts and admission to the Union an accomplished fact March 15, 1820.

On that birthday one hundred years ago the birth of the new state was appropriately celebrated all over Maine by the booming of cannon, display of flags and public gatherings.



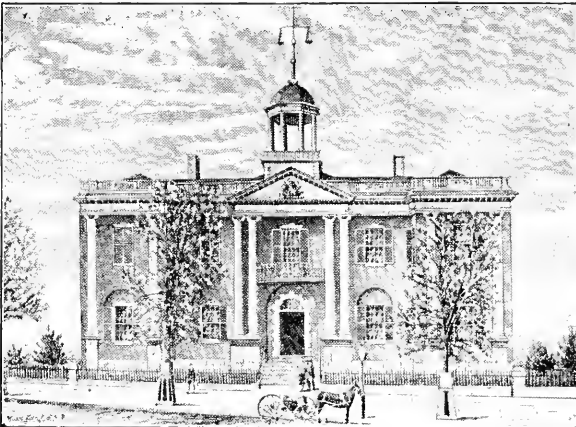
Maine's First State Government

GOVERNOR.
William King

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Thomas Fillebrown, William Webster, Mark Harris, William C. Whitney, Isaac Lane, Abiel Wood, William Emerson.

Secretary of State, Ashur Ware; State Treasurer, Joseph C. Boyd; President of the Senate, John Chandler; Secretary of the Senate, Ebenezer Herrick; Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Rufus K. Goodenow; Chaplain, Rev. Elijah Kellog; Messenger, John Morrill; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Benjamin Ames.



CUMBERLAND COURT HOUSE.

Built in 1816. Used as Representative Hall by the First Legislature of Maine.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the state officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by state offices, and the Senate when in session occupied the upper story. The House of Representatives did not meet in the same building. They held their sessions in a room in the Court House. The sessions of the legislature continued to be held in two separate buildings until the seat of government was removed to Augusta.

ORGANIZING THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

(From the Eastern Argus)

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 31, 1820.

This being the day designated by the Constitution of this State for convening the first Legislature the following gentlemen being regularly returned as senators, appeared in the Senate Chamber at 11 o'clock A. M.: From the County of York, William Moody, Josiah W. Seaver and John McDonald, Esquires; Cumberland, Joseph E. Foxcroft, Esq.; Lincoln, Nathaniel Green, Esq.; Hancock, Andrew Witham, Esq.; Washington, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq.; Kennebec, John Chandler, Joshua Gage and Timothy Boutelle, Esquires; Oxford, Samuel Small, James W. Ripley, Esquires; Somerset, John Moore, William Kendall, Esqrs.; Penobscot, William D. Williamson, Esquire.

At half past eleven o'clock, the President of the Convention accompanied by the Treasurer and Secretary pro tem, and attended by the Sheriff of Cumberland, came into the Senate Chamber and the gentlemen aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Constitution to qualify them to discharge the duties of their offices.

The Governor having returned, the members of the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President. John Chandler had 14 votes and was chosen.

Mr. Chandler then arose and addressed the Senate as follows: The vote which you have now given, by which you have elected me to preside over your deliberations, confers on me an honor which I had little right to expect. I feel very sensibly the honorable testimony which you have given of your confidence in me. I

am, however, aware that the duties which will devolve on me will be arduous, and perhaps more difficult, in consequence of this being the first session of the Legislature, under a new government, which is now about to be organized. One better qualified to preside than myself, might well hesitate in accepting the appointment, and I assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing could induce me to accept it, did I not believe that the members of the Senate will extend to me their utmost candor, and aid me with their wisdom and experience, while I shall endeavor to discharge the duties which you have assigned me. Relying therefore on your friendly assistance, I accept the appointment.

It was ordered that Messrs. Williamson, Boutelle, Seaver, Ripley and Foxcroft be a committee to receive and examine the votes for Senators and report thereon. * * * The Committee appointed to receive and examine the returns of votes given in the several towns and plantations for Governor, report the whole number of votes returned to the office of the Secretary of State to be 22,914; necessary for a choice, 11,458, and that William King, Esq., has 21,083 votes, and is chosen. No return received from the town of Greenwood, Oxford county.

MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

When the separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place, a building was erected in Portland the same year, to accommodate the officers and the Senate, on the lot adjoining the County Court House. It was called the State House, and was a somewhat pretentious building. The lower story was occupied by the State officers, and the upper story by the Senate. The Representatives met in a room in the County Court House adjoining. Sessions were held in these two buildings until the removal of the Legislature to Augusta. The so-called State House was subsequently moved to the corner of Congress and Market streets, and was destroyed in the fire of 1866.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

54

YEARS the Insurance Man of Somerset Co.

Never a Failure---Never a Law Suit---What more do you want?

(Member Soc. Col. Wars; Sons Am. Rev; Past A. A. G., G. A. R.)

CHARLES FOLSOM-JONES,

SKOWHEGAN MAINE

Short Biographies of the Members of the First Maine Senate

BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH

The limited space that can be devoted to this article obliges the compiler to make the space devoted to a member short; giving the reader a key by means of which he may search further if he so desires.

I regret that I was unable to find any data regarding two of these men and should any reader have information regarding them I should be pleased to receive it. It will be published in a future number.

The first Maine Senate had three presidents:

JOHN CHANDLER, from (Monmouth) Kennebec county. b Epping, N. H., Feb. 1, 1762; d Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841. Revolutionary soldier; Commissioned Brig. General during War of 1812; came to Maine about 1785 and settled on a farm in Monmouth. Senator and councillor in Massachusetts General Court 1803; member of Congress from Kennebec district 1805-09; member of constitutional convention. Was elected president of the Senate on the convening of the legislature May 31, but resigned June 19 to become one of the first U. S. Senators from the new state; served in the senate until 1820 when he was appointed collector of customs for the port of Portland, which position he held until 1837, when he removed to Augusta.

COL. WILLIAM MOODY, from (Saco) York county. b Saco, Mar. 15, 1770; d Saco, Mar. 15, 1822. Son of William Pepperrell Moody who came to Saco from Kittery in 1763. Col. Moody's education was limited but by native force of character and intellect he became a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Mass. House 1804-12; of the Senate 1812-20; member of the constitutional convention; he was elected president of the first Maine Senate upon the resignation of John Chandler but served only a few days, resigning June 28 to accept the appointment of sheriff of York county. He died suddenly in the midst of his useful life.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, from (Bangor) Penobscot county. b Canterbury, Conn., July 31, 1779; d Bangor, May 27, 1846. Graduated Brown University 1804; read law with Samuel

F. Dickinson, Amherst, Mass., and was admitted to the bar 1807 and at once located in Bangor. County attorney 1811-16; member Massachusetts Senate 1816-20; member Maine Senate 1820 and elected president of that body June 28, upon the resignation of Col. Moody. By virtue of that office he became acting governor early in 1821 when Gov. King resigned; representative in Congress 1821-23; Judge of Probate 1824-40; postmaster of Bangor 1810-21. His greatest achievement was his history of Maine, published in 1832, which is his lasting memorial.

SENATORS

JOSEPH W. SEAVER, (South Berwick) York county. b Norwich, Vt., Apr. 12, 1777; d Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1847. He was a teacher by profession and for many years resided in So. Berwick; was principal of Berwick Academy 1813-16.

JOHN McDONALD, (Limerick) York county. b Gorham, Apr. 6, 1773; d Limerick, 1826. He was one of the early settlers of Limerick; merchant; Major General of militia; for a number of years a member of the Court of Sessions; state senator 1820-24. He was the father of Moses McDonald, member of Congress and collector of the port of Portland.

JOSEPH E. FOXCROFT, (New Gloucester) Cumberland county. b N. Gloucester, Mar. 10, 1773; d N. Gloucester, Sept. 1, 1852. Son of Rev. Samuel Foxcroft, first settled minister of N. Gloucester; merchant and one of the leading men of his town and county; postmaster 1804-1844; representative to Mass. Gen. Court, 1803-11; commissioned Lt. Col. of Mass. militia, Apr. 23, 1811; senator in 1820; appointed sheriff of Cumberland county 1821 and served until 1828. Bought township No. 5, Range 7, N. W. P. of Bowdoin College in 1801 and at once commenced securing settlers for the town; in 1812 the town was incorporated and named Foxcroft in his honor.

BARRETT POTTER, (Portland) Cumberland county. b Lebanon, N. H., Mar. 8, 1777; d Portland, Nov. 16, 1865; Graduated Dartmouth, 1796. Read law with Benjamin Gilbert, Hanover, N. H., one year, and finished his studies with his uncle, John Barrett at Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to practice in 1801. He at once located in No. Yarmouth where he remained until March, 1805, when he removed to Gorham. In June, 1806, he located in Portland as a law partner of Salmon Chase. Member

of Ex. council of Mass., 1810; member first Maine Senate; in 1822 appointed Judge of Probate of Cumberland county, retiring in 1847.

JONATHAN PAGE, (Brunswick) Cumberland county. b Conway, N. H., Oct., 1777; d Brunswick, Nov. 18, 1842. Came to Brunswick in 1795 and commenced the practice of medicine there in 1808; senator 1812; member of constitutional convention; member first Maine senate, also in 1820. He was an original member of the Maine Medical Society and for many years an instructor in the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College; for more than 20 years was a member of the Board of Overseers of the College.

NATHANIEL GREEN, (Topsham) Lincoln county. b 1782; d Topsham, April 12, 1848. Settled in Topsham, 1804; lumberman and merchant; member of constitutional convention; member of senate 1820-24 and 1826; member of house 1838-40 and 1846. Was sheriff of Lincoln county one year also register of deeds several years and at the time of his death was one of the county commissioners.

ERASTUS FOOTE, (Wiscasset) Lincoln county. b Waterbury, Conn., Oct., 1777; d Wiscasset, July 4, 1856. Read law with Judge Samuel Hinkley and was admitted to the bar in Hampshire county, Conn. in 1800; commenced practice at Northampton, Conn., but in 1801 came to Camden; in 1811 was appointed county attorney and held the office until the separation; in 1812 was a senator in the Mass. Gen. Court from Lincoln county; in 1815 moved to Wiscasset; in 1819 was a member of the Mass. House and was a vigorous advocate of separation; member of the first Maine Senate and in 1820 was appointed attorney general which office he held until 1832.

DR. DANIEL ROSE, (Boothbay) Lincoln county. b 1771; d Thomaston, Oct. 25, 1833. Came to Wiscasset as a young man; practiced medicine there from 1795 to 1823; member Mass. General Court, 1808 and 1815; captain of militia in War of 1812; leading member of constitutional convention; state senator 1820-23; and president of that body 1822-23; removed to Thomaston in 1824 to become the first warden of the State Prison. Land agent 1828-9 and 1831. Selectman of Boothbay many years and held many other town offices.

JOSHUA GAGE, (Augusta) Kennebec county. b Mass., 1763; d Augusta, Jan. 24, 1831. Settled in Augusta, 1795; member

Mass. House 1805-7; member Mass. senate 1813-15; member of Congress 1817-19; member of Gov. Parris' council 1822-23. He was a member of the first Maine senate and was treasurer of Kennebec county 21 years; also a member of the constitutional convention.

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE, (Waterville) Kennebec county. b Leominster, Mass., Nov. 10, 1777; d Waterville, Nov. 12, 1855; Graduated Harvard, 1800. He taught in Leominster Academy for one year after his graduation; studied law with Abijah Bigelow of Leominster for a time and completed his studies with Edward Gray of Boston. Was admitted to the bar in 1804 and came to Waterville; he served six years in the Maine senate and six years in the House; was always active in municipal affairs. He was one of the founders of the Waterville bank in 1814, a promoter of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad in 1847.

CHARLES MORSE, (Wilton) Kennebec county. b Sutton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1785; d Wilton, May 30, 1845. Mr. Morse was elected a Kennebec Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Chandler to become a U. S. senator; settled in Wilton in 1809 and became a leading citizen; colonel in militia; prominent in temperance and abolition movements.

ANDREW WITHAM, (Bluehill) Hancock county. b Bradford, Mass., Nov. 11, 1768; d Bluehill May, 1858. Came to Bluehill a young man and became a leading merchant and ship owner; member constitutional convention; member senate 1820, 21, 23 and 29; member House, 1831.

GEN. GEORGE ULMER, (Lincolnton) Hancock county. b Waldoboro, Feb. 25, 1756; d Lincolnton in 1826. He was of German descent, his parents being among the immigrants brought to Broad Bay by Gen. Waldo. Revolutionary soldier; major general in militia; member of Mass. legislature, 1806-1807; member first Maine senate. The Ulmers were among the earliest and most important settlers of Duck Trap, now Lincolnton.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, (Machias) Washington county. b Machias, Jan. 21, 1778; d Boston, Mass., May 30, 1858. Son of Gideon, who was one of the famous O'Brien family of Machias that took part and led off in the first naval battle of the Revolution; Gideon was a member of the crew of the "Unity" which captured the *Margaretta*. Jeremiah was a member of the Maine senate

1820-1823, and 1835; member of the House 1832 and 1834; representative in Congress 1823-1829.

DR. SAMUEL SMALL, (Jay) Oxford county. b New York state, 1785; d Wilton, 1869. Came to Jay from New York state and settled on Jay Hill; he was a scholarly gentleman and a wit; town clerk 1865-1869; medical examiner during War of 1812.

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Oxford county. No data available.

JOHN MOORE, Somerset county. No data available.

WILLIAM KENDALL, (Fairfield) Somerset county. b July 11, 1759; d Fairfield, Aug. 11, 1827. He was a Revolutionary soldier and came, to what after his settlement there, was called Kendalls' Mills, and later Fairfield, soon after the close of the Revolution; he acquired the water power there and he and his sons developed it. He was a member of the constitutional convention; member of the first Maine senate; sheriff of Somerset county. He was a major general of the militia.

Fryburg, named for Joseph Frye, is one of the most distinguished towns in Maine. It has a notable history. Within its borders the Pequaket tribe of Indians under its celebrated chief Paugus, had its ancient seat and here on Battle brook which empties into a beautiful lake, in May, 1725, was the fearful fight between the savages and Capt. John Lovewell's company from Dunstable and vicinity, in which the Indian chief was slain and the tribe practically destroyed. Of 34 scouts in the engagement, 17 lived to return to their homes.

Among those killed were Captain Lovewell and the chaplain; Jonathan Frye, a promising young man, then recently a graduate of Harvard was mortally wounded. Besides Chief Paugus, shot by Ensign Wyman, over 50 of the Indian warriors lost their lives. It was a fierce death grapple between the contending forces.

Fryeburg was settled in 1763, and by the time of the opening of the Revolutionary war in 1775, by the British attack on Lexington and Concord, it was a flourishing plantation. In January, 1777, it was incorporated as a town, the only one at that period in what is now the county of Oxford.

Beginning of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine

(From Eastern Argus of January 27, 1820.)

On Saturday last the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Maine was consecrated, and its officers installed in this town in presence of the most numerous concourse of citizens we recollect ever to have seen on any occasion in Maine. The scene was rendered doubly interesting by the presence of our Chief Magistrate as Grand Master of Masons in Maine, and by the attendance of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was introduced to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by whom they were received in ancient form, affectionately welcomed by the Grand Master in the chair, who delivered a suitable address on the occasion. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed of the new Grand Lodge and about three hundred of the fraternity, which escorted the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to the Rev. Mr. Payson's meeting house.

Here were held appropriate exercises. The prayer was offered by the Rev. President of Bowdoin College, and an elegant and instructive oration delivered by J. H. Sheppard of Wiscasset. The prayer of consecration was by Rev. Mr. Tilton of Scarborough. At the close of the ceremonies of consecrating the lodge and installing the officers, the brethren returned to Masons Hall and partook of a rich repast: after which were toasts and responses. The first toast was by the Grand Master Governor King and was: "the memory of our departed Grand Master—the illustrious Washington."

(Eastern Argus, June 6, 1820.)

At a Masonic convention holden in this town on Thursday last, the following Right Worshipful brethren were elected and appointed to the respective grand offices as follows:

Hon. William King, Esq., Grand Master
 Simon Greenleaf, Deputy Grand Master
 William Swan, Senior Grand Warden
 Nathaniel Coffin, Junior Grand Warden
 Joseph M. Gerrish, Grand Treasurer
 Robert P. Dunlap, Corresponding Grand Secretary
 William Lord, Recording Grand Secretary

Joseph E. Foxcroft, Grand Marshal
 Rev. G. W. Olney, Grand Chaplain
 Henry W. Fuller, Senior Grand Deacon
 Josiah Calif, Junior Grand Deacon
 William Terry, Jesse Robinson, Eleazer Wyer, Nelson Racklyft,
 Grand Stewards
 George Thacher, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer
 Seth Clark, John P. Boyd, Pursuivants
 William Stevens, Grand Tyler

(Eastern Argus, August 29, 1820)

NOTICE

Those physicians who were members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at the time Maine became a separate State are requested to meet at Massachusetts Hall in Brunswick, on Wednesday the 6th of September next, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society for the State of Maine.

JOSEPH GILMAN,
 AMMI R. MITCHELL,
 TIMOTHY LITTLE,
 SAMUEL WEED,
 JOHN MERRILL.

Censors for the District of Maine at the time of the Separation from Massachusetts.

Portland, Aug. 29, 1820.

Census of Maine in 1820

The census of the new State of Maine, by counties was as follows:

York county, population.....	42,284
Cumberland county, population.....	49,339
Lincoln county, population.....	52,953
Penobscot county, population.....	13,931
Washington county, population.....	12,746
Somerset county, population.....	21,698
Kennebec county, population.....	42,632
Oxford county, population.....	27,185
Hancock county, population.....	31,071
Total	297,830

Beginning of the Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of Maine

(From the Journal of Proceedings of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Maine.)

Maine Lodge—the first in this State—was instituted in the city of Portland on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1843. The first session of the Grand Lodge was in 1844. The first page of its record is as follows:

Ancient Brothers' Hall,

Portland, March 18, 1844.

Agreeably to a call duly made by District Deputy Sire Churchill, the following Past Grands appeared as representatives from their respective lodges for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the State of Maine, viz.:

Maine Lodge, No. 1, David Robinson, Jr.

Maine Lodge, No. 1, James N. Winslow

Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Churchill

Saco Lodge, No. 2, George W. Warren

Saco Lodge, No. 2, James Smith

Georgian Lodge, No. 3, Lucius H. Chandler

Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 4, Edward P. Banks

Ligonia Lodge, No. 5, John D. Kinsman

The meeting was called to order by District Deputy Grand Sire Churchill, who, after stating the object, authorized Brother Albert Guild, District Deputy Grand Sire of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, to officiate at the organization.

The petitioners for the Dispensation then answered to their names. The Dispensation having been read, the petitioners proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year; and the following brethren were accordingly chosen:

Past Grand, George W. Churchill, M. W. Grand Master

Past Grand, Lucius H. Chandler, R. W. Deputy Grand Marshal

Past Grand, James Smith, R. W. Grand Warden

Past Grand, David Robinson, Jr., R. W. Grand Secretary

Past Grand, J. N. Winslow, R. W. Grand Treasurer

The lodge then adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of installing the officers elect.

The State of Maine Burying Ground

(BY EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.)

From tombstone inscriptions by Edgar Crosby Smith published in the Journal (Vol. 5, pp. 153-158) August-September-October number, 1917.)

E. Lincoln
 of Portland
 Gov. of Maine
 Died
 Oct. 8, 1829,
 aged 40.

In the state house park opposite the state house at Augusta, at the extreme eastern end and barely visible from the street, is a plain granite shaft erected by the state over the tomb containing the remains of one of her early governors.

Enoch Lincoln, the third governor of Maine, was from a family of governors. His father, Levi, was lieutenant, and for a short time acting governor of Massachusetts, and his brother Levi, was governor of that commonwealth from May, 1825, to March, 1834.

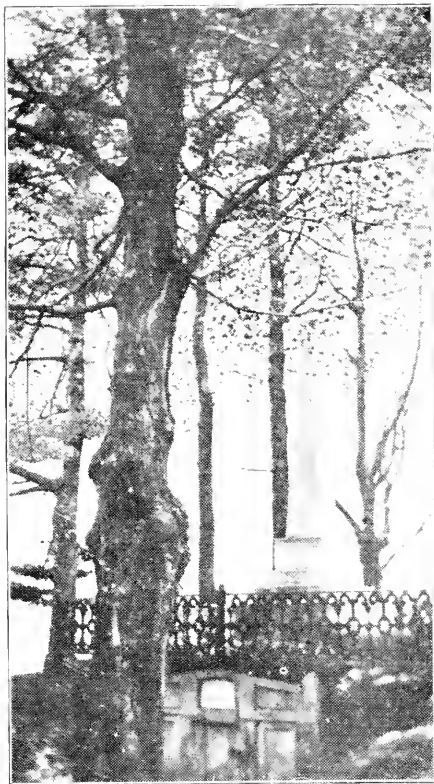
Enoch was born in Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788. He was educated at Harvard and Bowdoin colleges, studied law with his brother Levi, and was admitted to practice in 1811; practiced a short time at Salem and Worcester and settled in Fryeburg, Maine, in 1812. Removed to Paris, Maine, in 1818; was elected to Congress in 1818 and served continuously until 1826, when he resigned to become governor of Maine, January, 1827. He was twice re-elected and died in office October 8, 1829, and was buried in the state park facing the capitol.

In 1842 the legislature, by a resolve, appropriated three hundred dollars to erect "suitable and durable monuments" over the graves of persons interred on the public grounds and authorized the selection of a portion of the grounds facing the capitol for the interment of "public officers dying at the seat of government." A tomb was constructed over the door of which is engraved on a marble slab:

ERECTED
BY THE STATE

1842

A granite monument, enclosed by an iron fence, was raised over the tomb, on the west face of which is chiseled the inscription to the memory of Governor Lincoln.



The Governor Lincoln Monument in the State of Maine Burying Ground, Augusta, Maine.

(Contributed by Mrs. Lena R. Pierce.)

A double row of stately elms extending from the street to the sepulcher line a wa'k to the door of the tomb.

W. DELESDERNIER

of Baileyville

Died Jan. 16, 1842

aged 49.

William Delesdernier was the son of Lieut. Lewis Frederick Delesdernier, a Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, refugee, who came to Machias in 1776. In May, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Continental Army by Col. John Allan, and acted as his secretary while Col. Allan commanded the Eastern Indians. Soon after the close of the Revolution he removed to Passamaquoddy and was the first collector of customs and the first postmaster of Eastport.

William was born at Eastport in 1792 or 1793 and in his young manhood was a merchant in his native town. He removed to Calais about 1830. He was active in politics and in 1831 was a representative in the state legislature from the latter town. He was sheriff of Washington county in 1833, '34, and '35. He removed to Baileyville and in 1838, '39, '40 and '41 represented the Baileyville class in the state legislature. In 1841 he was elected one of the Washington county senators and took his seat January 5, 1842. He was stricken with a fatal illness and died at the seat of government, January 16, 1842, and was buried in the state grounds.

It was undoubtedly the interment of Mr. Delesdernier in the state grounds that hastened the action of the legislature in dedicating a spot for the burial of officers of the state and erecting a suitable memorial. A resolve was introduced in the Senate in 1841 to erect a memorial to Governor Lincoln, but it seems that the House took no action thereon. In 1842 the House took the initiative, the Senate concurred, and the State Burial Ground was laid out and a tomb and monument erected.

J. CUSHMAN

of Winslow,

Died Jan. 27, 1834.

Aged 70.

Sometimes the memorial erected over the mortal remains of the departed serves as something of an index to the principal events of a life. Not so, however, in this case. He who scans this simple inscription obtains no hint of any of the events in which this man participated.

Joshua Cushman, son of Abner and Mary (Tillson) Cushman, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, 1758 or '59; soldier of the Revolu-

tion for three years; suffered at Valley Forge and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1788, and on June 10, 1795, was ordained as the first town minister of Winslow, which then included Waterville. He served the people of that town in this capacity for nineteen years, when, in 1814, by mutual consent and with feelings of mutual regret the relations between them were severed.

In 1810 he served Kennebec county as a member of the Massachusetts Senate; in 1811 and 1812 the town of Winslow as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1819 he was elected a member of Congress for the Kennebec District, and served three full terms. He was a man of influence in the national house, his broad views and gift of oratory making him a powerful advocate or a strong opponent.

He was a member of the Maine Senate in 1828 and in 1833 was elected to represent the town of Winslow in Maine House of Representatives. He presided at the organization of the House, January 1, 1834, but was in feeble health and twenty-six days later, January 27, he died. His body was interred in the state grounds.

In 1843 a resolve was passed by the legislature directing the superintendent of public buildings to deposit his remains in the state tomb and to inscribe his name on the monument surmounting the same.

C. WATERHOUSE
of China,
Clerk,
Died March 1, 1839.
Aged 38.

Of Charles Waterhouse I am unable to find much data. He was first elected clerk of the House of Representatives in 1837, when the record gives his residence as Augusta. He was not a clerk in 1838, but 1839 he was again elected and his residence is then given as China. He died March 1, during the session, was buried in the state grounds, and in 1843 his remains were deposited in the state tomb and his name placed upon the monument.

No more interments have been made in the state grounds since 1842. For three-fourths of a century the tomb and monument have stood as a memorial to these four men who died at the seat of government while in the service of the state, and today very few residents of Maine know that such a memorial exists.

The First Baptist Church in Maine

(Lewiston Journal Magazine)

During the Revolutionary War, in the same year that Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Free Will Baptist denomination, organized the first church in New Durham, N. H.—1780—he made his first tour into Maine, visiting several towns on the Saco river.

At Little Falls Plantation, afterwards Phillipsburg and now Hollis, many believers were baptized and a church was organized. Three years later Randall and other ministers, who preached a free and full salvation, felt the need of regular associations of some kind. They found, too, that the churches needed some organized bond of union, some authorized body to look after their interests, and some appropriate tribunal for counsel and appeal. And it was believed, also, that some combined effort for the worship of God and the salvation of souls would be blessed by the "Great Head of the Church."

Arrangements were therefore made for a convention to be held in Hollis, in October, 1783. The result of that meeting was an agreement to hold a "general meeting" at different places four times a year to be composed of ministers and delegates from the churches. The Convention again met at Hollis on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1783, when the meeting was permanently organized with Mr. Randall moderator and Mr. Tingley as clerk. Sunday was a day of rest and worship. On Monday it was voted to meet quarterly for the advancement of "Christ's glorious Cause" and from this circumstance the meeting was called the "Quarterly Meeting." The times and places of its future sessions were fixed as follows:

New Gloucester, first Saturday in March; New Durham, N. H., first Saturday in June; Woolwich, first Saturday in September; Hollis, first Saturday in December.

The first yearly meeting was instituted in 1792; general Conference in 1827; Maine Free Baptist Association in 1889. The General Conference changed its name from Free Will Baptist to Free Baptist in 1889. The Free Baptist Association is merged with the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention to help form the United Baptist Convention of Maine in Oct. 7, 1915. Baptist and Free Baptist churches in the northern part of York county formed the North York Association, Sept. 27, 1916.

THE LIST OF MINISTERS.

1838, Rev. Oliver McKenney; 1839, Lewis Witham; 1841, Franklin Morrill; 1841, Lewis Witham; 1841, Noyunn Foss; 1844, William Y. Smith; 1845, Samuel Fabyan ("Father Fabyan"); 1845, John and James Buzell; 1847, Thomas Keneston; 1850, Jacob McDaniel; 1851, Stephen Coffin; 1852, Franklin Morrell; 1854, Theodore Stevens; 1856, Lewis H. Witham; 1858, Daniel A. Maddox; 1858, E. Stockman; 1861, James Hodgdon; 1861, Moulton Hodgdon; 1866, Ira C. Guptill; 1869, Perkins Smith; 1871, Andrew Hobson; 1872, Perkins Smith; 1879, Ed. C. Brown; 1880, Seth W. Perkins; 1883, Uriah Chase; 1884, Abram H. Milliken; 1887, L. G. Clark; 1889, John Pettingill; 1893, John D. Waldron; 1896, Burton Minardetal; 1896, George A. Downey; 1898, Frank Willcock; 1900, Friend D. Tasker; 1904, James W. Williams; 1907, Samuel W. Brown; 1909, Guy Benner, Prof. Hodgdon, etc.; 1910, V. E. Bragdon; 1910, Frank Long; 1910, W. R. Calder; 1913, C. W. Ash; 1916, A. R. Turnbull.

The church has no settled pastor at present but hopes to be fortunate enough to secure one soon.

The present church was built in 1840; the parsonage was bought in 1866.

This historic church is situated amid some of the most delightful scenery of Kate Douglas Wiggin's country. A profusion of wild flowers in their season and bountiful orchard crops displaying their brilliant colors against the background of gray granite stone walls. The distant White Mountains and the sea 17 miles away may be seen from the church.

LUCINA H. LOMBARD.

Encouraging Massachusetts Citizens to Emigrate to the District of Maine in 1817

(From the Dedham Historical Register (Vol. X, No. 3) July, 1860.)

Mr. C. K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, recently called the attention of the Register to a folio broadside, printed in Dedham, which he had given to the Library of Bowdoin College. The title and description below, give some idea of the method of settlement of Maine lands in the early part of this century. It will be remembered that then Maine was a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

* * * Public Lands in the District of Maine for settlement.
Broadside.

Dedham, A. D. ALLYNE, Printer.

The "Commissioners of the Land Office, having addressed their fellow citizens in July last, on the subject of settlements contemplated on the public lands in the District of Maine * * * think it their duty once more to invite the attention of the industrious and moral husbandmen, who are destitute of farms, to notice the proposals of a beneficent government, to improve their conditions in life * * * by a donation of one hundred acres of good land to every actual settler." They say that they "have explored and opened a road through the Commonwealth's land in the county of Somerset, north of the settlements on Kennebeck river, in the direction of Canada;" that on "this road settlements may be made within one hundred miles of Quebec, sixty miles of which is through a settled country, that is frequently travelled with wagons in one day;" that a "contract is made for building a bridge over the Moose river, which is the only * * * water obstruction to the traveller from Kennebeck to Canada," to be "finished in July or August next;" that the "government of this state have provided for erecting a Saw and Grist Mill contiguous, for the benefit of the present settlement;" that there "will be two Townships surveyed into lots of one hundred acres on this road, and offered for settlement immediately;" that the "road from Penobscot in a direction for St. Johns, has been opened the last season a considerable distance;" that the "government have directed a settlement to be made on this road * * * and Township Number Four, about

twenty miles distance on said road, is designated * * * for that purpose; that "Five dollars expense will place any man on the spot, who will take a water passage from Boston early in May;" that the "yoemanry of Massachusetts 'should' duly accredit the amount of their fellow citizens living in Washington, Penobscot and Somerset counties, where the public lands now offered as a donation to settlers are situated;" that the "Land Office in Boston, northeast corner of the State House, lower floor," to "Lothrop Lewis at Gorham * * * or Joseph Lee at Bucksport;" signed, "Edward H. Robbins, Lothrop Lewis, Joseph Lee," and dated "Land Office, 2d March, 1818," the "Selectmen of the respective towns are requested to deposit one of these advertisements with the town clerk * * * and give publicity to the others * * * as there is reason to believe, that one notification of the 9th of July, 1817, published in most of the newspapers, in August and September last, did not come to the knowledge of one-fourth of the people of the State."

The class which graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825 has so often been called "the famous Bowdoin class," that it is now an old, old story. In examining some newspaper clippings of 1875, we were again reminded of it by the following, written by a correspondent of the New York Tribune of that year, as follows:

In the latter part of the summer of 1825 there passed through the turnstiles from the College grounds in Brunswick, Me., 37 young men, namely:

Charles J. Abbott, John S. C. Abbott, Thomas Ayer, Elisha Bacon, Samuel P. Benson, Aiden Boynton, James W. Bradbury, Richmond Bradford, Horace Bridge, Geo. B. Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Cyrus H. Coolidge, Jeremiah Dummer, Nathaniel Dunn, Joseph J. Eveleth, David H. Foster, Patk H. Greenleaf, Wm. Hale, Nathl Hawthorne, John D. Kinsman, Josiah S. Little, Stephen Longfellow, H. W. Longfellow, Alfred Martin, Alfred Mason, Frederick Mellen, Mark H. Newman, Hezekiah Packard, Geo. W. Pierce, Edward D. Preble, Cullen Sawtelle, David Shepley, Charles Snell, William Stone, Edward J. Vose, Eugene Weld, Seward Wyman.

Why would not this be an interesting subject for historical papers by members of literary clubs, scholars in our public schools, etc.? How many readers of the Journal can give accurate information about them?

Maine as a District and as a State has had Two Successful Immigration Enterprises

(BY THE EDITOR)

Two notable events once occurred in Maine more than a century remote from each other, which, if the policy of either had been pursued until the present day, might have made Maine in population, wealth and industry, as she is now in area, and in latent resources, one of the largest states of the Union. And these bring into view two honored names, one an adopted son and the other to the manner born, but both famous sons of Maine.



General Samuel Waldo.

Probably all of our readers have knowledge of the fact that a large tract of land in eastern Maine is known as the Waldo Patent. Every lawyer, every land surveyor, and all having knowledge of land titles here, know that the letters "N. W. P." as applied to a township in Maine signifies that it is lying north of the Waldo Patent. But it would not be at all remarkable if some are not entirely familiar with its history.

Two hundred and ninety-one years ago the Plymouth Council made a grant of a large tract of land situated between the Muscongus and Penobscot rivers, to a couple of Englishmen, named, respectively, Beauchamp and Leverett. For a long period of time there was much litigation by numerous parties and claimants in

many courts in both England and America regarding the titles to this grant. One of these contested claims was based upon a deed of a portion of it from Madockawando, a chief of the Penobscot tribe, (a famous name in the colonial history of Maine, and in romance and poetry) to Gov. Phips in 1694. About 1750 a part of this grant was owned and under control of Gen. Samuel Waldo of old Falmouth in the District of Maine. He was second in command under Pepperrell at Louisburg and is a person of renown in the early history of the District of Maine.

In the year 1753 he went to Germany as agent for the owners of this patent to procure emigrants to settle on this land. This effort was the beginning of quite a large and prosperous settlement at Broad Bay, now Waldoboro, and that vicinity.

So far as we are aware no other similar attempt was ever made until 117 years later after Maine had enjoyed a half century of statehood.

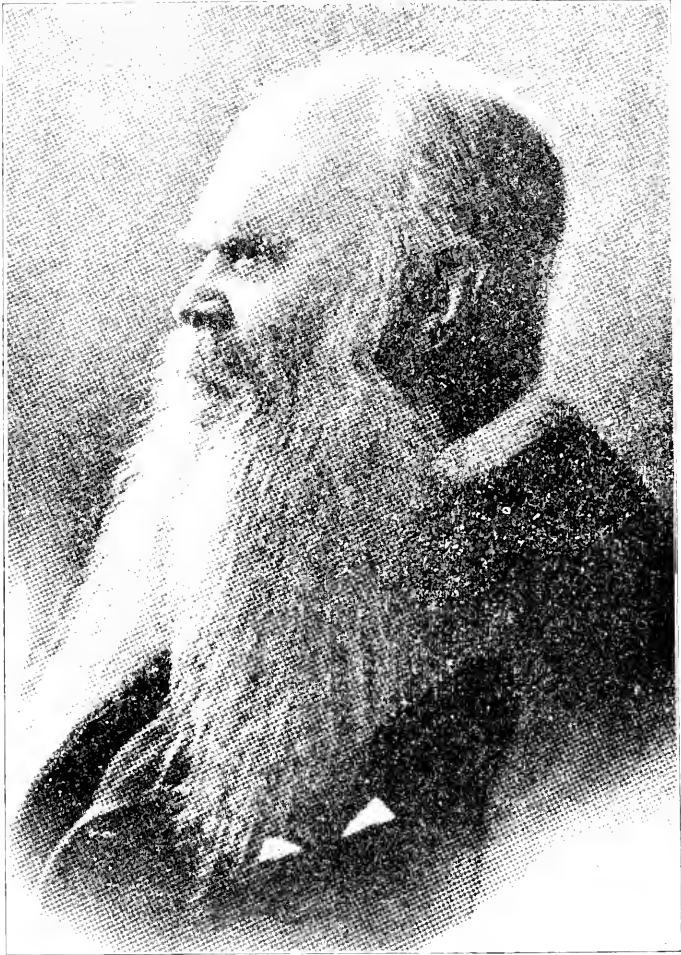
In 1870 it was repeated by William Widgey Thomas, a bright young man, who like General Waldo was also a resident and a native as well, of old Falmouth, then the city of Portland.

Born in 1839 he graduated at Bowdoin in 1860. Left his law study in 1862, and as U. S. bearer of despatches, carried a treaty to Turkey. This was the beginning of a notable, diplomatic career.

Becoming Vice-Consul-General at Constantinople, he was later appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty "war consuls" of the United States and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. In 1865, having resigned his office, he returned to his home in Portland. His residence in Sweden, his intercourse with and study of the Swedes convinced him that if a colony of them could be induced to settle in Maine, they would be of great advantage in helping to develop the state. Obsessed with this idea for three or four years he was an agitator, a crusader. A brilliant writer and a public speaker of grace and eloquence, his message to Maine during that time was read and heard almost daily by its citizens, for his publicity work in the press of Maine was unceasing and his eloquent voice advocating the scheme was heard in nearly all the cities and larger towns of the state. At last he won a victory. The legislature of 1870 adopted his plan and Governor Chamberlain appointed him Commissioner of Immigration.

He went to Sweden that year and returned with a colony of 51 persons and established it in the wilds of Northern Aroostook, and on July 22, 1870, New Sweden in Maine was born.

Today they constitute two thrifty and prosperous towns, New Sweden and Stockholm, with a total population of more than 3000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation of over a half million



Honorable William Widgery Thomas.

dollars, besides hundreds of other thrifty Scandinavians who have followed them there and who are dwelling in neighboring towns. And today in Waldoboro and other Maine coast towns the descendants of that first migration are among the most worthy and substantial citizens of that part of Maine.

These two examples of what "might have been" here in Maine, bespeak in undeniable facts with vastly more force and eloquence than can be conveyed by words, the wisdom and foresight of General Waldo in the 18th, and of the Honorable William Widgery Thomas in the 19th century.

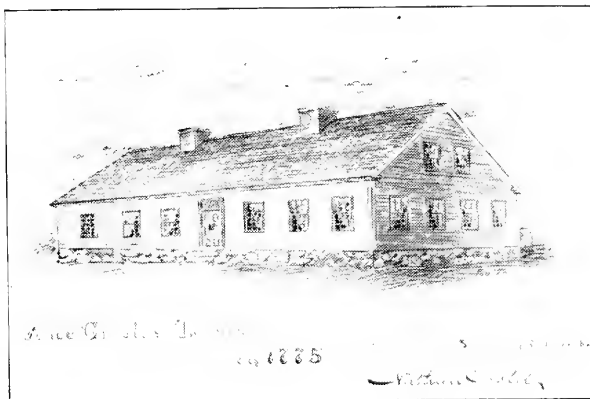
Is this not a strange array of facts?—Both of these attempts at inducing foreign immigration to Maine were eminently successful, and yet, the policy of our state was so—well, we will not say stupid, but, perhaps, absurdly ultra-conservative, that it was abandoned, and opportunity turned away when it knocked at our door.

Later Mr. Thomas had a long and distinguished career as Minister and Ambassador to Sweden, serving 15 years under the appointment of three presidents.

Mr. Thomas is an entertaining writer and has written extensively. His book *Sweden and the Swedes*, a richly illustrated volume of 750 pages, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, in 1892, and republished in both the English and Swedish languages, is his most famous work as an author.

In 1887 he married a Swedish lady of noble birth, whose death occurred in 1912 and on June 2, 1915, he married the youngest sister of his first wife.

While their real home is yet in Portland, they spend a part of their time in Sweden.



In Old Edmouth, now Portland, Maine.

Pilgrims in Maine

In my talk to the Rotary Club of Lewiston and Auburn January 30th, 1920, on the subject of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower in Maine, I submitted nine points of interest to be remembered and considered by the people of Maine. I note with great satisfaction that *seven* of these points have been published by you, and appears in Vol. 7, No. 4, page 234 of Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is equally important to have the other two points remembered and considered by the people of Maine. They are as follows:

Eight. That soon (1920) the three hundredth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower will be celebrated in Massachusetts and elsewhere with great pomp and pageantry, and by the creation of some permanent and splendid additional memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrims.

Ninth. Shall the rich heritage of Pilgrim history of Maine continue to remain without a permanent memorial monument on the site of the abode of the Pilgrims at Kousassinoc for a whole generation?

We then asked this question. "Would not the State of Maine reflect honor upon herself to erect a granite monument on the site of the abode of the Mayflower Pilgrims, in honor of those famous men who first opened the Kennebec valley to the early white settlers and transmitted their territorial rights to the present generation? We think it would reflect great honor upon the State of Maine, to do this. My friends, any other state in the Union would erect a monument two hundred feet high in honor of the Pilgrims if it had the Pilgrim history of Maine."

Sprague's Journal of Maine History is widely read not only in Maine, but beyond her borders, and it is a good medium to reach those of historical tastes and all who have pride in the standing of the State of Maine, in preserving her historical sites.

It would be gratifying to me to have this communication published in the next issue of your excellent historical Journal.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.

Lewiston, Maine, March 29, 1920.

Reverend John Sawyer

(CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM C. WOODBURY.)

The following paper, relating to Reverend John Sawyer, supposed to have been written by the Reverend Wooster Parker, was found among the papers of the late Major Charles H. B. Woodbury of Dover, Maine:

Rev. John Sawyer, a Congregational minister, now (March, 1852) living in Garland, Penobscot county, Maine, was born in Hebron, Conn., Oct. 9, 1755, being now in his 97th year.

His father's name was Thomas, who had two brothers, John and Isaac.

He moved to Oxford, N. H., in the spring of 1767. He had five sons and two daughters who lived to grow up and have families. The sons' names were Jonathan, Edward, Ichabod and John. The names of the daughters were Mary, who married Tillotson, and Hephzibah who married Cross.

John, now of Garland, graduated at Dart. College in 1785, at 30 years of age. He was licensed and commenced preaching in the autumn of the same year at Newbury, Vt., where he labored several months. Though licensed to preach, he spent several months first with Judge Nathl. Niles of Vt., then several with Dr. Saml. Spring of Newburyport, and afterward several more with Dr. Hart of Preston, Conn., in the study of Theology. He was ordained as pastor at Oxford, N. H., about the year 1788 and continued a pastor there about nine years. After his dismissal he was installed pastor at Boothbay in what was then the "District of Maine," in or near the year 1798.

In the year 1777, and while a member of College, he went on a campaign of one month as one of a Company of Militia to Saratoga, N. Y., where the conflicting armies were rallied and where the celebrated Gen. Burgoyne had surrendered he saw the arms and musical instruments of the general's army stacked up on the field. After that, when the Canadians came out and burnt Royalton, Vt., he was one of a Company of Militia who

repaired to the town, but they had only to pursue the affrighted assailants one afternoon in their hurried retreat, and were at liberty to return the next day.

He remained pastor at Boothbay some eight or nine years. In 1800 he performed three months missionary labor, under the Massachusetts Missionary Society, mostly in the easterly part of Maine, and was the first missionary sent into that section. After his dismissal from Boothbay he removed to Bangor about the year 1804. There, before the settlement of Rev. Loomis, he supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for about 15 months, and at the same time taught a district school.

He traveled over a large portion of the State in order to fix on the best location for what is now Bangor Theological Seminary, in the establishment of which he was one of the earliest and most efficient movers.

Since the year 1800 he has spent most of his time as a missionary and minister in the newer portions of the state. He has been able to preach and has done so almost constantly up to May, 1851, when he was disabled by a fall from his wagon. His health now is quite good again, so that he has rode into neighboring towns and preached several Sabbaths since the year 1852 came in. His health and strength are so good that he has chopped the greater part of the wood at the door for his fire this cold winter. His voice is still clear and strong, and he is able to conduct the services of public worship twice or even three times on the Sabbath with quite as much ease to himself as most young ministers, making each of his sermons at least 45 minutes long.

Piscataquis to Mother Maine

This poem from the pen of Professor William Smith Knowlton of Monson, Maine's famous "Old School Master" was written by the request of the Maine Centennial Committee. It was designed to be used with other poems descriptive of the different counties of Maine at the contemplated pageant which was once intended to have been a part of the centennial celebration at the

city of Portland, but which was later abandoned by the committee. Prof. Knowlton has been quite a prolific writer of both verse and prose in magazines and newspapers. His most notable published works are the *Old School Master or Forty-Five Years with the Boys and Girls* (Kennebec Journal Press, 1905) *Modern Classics* (same publishers, 1912) and *Sangerville Centennial Poem*, 1914.

A younger born of Mother Maine
Piscataquis, rejoicing stands,
She brings, resplendent in her train,
True loving hearts and willing hands.

The buzz of saw and whirl of wheel
Makes her orchestral band complete,
She brings her all with ardent zeal
And lays them at her Mother's feet.

She throws around her shoulders dear
A mantle soft as eider down
Kimonas made for evening cheer,
And coats of grey and coats of brown.

She brings her Jove-defying slate,
To shield from snow and hail and rain,
And masts for ships so tall and straight,
To plow her ever-restless main.

She wraps around her Mother's form
A coat of beaver, fox or lynx,
To keep her hands secure and warm
A muff of otter, or of minks.

She sent her boys across the sea
To fight for Freedom and the right,
The Wheatfield there will ever be
Memorial of that bloody fight.

Should hostile bands assail her gates
Or enemies invade her beach,
A Maxim (1) gun already waits,
With smokeless powder in her breech.

Her eagles guard Katahdin's heights
To watch for any hostile foe,
On Boar-tongue with her lakes bedight,
On earthquake riven Kineo.

(1) Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun, born at Brockway's Mills, Sangerville (Piscataquis county) Maine, Feb. 5, 1840. Died in London, England, Nov. 24, 1916.

And Moosehead with her woody shore
 Invites the weary to repose,
 On calm Sebec the sportsman's oar
 Bright sparkles in the sunbeam throws.

And Mother dear we've other gifts
 We fain would lay upon thy knee
 Sweet Anna's (2) wood-song's rich uplifts
 And Sprague himself is History.

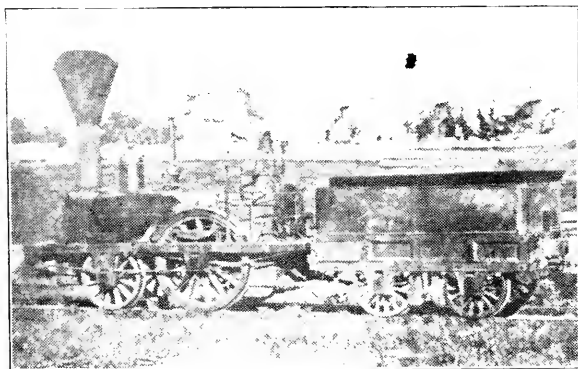
But her best gifts to Mother Maine
 Free from mixture and all alloys
 Are her right loyal dames and men
 Her handsome girls and stalwart boys.

The men we sent to speak for you
 At Washington we'll ne'er forget
 A Wiley, Rice, and Davce too
 And Guernsey's star is rising yet.

Should gloomy care and doubts prevail
 And Somnus from your pillow fly
 We'll drive away each fresh assail
 With copious dose of Our Bill Nye. (3)

(2) Refers to the late Anna Boynton Averill of Foxcroft (Piscataquis county) Maine, author of Birch Stream and other poems.

(3) Edgar Wilson Nye, a noted humorist known to the literary world as "Bill Nye," was born in Shirley (Piscataquis county) Feb. 26, 1850. He died in Ashville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1893.



This engine was built by Robert Stevenson & Co., New Castle, upon Tyne, England, in 1835. Its first trip over the Bangor, Old Town and Milford, R. R., later known as the Veazie R. R. was November 6, 1851. Its last trip was August 10, 1867.

Favor Tavern, Dover

(BY A MEMBER OF THE PISCATAQUIS BAR.)

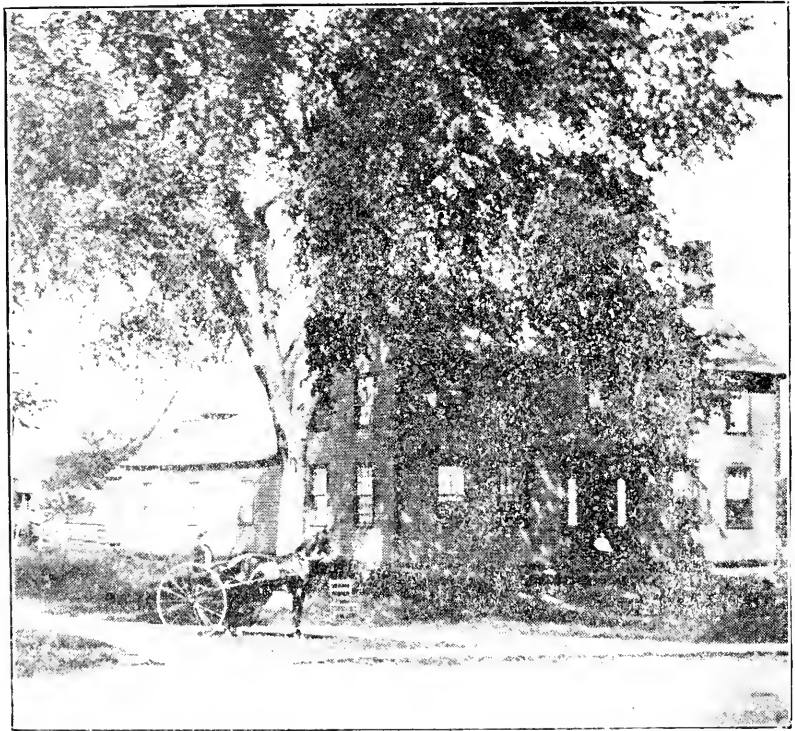
The accompanying picture is that of the once famous and historic Favor Tavern at Dover, Me. It was once the most important stage tavern along the line of the stage route from the city of Bangor to Moosehead Lake. In its time it was not only the principal public house at Dover, the county seat of Piscataquis, but the most noted hostelry in the county and entertained in its day many distinguished men. For several decades it lodged under its roof eminent judges and attorneys from all over the state whose business brought them to the regular sessions of the District and Supreme Courts sitting at Dover. It was the half way house between Bangor and the Moosehead Lake region where the lumberman, the business man and the traveler for pleasure found it most convenient to stop off for lodging and refreshments.

It is related that often times midnight parties arrived at its hospitable doors from Bangor and were served with food and drink in abundance regardless of the lateness of the hour, and from which they returned to the Queen City of the East in the early hours of the morning.

It figured in a celebrated road case in which the Court held that a town meeting could not properly be held on wheels. It seemed that in the case in question promoters of a much desired road caused a town meeting to be called to be held at the Favor Tavern and on the day and hour appointed the proponents of the road in accordance with a well laid plan, fearing opposition to their purpose, arrived in force at the Tavern in buggies to which were attached smart horses. The warrant being read by the clerk, a moderator was quickly chosen who called the meeting to order from the front door of the tavern, and thereupon a motion to adjourn to another part of the town four miles distant was made and carried, whips were cracked and the interested citizens of Dover departed at full speed to the point of adjournment where the meeting was again convened and the necessary appropriation voted long before the opponents could arrive on the scene.

The late D. D. Stewart, one of Maine's most distinguished lawyers, frequently stopped at the Favor Tavern during sessions of the Court. He stated on one occasion an eminent jurist, later

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, came to his room in company with men of local importance and proposed that they pass the evening by playing high-low-jack. Partners were chosen and the game went on until a late hour. Fortune favoring Mr. Stewart and his partner to such an extent that Mr. Stewart was watched with embarrassing closeness as he handled the cards. Mr. Stewart was a man of exemplary habits who neither drank nor gambled, but frequently during the evening the bell was rung



The Old Favor Tavern.

by his callers and the proprietor brought the customary drinks of the times to the room which were freely partaken of by Mr. Stewart's companions. Finally when it became time to close the game the gentlemen arose from the table and one of the opponents of Mr. Stewart in the game drew his pocket book and passed a

considerable sum of money to Mr. Stewart's partner, who, observing the astonishment on Mr. Stewart's face, promptly and vigorously remarked to him: "As you won't play for stakes, you can't have the money." Mr. Stewart said he could truthfully state that he had gambled and had never gambled. A day or two later, as Mr. Stewart came to settle his bill with the proprietor, he found it amounted to more than he had expected, and on inquiry he discovered that the refreshments of the evening had been charged to his room so he promptly paid the bill, remarking that he "was glad to have the opportunity to pay for the Court's run."

On days of the general muster which were annually held in earlier times, the Favor Tavern entertained festive crowds, and at times of important horse trots for which the twin towns were widely known, its ample stables were filled with racers from all sections of the state.

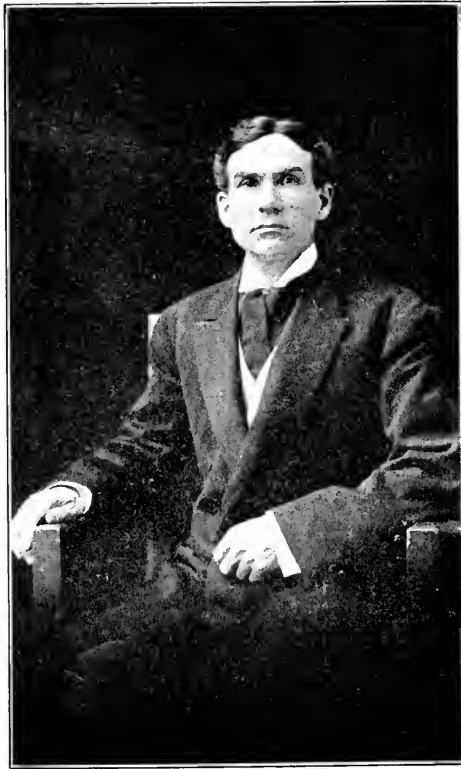
The Favor Tavern was built in 1834 by Edward R. Favor, a well known innkeeper, on the site of the homestead of the Hon. Thomas Davee, who later was Piscataquis county's first member of Congress. Mr. Favor acquired the Davee property in 1832, the buildings on which were destroyed by fire in 1834 and replaced that year by the erection of the Favor Tavern which was kept by Mr. Favor for many years. He was followed in the proprietorship by E. G. Thompson, Henry Norcross, Will Nichols, Solomon Chandler and Ira F. Palmer. Mr. Palmer was followed by Elihu Sanford as proprietor from about the time of the Civil War until the early eighties.

The property was finally owned by Caleb O. Palmer, a well known citizen, financier and noted horseman of Dover, who appears in the foreground of the picture with his celebrated trotting stallion, Gloster, which held the two-year-old record for the state. On September 6, 1894, at ten o'clock in the evening, fire broke out in the stables attached and Mr. Palmer, who lived near, rushed from his house into the stables in an endeavor to rescue his wife's favorite horse and lost his life in the fire.

The following year in 1895 the Tavern was torn down. Thus passed one of the important land marks in Piscataquis county. A portion of its site was set apart by Amanda E. Palmer for the benefit of the Thompson Free Library, and is known as the Caleb Orin Palmer Library Reservation.

Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today

NOTE—The Journal acknowledges the kind co-operation of Dr. Henry S. Burrage author of Maine in the Northeastern Boundary Controversy, in the production of this department. Through his courtesy we are enabled to produce herein the following portraits: John Holmes, Albion K. Parris, Charles S. Davis, Enoch Lincoln, Lenel Williams, John Fairfield, George Evans, Peleg Sprague, Edward Kent and William King.



HENRY E. DUNNACK.

Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian since 1915, was born in 1869, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1897. He was married in 1895 to Adella Smith of Dixmont, Maine, who died in June, 1913. Mr. Dunnack has two sons. In addition to his library work, Mr. Dunnack devotes much time to the lecture platform. Among his lectures, the following are most popular:

Heroines of Browning and Shakespeare.

Elijah Kellogg, the Boys' Man.

The Achievement of Life.

The Dream of Democracy.

Maine's Part in Building the Republic.



PELEG SPRAGUE.

Born in Duxbury, Mass., April 27, 1793; Harvard College 1812; admitted to Plymouth County Mass. bar in August, 1815, and located in Augusta, Maine; removed to Hallowell about two years later; member Maine House 1820-21; U. S. Congress 1823-29; U. S. Senator 1829-35; appointed judge of U. S. District Court 1841 and served until 1865; died in Boston October 13, 1880.



JOHN KELLER AMES.

John Keller Ames of Machias was born in East Machias November 2, 1831, the son of Capt. Alfred and Mary (Keller) Ames. Mr. Ames was one of the leading merchants of Machias and was largely interested in navigation and timberlands. He was selectman of his town for thirty years; state senator 1893-96, and at the time of his death was collector of customs at the port of Machias.

He married Sarah Albee Sanborn October 7, 1855. Children: Edwin Gardner Ames, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Anna M. Peavey, Machias; Mrs. Julia P. Fuller, Providence, R. I.; Frank Sanborn Ames, Machias; Alfred Keller Ames, Machias; Lucy Talbot Ames, deceased.

Mr. Ames died at Machias, March 22, 1901.

GEORGE C. WING, JR.

George C. Wing, Jr., of Auburn, the son of George C. and Emily B. (Thompson) Wing, was born in Auburn October 6, 1878. He was graduated at Brown University in 1900 and at Harvard Law School 1903 and admitted to the Maine bar in 1904, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law; served two terms as city solicitor of Auburn and two terms as a member of the Auburn Board of Education; was a member of the Legislature in 1909, and is now a trustee of the Auburn Public Library. For a number of years he was connected with the National Guard and rose to the rank of Captain, receiving his honorable discharge January 9, 1912.

Mr. Wing is unmarried.





RUEL WILLIAMS.

Born Hallowell, Maine, June 2, 1783; admitted to Bar 1802, and began practice in Augusta; member of Maine House of Representatives 1822-26 and 1829-32; Maine Senate 1827-28; U. S. Senator 1837-43; died in Augusta July 25, 1862.



U. S. SENATOR FREDERICK HALE.

Senator Hale, the son of former Senator Eugene Hale and grandson of Senator Zachariah Chandler, was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1874, his mother being Mary Chandler, daughter of the former Michigan senator. Senator Hale is a graduate of Harvard and for several years prior to his becoming a United States Senator practiced law in Portland, Maine. Member of Governor Hill's staff 1901-1904; member Maine House of Representatives 1905-06; National Republican Committeeman 1912-18; United States Senator 1917 to date.

Senator Hale is a member of the committee on naval affairs, also the committee on appropriations.

Unmarried.

RUPERT H. BAXTER.

Rupert H. Baxter of Bath, Maine, the son of James P. and Sarah (Lewis) Baxter, was born in Portland, Maine, July 26, 1871. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1894. By occupation Mr. Baxter is a canner and is prominent in the business interests of his city and of the state. State Senator from Sagadahoc county 1917-20. President Bath Trust Company and director U. S. Trust Company of Portland and First National Bank of Brunswick.

He married, June 3, 1896, Kate Deputy Mussenden. Children: Mary Lincoln, born April 11, 1901; Lydia McLellan, born February 7, 1907.



FRANK P. MORISON.

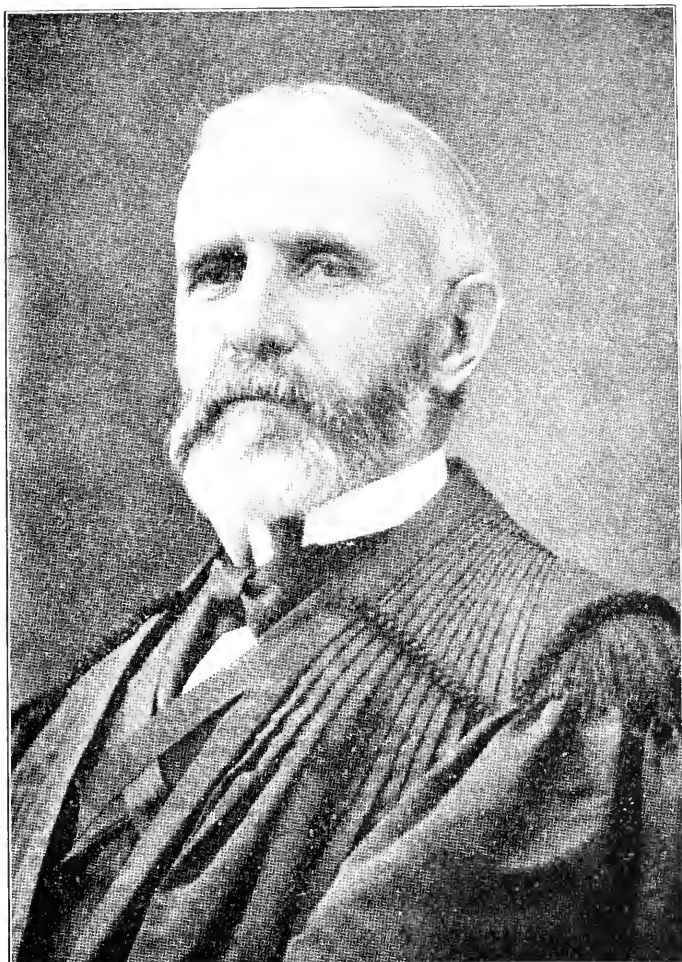
Frank P. Morison, the son of John and Eliza J. (Ford) Morison, was born in East Corinth, Maine, August 14, 1870, and has made that town his home during his life time. He is a large farmer and manufacturer of fertilizer, formerly for many years was a lumberman. He has held various town offices and was a member of the state legislature 1913-14 and 1917-18.

Married Linnie M. Ames, September 10, 1893. No children.



CHARLES S. DAVIS.

Born in Portland, Maine, 1788; Bowdoin College 1807; was one of the leading lawyers of Portland. He was prominent in the Northeastern Boundary controversy and was appointed by Governor Lincoln to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker. He was the author of several reports and articles on the Northeastern Boundary controversy. Died in Portland in 1865.



LUCILIUS A. EMERY.

Lucilius A. Emery of Ellsworth, Maine, was born in Carmel, Maine, July 27, 1840, the son of James S. and Eliza (Wing) Emery. Graduated from Bowdoin College 1861; studied law and in 1863 settled in Ellsworth; from 1869 to 1883 was a law partner of the late Senator Eugene Hale. City solicitor of Ellsworth; county attorney Hancock county 1867-71; state senator 1874-75 and 1881-82; attorney general of Maine 1876-79. In 1883 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and served as such until 1906. From 1906 to 1911 he was chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, retiring to private life in the latter year.

November 9, 1864, Judge Emery married Anne S. Crosby of Hampden. Mrs. Emery died in Ellsworth December 12, 1912. Children: Anne Crosby, born January 1, 1871, married Francis Greenleaf Allimro; Henry Crosby, born December 21, 1872.



JOHN HOLMES.

Born in King-ton, Mass., March 14, 1773; Brown University 1796; admitted to Bar 1799 and located in Alfred, Maine; member of Congress 1817-20; U. S. Senator 1820-1827 and 1829-33; member of Maine House of Representatives 1835-38; U. S. attorney 1841 until his death which occurred in Portland July 7, 1843.



IRA G. HERSEY.

Ira G. Hersey, the present representative in Congress from the Fourth Maine District, was born in Hodgdon, Maine, March 31, 1858, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Hersey. He was educated in the public schools and at Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in 1880; representative to State Legislature 1900-12 and state senator from Aroostook county 1913-16; president of the Maine Senate 1915-16. He was elected to the sixty-fifth congress taking his seat March 4, 1917, and was re-elected as a member of the sixty-sixth, the present congress. On January 6, 1884, he was united in marriage with Annie Dillen.



ALBION K. PARRIS.

Born Hebron, Maine, January 10, 1788; Dartmouth College 1806; admitted to Bar 1809; member of Massachusetts General Court 1813; state senator 1814; member of Congress 1815 to February 3, 1818 when he resigned; judge U. S. District Court 1818-20; governor of Maine 1822-27; U. S. Senator 1827 to August 20, 1828, when he resigned to accept appointment as judge of Maine Supreme Court serving until 1830; died in Portland, Maine, February 11, 1857.

DELMONT EMERSON.

Delmont Emerson of Island Falls, Maine, was born in that town April 20, 1864, the son of Martin L. and Belle (Carr) Emerson. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the lumber business. His parents moved to Island Falls a short time before Mr. Emerson was born and took up a farm in that then new country and Mr. Emerson was born in a log cabin in the town which, since his birth, has been his home. Representative to the Legislature 1911-14 and State Senator 1919-20.

He married, August 14, 1888, Myra Hall Morrison. Children: Madella, born June 10, 1895; Roswell Delmont, born August 28, 1897.



WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

William B. Kendall of Bowdoinham is a descendant of William Kendall of Fairfield, one of the signers of the constitution of the State of Maine. He was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, October 19, 1855, the son of James M. and Emily R. (Whitten) Kendall. Mr. Kendall is a fertilizer manufacturer and manager of the Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company. He was a member of the legislature of 1907. He has always been interested in educational matters and for eight years was chairman of the school board of his native town.

He married Ella C. Adams February 10, 1895.



FRANK E. GUERNSEY.

Frank E. Guernsey is a native of Dover, Maine, and the son of Edward H. and Hannah (Thompson) Guernsey. He was educated at Foxcroft Academy, East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Maine; Wesleyan Seminary, Kents' Hill, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1890; treasurer of Piscataquis County 1890-96; representative to state legislature 1897-1900; state senator 1903-04; elected as representative from the Fourth Maine District to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Llewellyn Powers and represented his district from December 7, 1908, to March 3, 1917. While in Congress he served on two important committees, viz.: Territories, and Banking and Currency. Mr. Guernsey is president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, Dover, Maine, and trustee of the Kinco Trust Company, also of that town.

He married, June 16, 1897, Josephine Frances Lyford of Vinalhaven. They have one child, Thompson L. Guernsey, born February 17, 1904.



ENOCH LINCOLN.

Born Worcester, Mass., December 28, 1788; attended Harvard and Bowdoin Colleges; admitted to Bar 1811; settled in Fryeburg 1812; removed to Paris 1818; member of Congress 1818-1826; governor of Maine 1827 until his death which occurred October 8, 1829.

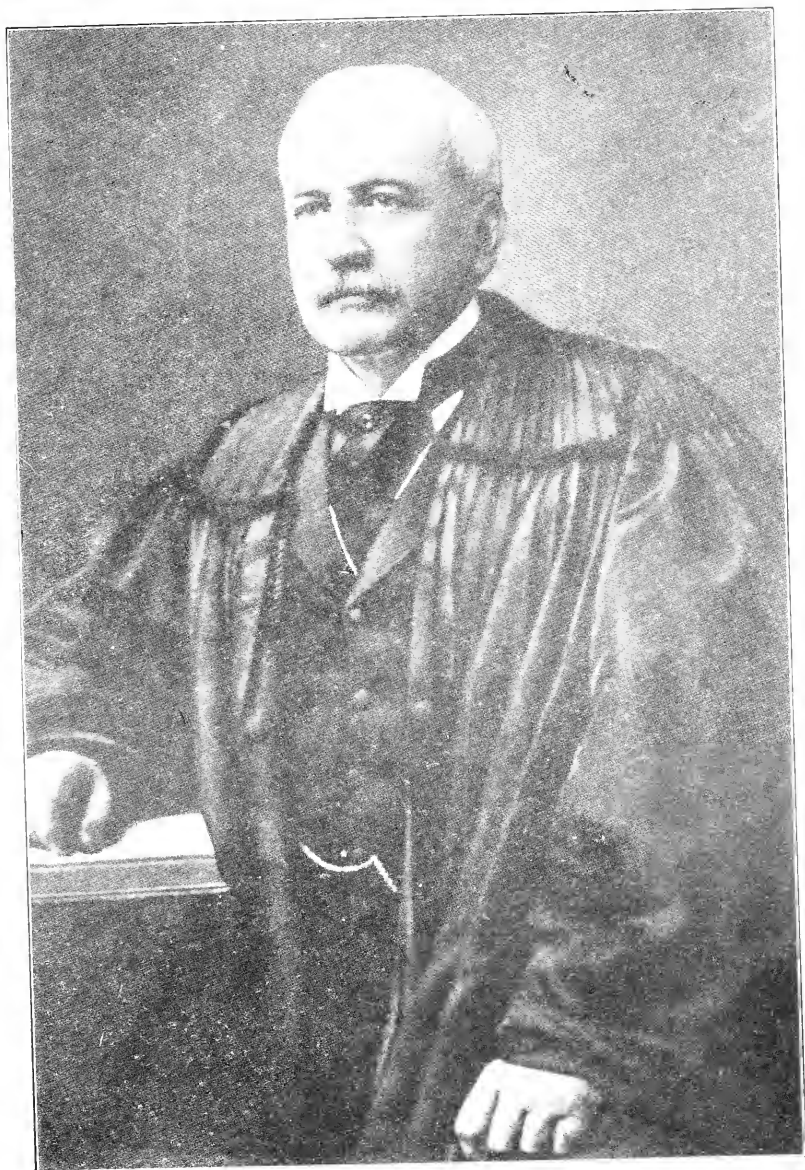


FORREST H. COLBY.

Son of Warren and Mary W. Colby, was born in Bingham, Maine, February 4, 1860. He received his education in the schools of his native town and for many years has been a prominent figure in the lumber industries of his county. He made a special study of forestry and is recognized as a leading authority upon that subject.

Mr. Colby was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1000-12 and of the Senate 1013-16. He was appointed Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine in February, 1917.

He married, April 28, 1891, Carrie Robinson. Children: Lena Mary Colby, born May 16, 1893; Florence H. Colby, born August 2, 1896.



JUDGE CLARENCE HALE.

Judge Clarence Hale was born in Turner, Maine, April 15, 1818, the youngest child of James Sullivan and Betsy (Staples) Hale. Graduated Bowdoin College 1839; admitted to the bar 1871 and located in Portland where he shortly acquired a large practice. Member state legislature 1883-86. He was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court in 1902, and has now served in that important position for eighteen years. On March 11, 1880, Judge Hale was united in marriage with Margaret Rollins of Portland, Maine. Their children are Katherine, born March 30, 1884, married, 1905, Philip G. Clifford; Robert, born November 29, 1889, unmarried.

Judge Hale is a member of the Maine Historical Society, is a keen student of Maine history and has written many valuable articles upon the subject.



ROBERT F. DUNTON.

Robert F. Duntton of Belfast, son of H. ratio and Julia Ann Duntton, was born in Searsmont, Maine, November 24, 1848. Educated at the East Maine Conference Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Carlton College; admitted to the bar in 1872; several times mayor of Belfast; county attorney of Waldo county; member of the legislature 1907-08; state bank commissioner 1911-13.

Mr. Duntton married, June 5, 1878, Elizabeth Mabel Farrar. Children: Helen Duntton Gilchrist, March 31, 1879; Edith Duntton Cool, born March 22, 1882; Florence Elizabeth Duntton, born October 20, 1883; William Farrar Duntton, born October 6, 1886.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER.

Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Maine, the son of James P. and Mahetable C. (Procter) Baxter, was born in Portland, November 22, 1870. He received his education in the public schools of his native city; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1868 and from Harvard Law School in 1901, since which date he has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1905-06, 1917-20, and of the State Senate 1909-10. Mr. Baxter has taken a prominent part in the movement for the conservation of the Maine water powers for the benefit of Maine residents. He is unmarried.





EDWARD KENT.

Born in Concord, N. H., January 8, 1802; Harvard College 1821; admitted to bar and located in Bangor, 1825; member Maine House of Representatives 1828-29; Governor of Maine 1838 and 1841. Justice Supreme Judicial Court 1859-1873. After his retirement from the Supreme bench practiced law in Bangor until his death which occurred May 19, 1877.



U. S. SENATOR BERT M. FERNALD.

Senator Fernald was born in West Pownal, Maine, April 26, 1858, the son of James H. and Betsey (Libby) Fernald. The senator states his business or profession is farmer and corn packer, and parenthetically, United States Senator. Senator Fernald held various town and county offices and in 1867-68 was a member of the Maine House of Representatives; State Senator 1869-72, and in 1899-10 was Governor of Maine. He became a member of the U. S. Senate in 1918.

In 1878 he married Annie A. Keene. Children: James H., born 1880; Mellie H., born 1884.



JUDGE BERTRAM L. SMITH.

Judge Bertram L. Smith of the Penobscot County Superior Court was born in Exeter, Maine, November 20, 1856, son of William and Rosina (Foss) Smith.

He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and until 1888 practiced in Bangor, Maine. In the latter year he removed to Patten, Maine, where he remained until his appointment as judge of the Superior Court in July, 1919. Judge Smith was county attorney of Penobscot County 1897-1904; a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1907-8 and 1913-15.

On October 16, 1879, he married Charlotte Louise Murch. Mrs. Smith died December 25, 1917. One child was born to them, Bertram L., Jr., born October 16, 1880, who died September 29, 1903.

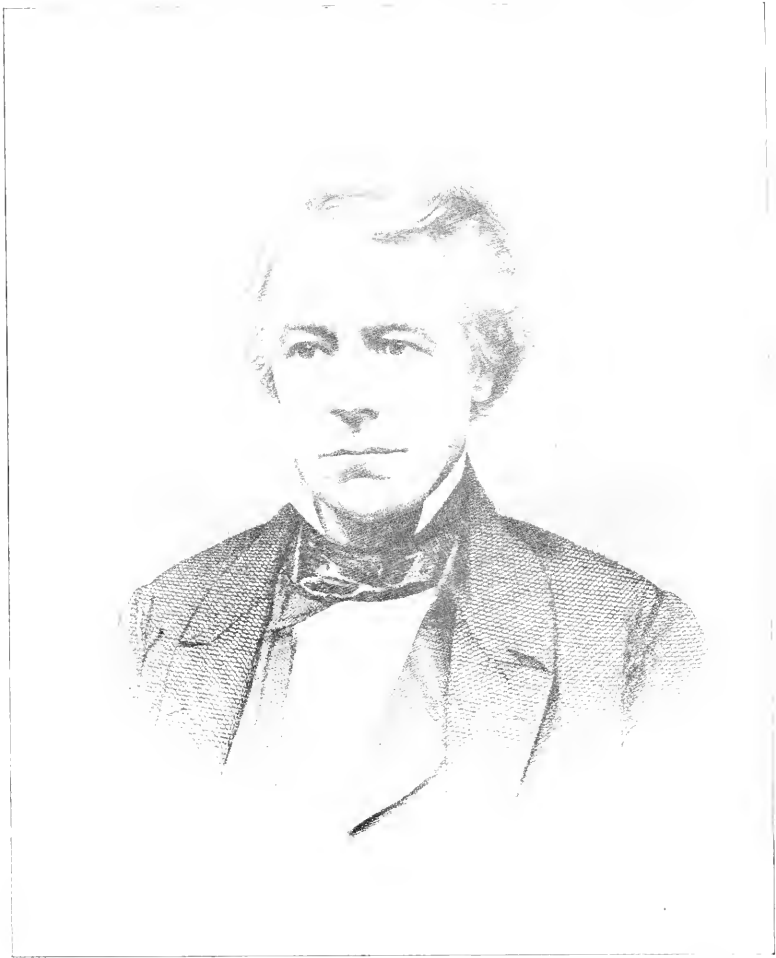


WILLIS ELLIS PARSONS.

Willis Ellis Parsons, a son of Levi and Lydia (Ellis) Parsons, was born in Sanguerville, Maine, May 16, 1851; read law with Augustus G. Lebroke, and was admitted to Piscataquis bar in 1878 when a partnership was formed as Lebroke & Parsons, which continued until Mr. Parson's election as county attorney in 1881. He was county attorney of Piscataquis County 1885-90; member of the Maine House of Representatives 1885-96 and of the Senate 1897-98. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee and was presidential elector in 1912; for many years a trustee of Foxcroft Academy. From January, 1911, until February 11, 1918, he was one of the trustees of the State Hospitals and School for Feeble Minded, serving practically all of his term as president of the board. On February 14, 1918, he entered upon the duties of Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, being the first one to occupy that position after the abolishment of the old three men commission making the change to a single commissioner.

Mr. Parsons is a prominent Odd Fellow and has served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maine, also as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

He has acquired fame throughout the state as a political orator and public speaker.



GEORGE EVANS.

Born in Hallowell, Maine, January 12, 1797; Bowdoin College 1815; admitted to Bar 1818; member of Maine House and served as speaker 1820; member of Congress 1829-1841; U. S. Senator 1841-1847; attorney general of Maine 1850, 1854, 1856; died in Hallowell April 5, 1867.



MATTHEW CHURCHILL MORRILL.

Matthew Churchill Morrill of Gray, Maine, was born in Raymond, Maine, Nov. 5, 1812, son of William and Maria B. (Churchill) Morrill. He was a member of the Second Maine Cavalry and was mustered out of service December 9, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he settled in Gray and for the many years of his long life has followed the occupation of farmer and lumberman. He carved most all of his present large farm out of the virgin forest.

Mr. Morrill was a representative to the legislature 1903-1904 and State senator 1905-1908. He was the father of the bill to prohibit carrying old soldiers to the poorhouse; was prison inspector during Gov. Haines' administration. He has always been active in promoting the welfare of his town, county and state.

He married, Jan. 12, 1867, Mary Brown, b. May 17, 1842, d. Dec. 5, 1872. Of this marriage there were three children: Hugh P., b. Dec. 3, 1868, d. June 7, 1895; John, b. June 8, 1870, d. Aug. 30, 1872; Mary B., b. Oct. 9, 1872, d. Nov. 26, 1895.

He married second, Mary J. McCouky, Jan. 17, 1871, b. Apr. 17, 1855. Children of second marriage: Ada E., b. Feb. 27, 1876, d. June 27, 1880; John W., b. July 7, 1878; George A., b. June 7, 1880; True C., b. July 23, 1881, d. Aug. 3, 1884; True C., b. May 3, 1884; Margarette E., b. May 29, 1895, d. Jan. 5, 1896.



PETER CHARLES KEEGAN.

Peter Charles Keegan, the son of James and Lucy (Parent) Keegan, was born in Van Buren, Maine, May 13, 1859. He secured his education in such schools as this frontier country then afforded and completed his academic education at the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Keegan was admitted to the bar in 1889 and settled in his native town of Van Buren. He has served nine terms as a representative to the legislature. In 1907 he was appointed by Governor Cobb a member of the commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State Board of Charities and Corrections, and January 12, 1909, was appointed by President Roosevelt a member on the part of the United States of the St. John River Commission, serving until March 1, 1916, when the duties of the commission were completed.

Mr. Keegan is the author of the chapter on the History of the Catholic Church in Maine in the Catholic Encyclopedia published New York, 1910, pages 541-548.

On August 5, 1884, Peter Charles Keegan was united in marriage with Mary Sharkey of Fredrickton, New Brunswick. They have no children.



LEON G. C. BROWN.

Leon Gilman Carleton Brown of Milo, was born in Medford, Maine, May 27, 1881, the son of William E. and Florence A. (Sawtelle) Brown. Mr. Brown received his legal training at the University of Maine Law School, and after his admission to the bar located in Milo where he has been prominent in the municipal affairs of the town. He has been town clerk of Milo since 1900; was county attorney of Piscataquis county 1911-12, and was a member of the Inland Fish and Game Commission 1916-18. Mr. Brown is prominent in the Democratic councils of the state and is the present Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fourth District.

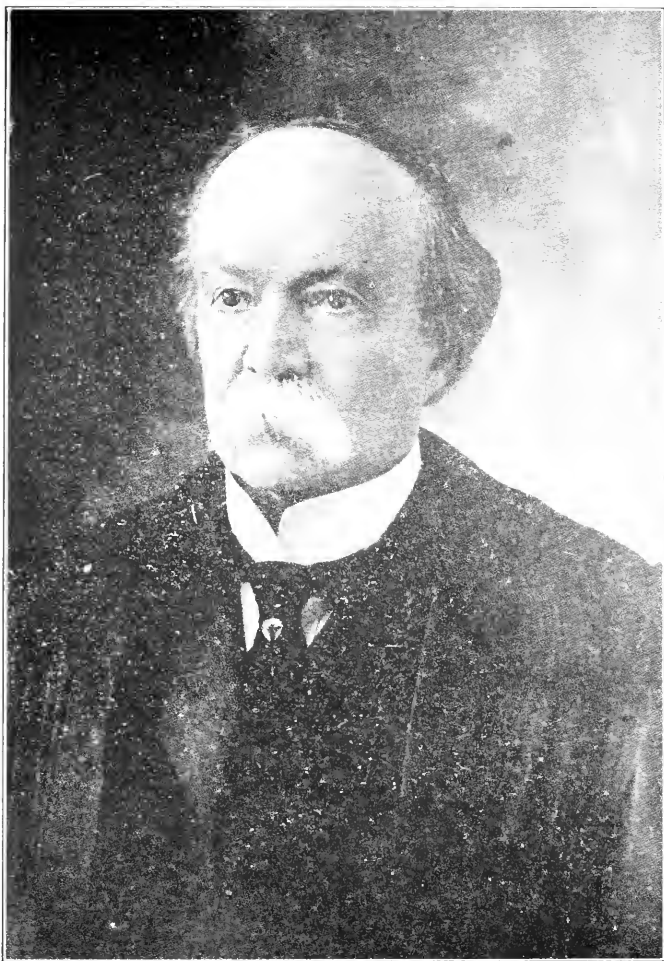
He married, August 3, 1907, Rose E. Holbrook. One child has been born to them, Arnetta Ruth, May 19, 1908, who died July 12, 1909.

PATRICK THERRIAULT

Patrick Therriault of Grand Isle, Maine, was born in that town April 18, 1875, the son of Isidore Therriault and Philomene Daigle. He was educated at the Madawaska Training School and Van Buren College. By occupation Mr. Therriault is a merchant. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1905-06 and of the Senate 1907-10. He has been County Commissioner of Aroostook county since 1911.

He married, August 7, 1907, Zolie Morneault. Children: Edmund, born January 21, 1899; Alma, born March 19, 1904.





WILLIAM PENN WHITEHOUSE.

Former Chief Justice Whitehouse was born in Vassalborough, Maine, April 9, 1842, the son of John R. and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse.

He was graduated from Colby College 1863; was admitted to Kennebec County bar in 1865, and in December, 1866, located in Augusta, Maine. For seven years he was county attorney of Kennebec county, and for twelve years judge of the Kennebec Superior Court. In 1890 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court which position he held until 1914 when he was elevated to Chief Justice. He retired from the court in 1916, since which time he has practiced as a counselor-at-law.

Chief Justice Whitehouse married, June 24, 1866, Evelyn M. Treat of Frankfort, Maine. Their only child is Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, born March 27, 1870, a leading member of the Maine bar.



JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Born Saco, Maine, January 30, 1797; admitted to Bar 1829; reporter of decisions 1832-1835; member of Congress 1835-39; Governor of Maine 1839-43; U. S. Senator 1843 until his death which occurred in Washington, D. C., December 24, 1847.



WILLIAM B. BERRY.

William B. Berry of Gardiner, Maine, is a direct descendant of Lieut. Samuel Berry, whose daughter Lydia was the first white girl born in Gardiner. He was born December 23, 1866, on his father's ship "Washington" off Cape Horn. His parents were Capt. Arthur C. and Charlotte Lambert Berry.

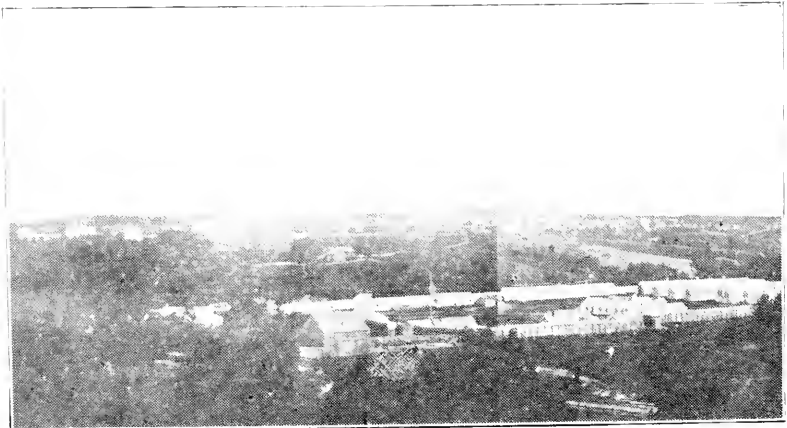
Mr. Berry is a prominent Maine business man. He organized the Augusta, Gardiner and Boothbay Steamboat Company and made a success of the Augusta and Bath Steamboat Company. He also organized the Berry-Clark Company of Portland, and is at present sales manager for the American Soda Fountain Company of Boston, Massachusetts, for Maine, the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. On June 7, 1886, he was united in marriage with Alice L. Maxey. Children: Doris M., born July 30, 1887; Gladys M., born September 20, 1889; William C., born May 30, 1909. Mr. Berry is vice president of the Maine society, S. A. R.



FREEMAN D. DEARTH.

Freeman D. Dearth of Dexter, Maine, was born in Sangerville, Maine, April 16, 1861, the son of Freeman D. and Mary B. Dearth. He was graduated from Foxcroft Academy 1881, Maine Central Institute 1883, Bowdoin College, 1887. Read law and located in Dexter. Has been judge of Dexter Municipal Court and was post-master of Dexter; representative to the Legislature 1917-18, and State Senator 1919-20, and was recently appointed Reporter of Decisions. Unmarried.

(To be continued.)



Camp of the Second Maine Cavalry, Augusta, Maine. This regiment was quartered here from the fall of 1863 until March, 1864. Formerly the old State Fair grounds.

(Contributed by Mathew C. Morrill.)

Maine Centennial Documentary Items

The following official documents are true copies of records of the State of Maine in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta.

BOSTON, March 2, 1820.

SIR:

As several Gentlemen from the District of Maine, members of the Legislature, were desirous that the Proclamations to observe a day for public Fasting and Prayer, in April next, should be sent to the several religious societies there, as formerly, they will be forwarded to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the District. For should Congress give consent to the Separation of Maine before that time, a distinct government will not be organized. And it is presumed, that the good people in that District will be disposed to unite with their brethren in this part of the State, in fervent and humble supplications to the Almighty, for his favor upon the various interests and concerns of the whole *ancient* Commonwealth.

I am, with sentiments of esteem

ALDEN BRADFORD,

Secy. of Comth.

Ashur Ware, Esq.,
Secretary pro tem
of the State of Maine

BATH, October 13th, 1820.

DEAR SIR:

The enclosed Proclamation I wish you to have printed on good paper, and in a way that will be creditable to us, you will direct to all the Clergimen you can ascertain, where they cannot be ascertained, I think it will be well to forward to the selectmen of the Towns, or the assessors of Plantations for their use—the Clerk and I am inclined to think you will circulate them as well as any way through the Post Office, taking care to pay the postage, which would be a grievous thing to a Clergiman. ———

Should you adopt this mode, notice in the argus, to the Post Masters would be well to aid in having them forwarded to persons in Towns where there is no office. ———

I expect to leave the last of this week for the County of Somerset to be absent a short time, say 10 or 12 days. ———

Respectfully your

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM KING.

Ashur Ware, Esq.

Governor King's First Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

Whereas, it is the duty of rational beings to acknowledge the wisdom of the Creator, and the beneficence of his Providence; it is therefore no less the dictate of reason than piety to worship that Supreme Power and perfect Goodness, which ordains in wisdom the diversified conditions of men. Yet more emphatically it is the duty of a people in whose condition, like that of the citizens of the State, a benevolent Providence has been pleased to grant so many favors, with so few of the evils, which usually fall to the lot of man, publicly and unitedly to acknowledge, by every expression of grateful veneration, the mercies of that Being, who has distinguished them by such peculiar and signal favors.

I therefore, William King, by the advise of the Council, and in conformity with the usage of our ancestors, who have left us so many examples of mortal wisdom and rational piety, do appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, to be observed by the good citizens of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise; and I do exhort them to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in devout ascriptions of praise to that Providence which has signalized them by so many favors;— That we are blessed with a system of government, founded on the natural rights of man, and wisely adopted to maintain the peace and order of society, to preserve our liberties, to promote the general happiness and to diffuse the advantages of education and useful knowledge among all ranks of people.

That with the inestimable blessings of a pure and holy faith, we enjoy the advantages of religious freedom and universal toleration; and the various religious sects divide from each other in their speculation abstruse points of theology, uncontrolled by any power but that to which they all owe obedience, all may unite under the great moral precepts of religion, in the harmony of Christian love! That while we see other nations involved in alarming confusion, and divided into acrimonious factions by the domestic dissensions of their rulers, or struggling with generous devotion to repair the mischief of a long period of hereditary misrule, or reclaiming with violence the rights, which had been by violence usurped, and laying the foundation of civil liberty and

national prosperity, in the tears and blood of the brave and the good, we behold in this country a people prosperous in their industry and happy under rulers of their choice, and laws of their own making, and in the midst of present tranquility, gladden with a prospect of a lengthened period of happiness and repose.

That while other nations, and some of our sister states, have been during the present year, visited with distressing and desolating sickness, to the people of this state it has been a season of general health; That the treasures of the great deep have rewarded the diligence of our fishermen: that commerce, left free to the enterprise of our merchants, and wisely regulated as it relates to foreign nations, has been prosecuted with increasing success: and that the labors of the husbandman have by a fruitful and salubrious season, been crowned with plenty.

And while our grateful recollections on the undeserved mercies which we have received, may we not forget that all human virtue, like all human happiness, is imperfect; may we humble ourselves before the perfections of that Being, whom we have so often offended, and with praise for his manifold kindnesses, join our fervent supplications that we may in the future so live as to be more worthy of his favor; and that by uniting to the virtues of good citizens of this State may continue to bring down on themselves the blessings of that Providence which has hitherto distinguished them among the nations of the world by such peculiar mercies.

Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and in the forty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM KING.

By the Governor.

Ashur Ware, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, NOV. 24, 1820.

Hon. William Pitt Preble,

SIR:—I am directed by the Governor and Council to inform you, that you, with the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice, and Hon. Nathan Weston, Junior, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have been duly appointed a Board of Jurispru-

dence, under Resolve of the Legislature passed the 15th day of June last.

I have the honor to be, Sir, etc.,

Your most obedient servant,

ASHUR WARE.

(From an editorial in the Eastern Argus of March 14, 1820.)

* * * Maine is at last admitted into the Union; and from and after the fifteenth day of this month takes her rank as a Free Sovereign and Independent State. The die is cast; the question is settled; and another glory is added to the star spangled banner. The long delayed hopes of the people are at last gratified. Maine has now the essential attribute of a free state, the power to manage her own affairs in her own way, without control, let, or hindrance from any one. In the overflowing of joy on finding that it is so, perhaps we are not disposed to examine so critically as we ought into the means by which this glorious and happy result has been effected. At least we will not affect to regret that Missouri is admitted with precisely the same rights as we have always claimed, and which are at last conceded; the right of managing her own concerns in her own way.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, 6 March, 1827.

Hon. Joel Wellington, Albion:

SIR:—I am directed by the Executive to notify you that you have this day been appointed by the Governor, with advice of Council, the Agent in behalf of this State, for the purpose of laying out a road, to begin near the Penobscot river, and at the Matanawcook, where it will unite with the road from Sunkhaze to said Matanawcook, and to extend from thence to Houlton Plantation, under the Resolve, entitled "Resolve for locating a road from Matanawcook to Houlton," passed the seventeenth day of February last, a copy of which Resolve is hereunto annexed: And you are hereby authorized, by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of the provisions of the Resolve aforesaid to select the most suitable route, between the points aforesaid, for the location of the road aforesaid, and, when you shall have completed the laying out thereof, you will return a plan of the same to the Land

Office of this State, and present your account of expenses therein to the Governor and Council for allowance.

I have the honor to be etc.,

A. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, February 18, 1828.

Mrs. John Baker, Madawaska, Maine:

MADAM:—The Resolve, a copy of which is annexed, having been passed by the legislature, I am authorized by the Council to inform you, that any supplies which may be necessary for the support of your family during the imprisonment of your husband Mr. John Baker, at Frederickton, on the grounds on which he is at present detained will be paid out of the Treasury of this State. The accounts must be furnished with a proper authentication of their correctness, and satisfactory testimony of the propriety and necessity of the supplies. A direction to the Secretary of State of any communication you may wish to make will probably ensure its safe direction.

I am Madam, very respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

A. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

In 1902 a large and excellent public fountain was erected in the village of the historic town of Fryeburg, Maine. It is a memorial fountain, and the following inscription appears upon a granite shaft, telling its own story:

In memory of John Stevens, an early settler in this town, who spent the winter here in 1762-3. Erected by his great grandson, Henry Pierce of San Francisco, California, 1902.

The fountain stands in the center of the village, on the south side of Main street, at the head of Portland street.

The memorial is made of white Hallowell granite, resting upon a base seven to eight feet square and two feet thick. On the base rests four large pieces of granite, three for bowls for animals and one with faucet and cup for the people. The entire structure is 18 feet high. It weighs nearly 30 tons.

Bishop Fenwick to Gov. Lincoln

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1827.

His Excellency, Enoch Lincoln, Governor of the State of Maine:

SIR:—I have been anxious this some time past to communicate to your Excellency my views respecting the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribe of Indians. Standing as I do in relation to them and bound by my sacred office to do every thing in my power to promote their temporal as well as spiritual welfare, I have, ever since my arrival in Boston turned my thoughts to that matter. Hitherto several obstacles interposed—among these was the want of clergymen to supply the different congregations under my charge; and especially of such a one as would suit in every respect an Indian Mission. But happily I have now one ready who is every way calculated for this important work, and who, I trust, after a proper trial will be found to give the fullest satisfaction, not only to the Indians but to the State at large. As I wished, before I took any decisive step in the business, to see the ground, to become acquainted with the Indians, their character, names, habits, present mode of life, etc., as well as to examine what previous arrangements it might be proper to make in order that the plan I should propose to be adopted by the pastor, to be stationed among them, might be attended by every success, I, in the course of last summer, paid a visit to them. The following is the result of my observation and I submit it to your Excellency in the hope that the Government will approve of the measures I am about to adopt, and approving will assist and co-operate with me in my endeavor to render the two Tribes of Indians mentioned above, consisting of eight hundred souls, good Christians, a sober and industrious class of people and an intelligent and useful portion of the Commonwealth.

I have observed when among them a strong and deep rooted attachment to their religion. This attachment pervades each and every individual of the two Tribes. Accordingly the first thing I propose to do is to send this next spring a proper Pastor among them, who shall be a native of this country, who shall reside among them and who shall devote the whole of his time to their instruction and care.

The next thing I propose is that this Pastor shall immediately open a school for the instruction of the Indian youth of both sexes, in English reading and writing and in Arithmetic, shall superintend this school in person and devote the chief part of his time to it.

Thirdly, he shall use his best endeavors to inspire a love of Agriculture—to encourage and promote it by every means in his power—to encourage the building of proper and more convenient houses—the rearing of sheep, cattle, poultry, etc., and in process of time, and as soon as proper arrangements can be made for the purpose, to encourage the women to card, to spin, to weave and make their own clothing and that of their children.

Thus an attempt will be made to better the condition of that interesting though long neglected class of people, which I pledge myself to follow up as far as my own exertions, influence and even pecuniary resources will allow; and which from the observations I have made respecting their character, etc., if Government will only second it, I am confident will be attended with the most happy success.

I beg leave farther to represent to your Excellency, that there is no school house at present erected at the chief place of residence of the Penobscot tribe—nor have they a church fit for divine worship either at Penobscot or Pleasant Point; the church, however, at this last place, with some repairs, may soon be rendered serviceable. It will advance the object materially if Government will give directions to have these buildings put up or repaired as the case may require. In the hope that during the approaching session of the Legislature something will be done for these unhappy people, worthy of the State in which they reside,

I remain with sentiments of the highest veneration and esteem,

Your Excellency's Obt. Servt.,

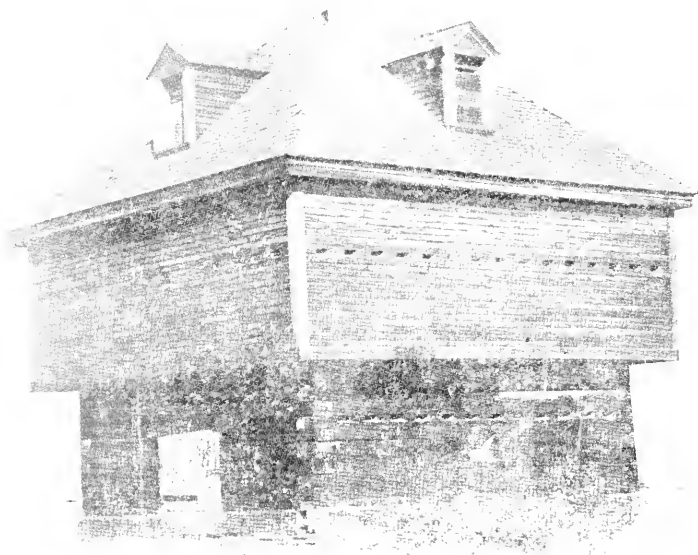
B. FENWICK, B'p of B'n.

(Secretary of State Records)

Relating to the Aroostook Military Road

(Contributed by ANNA BARNES, Librarian of the Cary Public Library,
Houlton, Me.)

Through the kindness of Mr. Henry B. Black of Everett, Mass., formerly a resident of Houlton, we have recently come into possession of a letter to Joseph Houlton, Esq., reading as follows:



Fort Kent at Fort Kent, Maine.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31, 1828.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of informing you that a bill has this day passed the Senate for making a Military Road from the mouth of the Mattawampkeag to Mars Hill, and authorizing the President to cause the United States Troops that are to be stationed on that frontier to be employed thereon.

The bill also appropriates fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in making the road.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ALBION K. PARRIS.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the last issue of the Journal there has been a considerable increase in the cost of everything used by the printer in making this magazine.

Just what course to pursue under the present conditions is quite a problem with the publisher.

One thing is a positive fact, however, we must raise the subscription price or reduce the number of its pages. We shall pursue the latter course for the remainder of the current volume.

The text of the next three or four numbers cannot exceed 46 pages.

We regret being obliged to do this but regard it as more desirable than increasing the rates.

By reason of this situation we have been compelled to omit from this centennial number several valuable articles. These will, however appear, during the present volume. Among such are the New York address of Judge Clarence Hale on the State of Maine; a sketch of the Berry family of Gardiner; a history of the Blaine Mansion by Norman L. Bassett, etc.

When Maine became a state she possessed such an immense area of wild land and much of it was covered with, what was even then, valuable timber, that the office of Land Agent was one of the most important of all the state offices.

Before this office was established by law, in 1824, under an act to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands, the governor and council were empowered to appoint and commission an Agent to superintend and arrange the sale and settlement of these lands.

James Irish was appointed such an agent and is frequently called the "first land agent of Maine."

The Land Office was not organized until 1828. That year under an act to promote the settlement of public lands, the office was established, and Daniel Rose was appointed the first Land Agent by Gov. Lincoln.

The Journal has in its files several articles of value to genealogists which we are obliged to omit in this issue, but they will appear in the next and succeeding numbers.

The following are some of them: Franklin Pierce and the State of Maine, Chas. E. Waterman; Ancestry of the Stewarts, A. W. Stewart; Berry Genealogy, W. B. Berry; Rev. Richard Gibson, R. W. Wormwood; The Cleveland Family, Frank B. Miller; Continuation of the Revolutionary Pensions, Flagg; Monson Records, Prof. Mathews.

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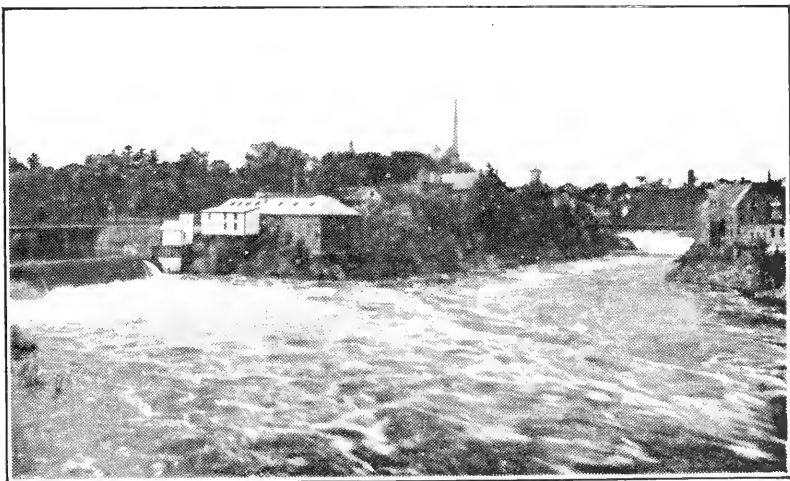
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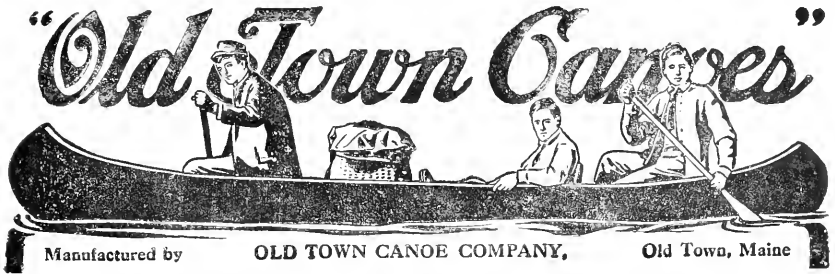
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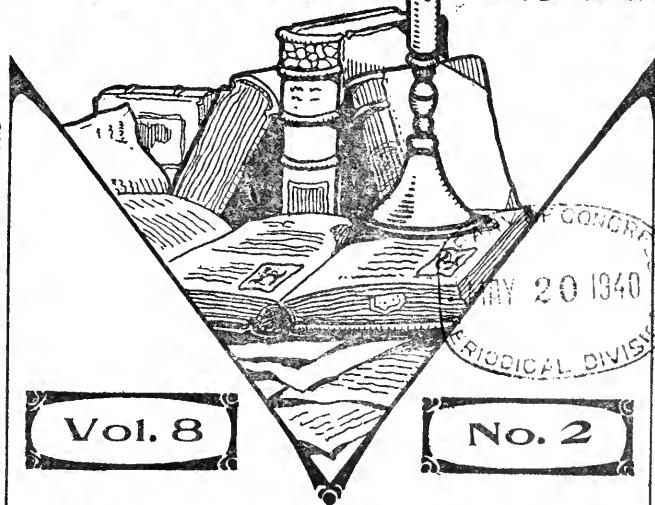
The Simmons Family

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 8

No. 2

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1920

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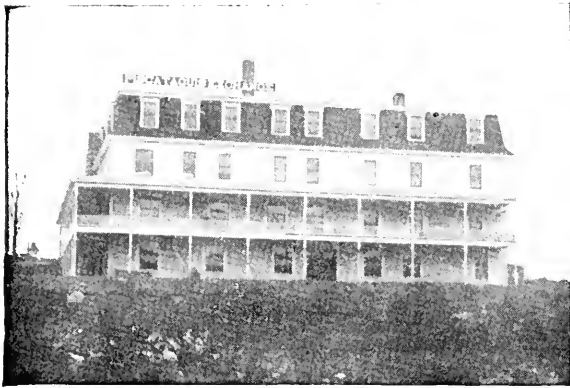
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On the Allagash Trip

Contributed by Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

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LOUIS ANNANCE

LOUIS ANNANCE.

Louis Annance was for more than thirty years a famous character around Moosehead Lake in Piscataquis County, Maine. At one period of his life he was a chief of the once powerful St. Francis tribe of Indians. He was born August 25, 1794, where is now the town of St. Francis, county of Yamaska, in the Province of Quebec. He received a Catholic tuition from the Jesuits in his neighborhood, who subsequently procured his admission to a school in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was prepared for a college course; but as he was about to enter college, the war of 1812 was declared, and he was summoned to his home in Canada to serve with his tribe under the British government. He was engaged in that war three years. His brother Noel had command of all the Indian forces during that war and both were noted for their bravery and daring in battle. He died at his home in Greenville, Maine, December 15, 1875.

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AUG., SEPT., OCT. 1920

No. 2

Norombega

(By the Editor.)

Possibly there is no American place-name that has been so much of a mystery as has Norombega, anciently spelled Norumbega.

The writer has sometimes referred to it as "the will-of-the-wisp of Maine's colonial history: a fascinating tale rarely explained, never real, yet always existing," which view, however, may itself properly be regarded as too fanciful and astray from established historical facts.

But where, when and what was Norombega?

Nearly all of the early and most of the more recent writers have agreed that its locality, according to the cartography of the ancient voyagers, was somewhere in the Penobscot region in what is now the State of Maine.

It is generally conceded to be an Algonquin word but there is confusion as to when it first appeared on the earliest maps and charts of North America. There is some evidence that it was as early as John Cabot's voyage in 1497. It appears with frequency in the work of the voyagers of the sixteenth century—such as Gasper and Miguel, Ward, Ashurst, Hugh Elliot, Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and others.

Some have attempted to prove that its location was on the Massachusetts coast, and other localities have been suggested.

The University Press of Cambridge (1886), published a brochure upon the subject, which was a letter by Eben Norton Horsford, addressed to Chief Justice Daly, president of the American Geological Society, entitled "John Cabot's Landfall in 1497 and the site of Norumbega." It is an elaborate discussion of the question of location, accompanied by several maps and plans. His "conclusions" are as follows:

Conclusion:

1st. That the site of the Landing of John Cabot in 1497 has been determined to be Salem Neck, in 43° 32' north latitude, the Norumb Neck, to the standing tradition of the Norumbega of Cabot, and Nubium of the Nuhumbek of Ogilby and Smith. The first, and second may have been Cape Ann, or Cape Elizabeth, and the third, Nahant.

2d. That the town of Norumbega, on the river of Norumbega or Allegheny, the Norumbega, and the Indian name for the Norumbega, and the village of Sagadahoc, were on the Charles river between Riverside and Walden, at the mouth of Stony Brook, in 42° 21' north.

3d. That John Cabot pre-empted Columbus in the discovery of America.

The Rev. Dr. DeCosta, an eminent worker in the field of American historical research, and other writers equally as authoritative, have been convinced that it was somewhere in the Penobscot river and bay country.

There has also been some interesting speculation among learned researchers and cartographers as to what was the original Indian meaning of the word; whether it was the name of a locality in the sense of a district or settlement, or whether it was intended to describe a place similar to a town, village or city.

The story of Norumbega, nearly four hundred years old, has had a curious and delicious course in its passage through the pages of history, fable, poetry and romance. "Men who go down to the sea in ships" and "adventurers of many sorts and from various ports followed for quite a period of time the rays of this new world rainbow. Champlain searched for it and found a coast of grandeur skirting a trackless wilderness, the magnificent work of nature and not of men. He beheld no "golden cities with walls of pearls" no "houses with pillars of silver." Instead were the squalid huts of savages in a primeval forest. Yet the bewildering tales of the city of Norumbega constituted the greatest project of American publicity that has ever been known. It surpassed by far the frenzy of the Mississippi Bubble. That it was perhaps entirely unintentional and purely accidental, is only one of its amazing features.

For a long time it fascinated the European mind, and its fame encouraged the most venturesome and fearless to engage in hazardous enterprises in the unknown and mysterious western country. And these hardy and bold explorers, missionaries and adventurers came to these shores at an opportune time when the advancement of civilization required them to be here and prepare the way for the occupation of New England.

Undoubtedly the wild and exaggerated description of Norombega, widely circulated in England and France, added stimulus to the rivalry in colonization in these countries.

The real story of Norombega begins at the seaport of Cardiff on the coast of Wales, in the year 1567. At this time Cardiff was a base for the operations of pirates and slave traders.

The most daring and famous one among them was Captain John Hawkins, later becoming a British admiral during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. She knighted him for his valor and distinguished services against the Spaniards. He is known in later history as Sir John Hawkins. His son, Sir Richard, was also a naval commander and a writer of some note. Sir John was, when only a captain, a pioneer in the business of stealing black savages in Africa and selling them to white Christians in Europe. So far as is known, he never withdrew from or renounced the slave trade. Elizabeth sanctioned it and it became England's national policy. Sir John's coat of arms bore a half-length figure of a negro child bound with cords.¹

During October of this year (1567) Captain Hawkins fitted out at Cardiff five ships and sailed to the coast of Guinea. There he loaded his vessels with human beings and sailed for Spanish America. At de la Hacha he sold out his cargo, and on his way home entered the harbor of St. John d'Ulloa, where, while at anchor he was attacked by hostile Spaniards and lost four ships. With the remaining vessel he escaped in a disabled condition and put to sea, September 3, 1568. October 8, his men suffering from wounds and lack of food, he put into Tampico river on the bay of Mexico in latitude 23° 30' north.

There he held a conference with his men and it was decided to separate the crew into two companies, one of which should remain and subsist as best it could, while the other proceeded to England, Hawkins promising to return the next year and take them off. It is evident that all agreed to this, but some who remained regretted it before the others had departed. How many perished, or what their fate was, is not a part of this story, neither is it well known.

(1) DeCosta, in *Mag. of Hist.*, vol. 1, p. 168.

Among those who were left behind were David (or Davy) Ingram, a man named Twid or Twide and another named Browne. These three traveled in a northerly direction on foot and by canoe, subsisting on fish and game, the fruits of the country and what food could be obtained from the Indians, who were kindly disposed and hospitable.

During a large part of the sixteenth century there was discouragement, both in England and in France, regarding the discovery of any place in the northern part of America attractive to colonists. There had been so many failures that many were adopting the opinion of Peter Martyr to the effect that "they that seek riches must not go to the frozen north."² A few, however, like Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the Earl of Warwick and others, continued to hold an adverse opinion.

About 1575 the interest in Norumbega and other points on the northern coast had revived to such an extent that renewed efforts were made to obtain all possible information regarding that country. This could be secured only by interviewing voyagers, pirates, slave traders and adventurers.

The government appointed a commission of inquiry for the ostensible purpose of inquiring into piracy, which sat at Cardiff April 3, 1577. It would seem, however, from the interrogatories propounded, that its principal object was to obtain facts to be used in colonization enterprises. Of course the records are obscure, but this is quite probable from what have been rescued from oblivion and published.

Among the witnesses examined was David Ingram. His deposition was published in full by DeCosta in a pamphlet entitled "Ancient Norumbega or the Voyages of Simon Ferdinando and John Walker to the Penobscot River 1579-1580," printed by Joel Munsell's Sons., Albany, 1890. This was the beginning of the excitement in England regarding Norumbega. He testified that he traveled

in those countries from beyond Terra Florida extending towards Cape Britton about XI monethes in those countries weh lye towards the North of the River Maia (May) in which time he travlled * * * by land 2,000 miles at least, and never continued in any one place above 3 or 4 daies saving only at the city of Balma.

(²) Baxter, in Tercentenary of Martin Pring's first voyage. (1903).

To the question "whether the country be fruitful, and what kind of fruits there be," the answer is recorded that he "confessed," or, as it would be written today, he "deposed:"

yt is exceedinge fruitful and that there is a tree as he called it a plum tree, wch of the leaves thereof bing prssd will yealde a very excellent lycor as pleasant to drinke and as good, as any kinde of winne.

He saw

a Beast in all points like unto a horse, saving he had two longe tusks, of wch beast he was put in great danger of his lyfe, but he escaped by clyminge a tree.

As to "what kind of people there be, and how they be apparelled,"

He hath confessed yt farre into the land there be many people, and that he sawe a town half a mile longe, and hath many streets farr broader than any streat in London. Further yt the men goes naked savinge only the myddell part of them covered with skynns of beasts and wth leaves. And that generllye all men weare about there armes dyvers hoopes of gold and sylver wch are of good thickness and lykewyse they weare the lyke about the smale of there leggs wch hoopes are garnished wth pearle dyvers of them as bigge as ones thume. That the womenne of the cuntrye gooe wth slats of gold over there body much lyke unto armor about the middest of there bodys they weare leafes, whath growinge there one very longe much lyke unto heare. and lykewise about there armes and the smale of there leggs they weare hoopes of gold and sylver garnyshed wth fayer pearle.

As to "what kind of buildings and houses they have in that country:"

He confessed yt they buyld there howses round lyke a Dovehouse and hath in lyke manner a tower on the topps of there howses and that there be many pillars that upholdeth many things of gold and sylver very massye and great and lykewyse pyllers of Crystall.

At the bottom of this testimony appear the following words: Divers other matters of great impotance he hath confessed (yf they be true) which he sayeth that upon his lyfe he offereth to goe to the place, approve the same true

(Endorsed

abt 1584

Questions demanded of David Ingram concerning his knowledge of a discovery.

Subsequently this was followed by what writers have called "a larger statement," and what some have termed the "Relation of David Ingram." Under just what circumstances this was produced, is not entirely clear. It is reasonable to assume that his testimony aroused so much interest that a further and more elaborate account of it was demanded. The original of this may be found in the Magazine of American History, vol. 9, page 200. In this he gives no new "facts" other than appeared in his deposition, but enlarges upon the details and makes a more wonderful and attractive story.

It had a wide circulation in England and throughout Europe, and as has already been suggested, it is evident that later it had a potent influence in encouraging emigration to both the New England and the New France of America.

Near the close of this unique document appears the following:

After long travell the aforesaide David Ingram with his two companions, Browne and Twid, came to the head of a river called Guida (Gariuda) which is 60 leagues west from Cape Britton wher they understode by the people of that Countrie of the arrival of a christian whereupon they made ther repairs to the sea side and then found a Frenche Captaine named Mons. Champaigne who tooke them into his shipp and brought them unto New Haven and from thence they weare transported into England, Anno dni 1569.

The sources of information upon this subject, used by DeCosta and other writers, are found in the works of Hakluyt, Purchas, and in some of the early volumes of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

This subject has interested a multitude of writers who have delved in the lore of early New England and the beginnings of Maine. In "Maine My State" published by the Maine Writers' Research Club in 1919, one of its most interesting articles is "The Lost City of Norumbega," by Emmie Bailey Whitney.

A Genealogy of a Few Lines of the Simmons Family of Maine and Massachusetts

DESCENDENTS OF MOSES SIMMONS (MOSES SYMONSON). "FORTUNE." 1621.

(BY FREDERICK JOHNSON SIMMONS.)

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 198.)

4

Nathaniel Simmons was in Waldoboro, Me., when the General Court of Mass. passed an act of incorporation for the town of Waldoboro on June 29, 1773. On the 21 Sept., 1773, at the log meeting house at meeting house cove, the first town meeting of the town of Waldoboro was held. Waterman Thomas was elected moderator and a few other officers were also elected, then the meeting was adjourned to meet next day at ten o'clock. At this meeting Nathaniel Simmons was elected Sealer of Weights and

4

Measures. Nathaniel also served the town of Waldoboro, Me., as one of its selectmen for the years 1775, 1776, 1777 and 1782.

At Duxbury, Mass., on Oct. 23rd, 1767, Nathaniel Simmons, Gamaliel Bradford, E. Fish, Peleg Wadsworth, Judah Delano and Thomas Weston were called upon to give advice relative to a dispute over the will of John Soule. I also find several records of Nathaniel Simmons aiding in settling estates.

4

4

The children of Nathaniel and Mercy Simmons were all born in Duxbury, Mass., and were:

5

Mary Simmons born June 19, 1742; m. John Hunt, Jr., Apr. 26, 1764.

5

* Joseph Simmons born Sept. 19, 1744; m. Eliz. Chamberlain Dec. 4, 1770.

5

* Zebedee Simmons Bp. Aug. 10, 1746; m. Mary Waterman.

5

Sarah Simmons Bp. Aug. 26, 1750.

5

Dorothy Simmens Bp. May, 1753; m. John Winslow.

5

Rachel Simmons at Waldoboro, Me., died Dec. 2, 1788, aged 25 yrs., 2 mo., 4 da.

5

* Stephen Simmons, m. Betsey ———

The will of Nathaniel Simmons follows:

Lincoln County Probate Records.

The will of Nathaniel Simmons of Walldoboro, Me.

In the name of God Amen: I Nathanael Simmons of Walldoborough in the County of Lincoln in the State of Massachusetts Bay in America Husbandman Calling to mind the Shortness of my Life and Being in Perfect mind and memory think fit to Ordain and appoint these Presents to be my Last Will and Testament I therefore in the first Place give my soul to God in Jesus Christ and my Body to be Buried Decently according to the Discretion of my Exerentors herein after named Believing that at the grate and General Resurrection to Receive the Same again—and I Do Hereby Dispose of the Estate which Almighty God has Ble'sed me with in manner as followeth Item first I give to my True and Loving Wife the one half of all my Real estate together with the Improvement of all my House-movables and I here further give to my wife Mrs. Marcy Simmons the Improvement of three Cows and five Sheep—What is here ment is the Improvement of all the Real and Personal Estate here Given to my wife so Long as She the sd Mercy Simmons shall remain my Widow—Item I hereby give too my two oldest Sones viz Joseph Simmons and Zebedee Simmons the whole of that my Farme it Being the Homestead Farme on which I Dwell after their mothers Improvement as above to them and their Heirs forever Equally: further I give to sd Joseph and Zebedee my four best oxen together with my Horse and two thirds of all my tools of all sorts: further I give Joseph and Zebedee the two Gunes that they noe Improve and my two Swords—Item I hereby give to my Son Steven Simmons the Long Island farme which I bought of Benjamin Bradford Lying on Long Island near a Place Called the middle narrows further I give to my son Steven my Half of the farme on which he the sd Steven Does now Dwells on—further I give Steven the gun that he Improves Item I hereby Give to my four Daughters viz Mary the wife of John Hunt Dorothy wife of John Winslow Sarah Simmons Rachel Simmons all that my Farme which I bought of Mrs. James Cleveland and Contains one Hundred Acres and lyeth on the Southerly side of Jacob Wades farme all which farmes or Tracts of Land Laying within the Township of Walldoborough above sd Except the Long Island Lot further I hereby give to Mary and Dorothy four Pounds a Piece to be Paid to them in one year after my Deceas further I give Mary and Dorothy Each of them one Cow a piece itim I hereby give to my three Children now Living at home viz Zebedee Sarah and Rachel after my wifes Improvement as above the three Cows and five Sheep together with all the House movables to be Equally divided among them further I give to Zebedee Six Sheep and what Remains after my Debts and funeral Charge are paid Equally to be Divided among my Seven Children I hereby appoint my two Sones Joseph and Zebedee to be my sole and only Exerentors to this my last will and Testament in Consideration of the Love that I bare to my Loving wife and Dutiful Children I give as above sd to them and their heirs forever In Witness and Confirmation whereof I hereunto set my hand and Seal this Twenty Second Day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Seven

3 2 1

Anna Simmons (Moses, John, Moses) the daughter of Moses and Rachel (Sampson) Simmons, was born, 4 Sept., 1730. She married Nov. 29, 1764, Peleg Oldham. They had four children, born in Duxbury, Mass. They later moved to Waldoboro, Maine.

FIFTH GENERATION.

5 4 3 2 1

Joseph Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 10, 1744, and died at Nobleboro, Maine, in May, 1810. His funeral service was conducted by Elder Phineas Pillsbury on Sunday, May 20, 1816. The services took place at the home of his son, James Simmons (home of Widow Molly (Smith) Keen, James Simmons' mother-in-law where James Simmons and

5

wife Christanna were then living.) Joseph Simmons married

6

Dec. 4, 1770 (at Bridgewater, Mass.) Elizabeth Chamberlain (Job,

5 4 3 2 1 7

Freedom, Nathaniel, William, Henry, Widow Christian). Elizabeth Chamberlain was the daughter of Job and Rachel (Bonney) Chamberlain, and was born in 1751. Rachel Bonney was from

5

Pembroke, Mass. Joseph Simmons' first child was probably born in that part of ancient Pembroke, now Hanson, Mass. Joseph's father Nathaniel owned a farm near the above named place.

5

Joseph's son was named Nathaniel and was baptized Jan. 12, 1772, at the Second Church of Christ in Pembroke (now Hanson, Mass.)

6

Nathaniel Simmons died at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 22, 1788, aged 17 years, 3 days. He is buried in the old Slaigo yard on the Simmons estate.

5

About 1772 Joseph Simmons and family moved to Waldoboro,

5

Me., as we find them there in 1773. Joseph Simmons served in the war of the Revolution in 1777 in Capt. Phillip M. Miner's Company and in Col. McCobb's regiment (from town of Waldoboro).

4

In 1787 by will of Nathaniel Simmons, Joseph Simmons received one-half of his father's farm; in 1790 census Joseph Simmons of Waldoboro, had 138 acres of land valued at \$700 and one house valued at \$90.

5

Joseph Simmons spent his last days with his son Col. James Simmons, Nobleboro, Me., where he died in 1816.

It may be of interest to some of his descendants to know that his Bible and hymn book were passed down to his son Joseph's family of Palermo, Me. (This branch married into the Hall family of Rockland, Me.); the sea chest of his grandfather Joseph and his father's cane have been handed down to that Simmons bearing the name of Nathaniel. The chest was last in the hands of the late Nathaniel Simmons of Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., and Lawrence Nathaniel Simmons of Waldo, Me., has the cane.

5

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons were:

(All but Nathaniel born in Waldoboro, Me.)

6

Nathaniel baptized Pembroke, Mass., Jan. 12, 1772; died at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 22, 1788.

6

Job Simmons.

6

* Thomas Simmons died Oct. 4, 1868, ae. 86 yrs., 4 mos.

6

* James Simmons born Jan. 10, 1781; died Oct. 2, 1872.

6

* Joseph Simmons lived and died in Palermo, Me.

6

Sovia Simmons married ——— Oldham.

6

* Mercy Simmons died at Belfast, Me., 1884, ae. 93 yrs., 5 mos.

5

4

3

2

1

Zebedee Simmons (Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of Nathaniel and Mercy (Simmons) Simmons, was baptized at Duxbury, Aug. 10, 1746, and died by drowning, while attempting to cross the Medomack river (on the ice) to Waldoboro, Me. He

was on horseback, hurrying to secure a doctor for his sick wife.

5

Zebedee Simmons married Mary Waterman. She died March 18th, 1809, aged 60 yrs., and is buried in the Slaigo yard, Simmons estate, Waldoboro, Me.

5

Zebedee was the first of the Simmons brothers to come to Waldoboro, Me. One of his descendants informs me that he was interested in and owned sailing vessels and had something to do with salt and fish business and quarries near Friendship, Me., as well as farming in Waldoboro, Me. The District of Maine census, 1798 shows that the heirs of Zebedee Simmons held 165 acres of land valued at \$850, and a house valued at \$90.

Zebedee Simmons served the town of Waldoboro, Me., as selectman in 1778, 1779 and as town treasurer in 1790.

THE WILL OF ZEBEDEE SIMMONS

I give to my wife the income of the Sloop till she thinks best to sell her and then to be Devided between her and the children as the rest of my Estate likewise one Hundred Dollars in Cash. Likewise I give to Polly Haupt Fifty Dollars and Thomas Waterman Fifty Dollars and Deborah Waterman Fifty Dollars, and I likewise give to my Sister Sarah Simmens a note of Hand against my Brother Stephen for Twenty four Pounds. I likewise give the income of my Place to my wife and children one third to my wife and the other two thirds to my children till they come of age and then to be equally Devided between them after the charges and Debts are paid. I likewise give the Debts due me to my wife and children to be Eaquly Devided between them Except the note of Hand and the other Legacies that I have bequeathed above. Likewise I would give Thomas Waterman my part of the Timber that I own in a vessel frame but not as a gift but for him to have the Refusal of it towards what I owe him; Likewise I give my Mew, to my wife to be disposed of according to her Desire exclusive of what I have above given and all the rest I have not mentioned to my wife and Children to be Divided Eaqually between them; Likewise appoint my Brother Stephen Simmons Thomas Waterman and My Brother Joseph Simmons Executors to this my will

In presence of	Zebedee Simmons
Ezekiel Dodge	Given under my hand and seal
R. Lt. Farnsworth	this Sixteenth Day of October

In the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Ninty three. I likewise appoin my wife Guardian to my Children till Thomas Waterman comes of Age and then I appoint him their guardian.

Probated 25 Ap., 1794. Letters testamentary issued to Stephen Simmons and Joseph Simmons, both of Waldoborough, 25 Ap.,

died June 24, 1832, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 10 days. Noah Simmons married Sylvia Southworth (b. Dec. 3, 1747) July 2, 1769; married secondly, Diana Keen, Sept. 10, 1771; married a third time Mary or Molly Sherman of Marshfield, Mass., 1773. (A descendant gives her name as German, and also states that she was a newly arrived immigrant, possibly Scotch. I doubt this statement.)

5

Children of Noah and Sylvia (Southworth) Simmons were:

6

Wealthia Simmons, b. March 10, 1770; d. Feb. 3, 1795.

6

Peleg S. Simmons (possibly), died at sea 1893 aged 31 yrs.

5

Children of Noah and Molly (Sherman) Simmons were:

6

* Charles Simmons b. Nov. 23, 1774; d. Nov. 1, 1857.

6

Daniel Simmons b. Feb. 17, 1777.

6

Nathan Simmons b. Apr. 18, 1779.

6

* James Simmons died April 28, 1822, aged 41 yrs.

6

Joseph Simmons died Jan. 10, 1800, 22 yrs.

6

Lydia Simmons died Nov. 6, 1761, 1 mo., 23 days.

6

Martin Simmons died Nov. 10, 1794, 10 mos., 3 days.

6

Noah Simmons died Nov. 27, 1776, 1 yr., 5 days.

6

Oliver Simmons died Feb. 10, 1786, 1 mo., 22 days.

6

Diana Simmons.

6

Stephen Simmons.

Noah Simmons lived in Kingston, Mass., and there many of his children are buried.

6

5

Charles Simmons, the son of Noah and Molly (Sherman) Simmons b. Nov. 23, 1774; died Nov. 1, 1857, aged 82 yrs., 11 mos.,

8 days. He married Lydia Weston, Jan. 25, 1798 and had children: Lydia, Joshua W. b. Sept. 14, 1798; Alden b. May 4, 1801, died May 11, 1881; James b. Aug. 4, 1803; Peleg b. Aug. 21, 1806; Henry b. Aug. 13, 1811; Caroline (?) b. March 10, 1809; Sylvia S. Simmons b. July 19, 1814.

Joshua W., son of Charles and Lydia (Weston) Simmons married Lucy Arnold Oct. 28, 1821. They had Lucy Briggs b. April 11, 1823; Charles Henry b. Mch. 5, 1824; Susan James b. July 9, 1826; Wesley Simmons and Wilbur Simmons b. Jan. 10, 1835. Wesley died Nov. 12, 1859; Wilbur died Apr. 27, 1863, at Berwick, La., aged 28 yrs., 3 mos., 17 days.

Wilbur Simmons married Mary J. Lewis, March 1, 1856, and had Edwin Wilbur Simmons b. Nov. 28, 1859; Wesley.

Alden Simmons (Chas., Noah, Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses) was born May 4, 1801, died May 11, 1881. The following account appeared in the paper at the time of his death.

An old and respected citizen of this place departed to the spirit life in the person of Captain Alden Simmons, May 11th, 1881. The deceased had attained the ripe age of 80 yrs. and 7 days. He was born in Duxbury, commencing a seafaring life at the early age of 14 yrs., and has during that time visited all parts of the world, been among all nations, and has sailed in sixty-one different vessels without once having been wrecked. He became master at a very early age. During three years, 1858, 59, and 60, he was first assistant officer of Minot's Light Ship, and for six years after the erection of Minot's Light House he was assistant keeper. He was a member of the Second Congregational church, a kind and friendly neighbor. On Thursday funeral services were held at his late residence, conducted by Rev. Mr. Yager, from whence the remains were conveyed to Duxbury for interment.

6 5 4 3 2 1

James Simmons (Noah, Ichabod, Moses, John, Moses) lived in
7
 Plympton, Mass., and married Joanna Everson. His son was James
 T. Simmons "Agent Plympton Station O. C. R. Road," who mar-
 ried Zerviah P. Fish, daughter of Joseph and Roxanna Fish, Mar.
 19, 1848.

6

James and Zerviah (Fish) Simmons had children, among them,
 Maria Simmons who married William Faulkner, a retired shoe-
 maker and farmer, who now lives in West Duxbury, near Pem-
 broke, Mass.

(To be Concluded)

Dr. A. O. Thomas, Maine's wide-awake and exceedingly efficient
 State Superintendent of Schools, has prepared and is now send-
 ing to all local superintendents of schools and school teachers an
 outline of a course of study of State history, civics, and ancillary
 subjects, entitled "History from the Sources, and One Hundred
 Leading Facts of Maine."

Maine's superintendents of the public schools for the past many
 years have been very able men, but have never heretofore appeared
 to get the right vision of the possibilities and advantages to the
 youth of Maine which lie in the path of a systematic study of State
 history. This course of study contemplated by Dr. Thomas will
 lead up to and assimilate the social and industrial activities of the
 Maine of today as well as of the fascinating past.

We believe this sort of school work will be an inspiration to the
 scholars of Maine and inculcate in their breasts a deeper love for
 old Maine, something, as it seems to us, that our public school
 system has always lacked. It will be a privilege and a pleasure
 for the Journal to co-operate with the School Department in this
 work whenever it may be possible so to do.



Tablet at Gardiner, Maine, in Memory of Lieutenant Nathaniel Berry

THE BERRY FAMILY OF GARDINER, MAINE.

William Bradstreet Berry of Gardiner, Maine, a well known and prominent business man of that city, mention of whom and whose likeness appeared on page 77 of the last issue of the Journal, is a direct descendant of the first Samuel Berry and his son, Lieut. Nathaniel Berry. Mr. Berry has always taken a keen interest in all Maine historical matters, and belongs to various historic-patriotic societies, and is vice-president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He contributes to the Journal the following valuable sketch of the Berry family:

Berry Genealogy

SAMUEL BERRY.

(1) Samuel Berry was an Englishman by birth. He built a large house and kept a tavern, which was the first house for entertainment ever built in Bath. On the hill north of the mill, they built a two story garrison of timber 12 inches square, the upper story projecting to protect themselves against the Indians.

This block house stood until after the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759. It was taken down by Mr. Berry, and

three houses built of it for his three sons, on the west side of the mill pond, on three separate lots 30 rods wide and extending east to Winnegance Creek.

Names of the three sons:

- (2) Nathaniel Berry,
- Samuel Berry,
- James Berry,

(Joseph was taken by the Indians) see below.

1739—Berry & Sears built a double saw mill. (Samuel, Sr.)

1749—Second mill built by Berry.

1750—First grist mill built by Berry and others.

1763—Third saw mill built by Berry and others.

1782—Fourth saw mill built by Berry and others. (Samuel, Jr.)

1783—Second grist mill built by Berry.

1750—Previous to this date Samuel Berry built mills, tavern, and a strong garrison at Mill Cove. His son Joseph taken by the Indians.

Mr. Berry's land commenced at the Kennebec river, running west to the New Meadows river, and a hundred twenty rods wide.

The first mill Mr. Sears sold out to Mr. Berry.

(The above is taken from Lemont's History of Bath, Maine.)

(2) Nathaniel, a mariner, at one time owned 100 acres in Hallowell which he sold to Samuel Norcross. Capt. Nathaniel Berry came to Litchfield from West Bath in 1763. He was a man of great bodily strength and a great hunter. On one occasion he was chasing a moose on snowshoes, and his companions had the curiosity to measure his leaps and it was found out that he had leaped seven feet between the shoes time after time. He used to visit Litchfield, coming up the Cobbossee stream in a boat, frequently for the purpose of hunting. In 1780 he moved his family upon the farm now owned by C. H. Hodgkins and later upon the farm afterwards occupied by his son Andrew, and his grandson Orrington, and lived there until his decease. He was a member of the board of selectmen in 1796, and held other town offices. He married Mary Mitchell, Jan. 18, 1755, at Georgetown.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 78; History of Litchfield p. 52.)

(2) Joseph Berry was born at New Meadows, Brunswick, Sept. 28, 1740. His parents had previously resided at Berry's Mills, in Bath, then called Georgetown. Nothing has been obtained as

regards his ancestors. He married 1st Feb., 1776, Jane, the second daughter of Capt. Adam Hunter of Topsham. Joseph Berry either prior or after his marriage settled in Topsham. During the last Indian War he is said to have been captured by the Indians and carried to Canada. It appears in an entry in the office of the Registry of Deeds that Dec. 28, 1768, he received from James Hunter 100 acres of the N. W. parts of lots Nos. 30-31, in Topsham. He was one of the committee of Correspondence & Safety in 1785. He died Sept. 23, 1830, in Topsham, Maine.

(History Brunswick, Topsham.)

(3) Samuel Berry, Nathaniel Berry and a deaf and dumb brother named Benjamin came from West Bath in 1763. Samuel received an eight acre lot (No. 5) on "Plaisted Hill" and his house was near the first dam on the Cabbassa-Contee. The terms on which his land was obtained were: that it should be well fenced, have a good house, and that the grantee should dwell thereon seven years, clean up three acres and work on the highway and ministerial lot certain days each year, and that he should not sell it until the Plantation of Gardinerston contained 60 families. Berry bought out James McCausland in 1776.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 78.)

(3) Samuel Berry of Bath cut timber on the shore of Cabassa first pond and hay at Brown's farm as early as 1761.

(Hanson's History of Gardiner, p. 68.)

(3) Lieut. Samuel Berry, b. Aug. 10, 1737; m. Sarah Thorn; she was b. Oct. 14, 1739. Children:

I. David, b. Nov. 22, 1759; m. Mary Bradstreet; she d. in 1827. Children: 1, Polly, b. M. 23, 1782; m. ——— Webster. 2, Arthur, b. Nov. 5, 1783; m. Harriet Stackpole, 2nd wife, Elizabeth Grant, 3d, Mary Taylor. 3, Rachel, b. Apr. 7, 1785; m. ——— Pollard, 2nd husband, ——— Wall. 4, Patty, b. July 10, 1793; d. imm. 5, Harriet, b. Dec., 1795; d. imm.

II. Thomas, b. Aug. 23, 1763; m. Polly Davis, 2nd wife, Mary Hanscom. Children: 1, Samuel, imm; 2, Joseph, m. Betsey Tabor. 3, Keziah, m. Samuel Falls. 4, David, imm.

III. Lydia, b. Aug. 22, 1765; m. Nathaniel Berry (Lee N. Berry.)

IV. Martha, b. July 10, 1767; m.

V. Lucy, b. March 22, 1769; m. Joseph Lambert of Hill Cove, Bath.

(3) Nathaniel Berry was born in Georgetown, now called West Bath, Dec. 22, 1755. When he was eight (8) years of age (1763) his father removed to Gardiner, and Nathaniel continued to reside here until he was twenty-two years old (1777) when he went to Boston and enlisted. He was on the northern frontier with Gen. Schuyler at the retreat of Saratoga, surrender of Burguoyne, the skirmish at White Marsh. He soon became a member of George Washington's Life Guards, and, was at Valley Forge, in that darkest period of the Revolution. In January, 1780, he was honorably discharged, and he returned to his home in Pittston. While at Valley Forge, a member of the Guard opened a writing school and Mr. Berry attended. He wrote the names of the Life Guards in his book. His death took place Aug. 20, 1850. Hon. George Evans pronounced a eulogy, and a large procession of the people, officers, military escort, fire department, etc., attended the body to the Methodist church, and thence to the Pittston Cemetery, where it was buried amid the tolling of bells and the firing of Minute guns. Mr. Berry was a man of vigorous mind and body and will long be remembered as one of Washington's Life Guards.

(3) Nathaniel Berry was the first selectman elected (1781) in Pittston, Maine.

(4) Lydia Berry, the daughter of Samuel Berry and the wife of Nathaniel Berry, who was born Aug. 22, 1765, was the first white girl born in Gardiner or Pittston.

Children of Capt. Arthur Berry and Harriet Stackpole:

1. Arthur, Jr., m. Charlotte Lambert.
2. Julia, m. J. Macy of New York.

William Bradstreet Berry, son of Capt. Arthur Berry, Jr., and Charlotte Lambert, was born off Cape Horn on his father's ship the "Washington" Dec. 23, 1866; m. Alice Louise Maxcy. Children:

1. Doris Maxcy Berry.
2. Gladys Marshall Berry, m. Harrison Morton Berry; they have one son, Harrison Morton Berry, Jr.
3. William Clark Berry.

Rev. Richard Gibson

(By R. F. WORMWOOD, Editor of the Biddeford (Maine) Journal)
 SKETCH OF ONE OF MAINE'S PIONEER CLERGYMEN.

In "A Visit to an Historical Island," printed in the November-December-January number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, the writer thereof, referring to Rev. Richard Gibson, says:

"Tradition has it that Cape Elizabeth might now be peopled largely with Gibsons instead of Jordans if the Rev. Richard would have consented to marry Winter's only daughter. Apparently he refused to accept her hand and fortune, which was a large one for those days, and returned to England heart free."

As a matter of fact, Rev. Mr. Gibson did not return to England "heart free." In the interest of historical accuracy the following necessarily incomplete sketch of this pioneer Maine clergyman is submitted.

When John Winter returned to New England in 1636 as agent for Robert Trelawny at Richmond's Island, he was accompanied by an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Richard Gibson, who was, so far as the records show, the first clergyman in this vicinity. The coming of Rev. Mr. Gibson is supposed to have been due to an appeal made by Edward Trelawny, a brother of Robert, who was at Richmond's Island in 1635. In a letter written by him to his brother not long after his arrival, he refers to an earlier request "for a religious, able minister." He says it is "most pitiful to behold what a most heathen life we live," and he contrasts conditions at Richmond's Island with those with which he was made familiar during a visit to Boston, mentioning in particular "those sweet means which draws a blessing on all things, even those holy ordinances and heavenly manna of our souls, which in other parts of this land flows abundantly even to the great rejoicing and comforting of the people of God."

Rev. Mr. Gibson came under a three-years' contract with Trelawny and remained at Richmond's Island until his contract expired. Concerning him, Winter wrote to his employer: "Our minister is a very fair condition man, and one that doth keep himself in very good order, and instructs our people well, if it please God to give us grace to follow his instruction." Later Winter's attitude changed, however, and Mr. Gibson's ministry on the island and the nearby mainland was not thereafter a happy one. Slan-

derous reports concerning him soon reached Trelawny in England, and Gibson refers to them in a letter to Trelawny, dated June 11, 1638. The source of those reports is not stated, but may be readily inferred. The minister, in his letter, mentions the willingness of the people of Richmond's Island and vicinity to contribute twenty-five pounds a year to the fifty pounds he received from Trelawny and he says that Winter opposed the movement to increase his salary "because he was not sought unto." It appears from this that Mr. Winter, who evidently considered himself the foremost man in the community, took offense because he was not consulted in this matter. It was in this connection that Mr. Gibson referred to the defamatory reports. He affirms that no such reports have been in circulation on the island, and continues: "It is not in my power what other men think or speak of me, yet it is in my power by God's grace so to live as an honest man and a minister and so as no man shall speak evil of me but by slandering, nor think amiss but by too much credulity, nor yet aggrieve me much by any abuse."

There is internal evidence, however, that Trelawny was influenced by these reports, and Rev. Mr. Gibson appealed to him to seek other testimony than that he had furnished, adding: "You may, if you please, hear of them that have been here, or come from hence, if they have known or heard of any such drinking as you talk of. I had rather be under ground than discredit either your people or plantation, as you, believing idle people, suppose I do. If you have any jealousy this way (so doubtfully you write) I think it is best you hold off and proceed no further with me either in land or service."

There is a suggestion of another reason why Mr. Winter was opposed to giving Rev. Mr. Gibson an increase of salary. Mr. Gibson had married a daughter of Thomas Lewis of Saco, while Winter had a marriageable daughter, an only child, who subsequently married Rev. Robert Jordan, who came from England about 1640, and who, in 1648, was administrator of Winter's estate. In a letter to Governor Winthrop, dated Jan. 14, 1639, Mr. Gibson mentions his marriage, referring to it as "a fit means for closing of differences and setting in order both for religion and government in these plantations."

It did not have precisely that effect, but at length the way was opened for Rev. Mr. Gibson to go to the Piscataqua, whither, in

the summer of 1639, he had been preceded by some of the men in the employ of Winter who had become so dissatisfied with him that they "fell into a mutiny," and left Richmond's Island for a place where they might be at liberty "to fish for themselves." One of these men, mentioned by Winter at the time of the "mutiny" as "the leader of them all," was a moving spirit among the parishioners who "founded and built" at Piscataqua the "parsonage house, chapel, with the appurtenances at their own proper costs and charges," and made choice of Rev. Mr. Gibson to be "the first parson of said parsonage."

In a letter written at Richmond's Island, July 8, 1639, and addressed to Trelawny, Stephen Sargent, who was an employe of Trelawny under Winter, says that Mr. Gibson "is going to Piscataqua to live, the which we are all sorry, and should be glad if that we might enjoy his company longer."

Winter, however, did not seem to share this sorrow. In a letter written to Trelawny, dated two days later than the one written by Sargent, his only reference to the matter was: "Mr. Gibson is going from us; he is to go to Piscataway to be their minister, and they give him sixty pounds per year and build him a house and clear him some grounds and prepare it for him against he come."

Mr. Gibson, writing to Trelawny, the letter bearing the same date as that of Mr. Sargent, gives the reason for his removal as follows: "For the continuance of my service at the island, it is that which I have much desired, and upon your consent theremto I have settled myself into the country, and expended my estate in dependence thereon; and now I see Mr. Winter doth not desire it, nor hath he ever desired it, but * * * hath entertained me very coarsely and with much discourtesy, so that I am forced to remove to Piscataway for maintenance to my great hindrance. * * * I shall not go from these parts till Michaelmas, t'il which time I have offered my service to Mr. Winter as formerly, if he please, which whether he will accept or no I know not; he maketh difficulty and suspendeth his consent thereto as yet."

At least one early historian has fixed the date of Mr. Gibson's removal to Piscataqua "at the close of 1640, or early the following year," but it is a matter of record that he was paid by Winter for six weeks' service after his three-years' contract with Trelawny expired, and as he came here with Winter, landing at Rich-

mond's Island, May 24, 1636, it would seem that his departure from that place may have been in the latter part of the summer of 1639. Between that time and Michaelmas he may have lived in Saco, the home of his wife's father.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Gibson at Richmond's Island, Rev. Robert Jordan, was a graduate of Oxford University and a clergyman of the Church of England. For two years he had been living with his kinsman, Thomas Purchase, at Pejepscot, where he had probably held religious services. In a letter to Robert Trelawny, dated Aug. 2, 1641, Winter speaks of Mr. Jordan as follows: "Here is one Mr. Robert Jordan, a minister, who has been with us this three months, which is a very honest religious man by anything as yet I can find in him. I have not yet agreed with him for staying here, but did defer it till I did hear some word from you. We were long without minister, and were in but a bad way, and so we shall be still if we have not the word of God taught unto us sometimes."

This reference is believed to be the negotiations which had already been commenced with settlers at Pemaquid, who expressed a desire to secure Mr. Jordan's services half the year and allow Richmond's Island to have him the other half. An agreement upon this proposal was not reached, and Mr. Jordan remained at Richmond's Island, where, soon after his arrival he married Winter's daughter, Sarah, and, by reason of his natural ability, education and deep interest in provincial affairs, long occupied a place of considerable influence in the region. The church of which he was a member and for which he labored did not find the New England soil congenial, however, and he soon gave up the ministry and devoted himself to private business affairs.

The life of the pioneer preacher of the gospel in the territory now included within the limits of the state of Maine, who felt upon his conscience the burden of precious souls to be saved, was not an easy one, either mentally or physically, for only too often was he called upon to fight with the weapons of the flesh as well as with those of the spirit. He was usually the best educated man of the community and his position gave his opinions a weight greater than that of the average citizen in the adjustment of minor differences between neighbors and in the settlement of matters of more public moment. It was a country of magnificent distances, and the parishes of the early preachers were broad ones. This involved

long journeys, by horseback if they could not be made by boat, and, as there were no improved highways, this meant following a path or more often a mere trail of spotted trees. Even in times of peace this was bad enough, but it was much worse when fear of hostile Indians was added to the natural and ever-present fear of prowling wild animals. Much of the seed then sown fell upon stony ground; some fell to the share of the birds of the air, and some fell in spots where the soil was neither deep nor fertile, but these pioneer preachers had in no small measure that faith calculated to remove mountains, and they were not easily discouraged. They found some fertile soil, and they planted, and cultivated and prayed without ceasing. Some went to a reward all the more deserved because they had missed an earthly recompense; others lived to see the fields ripe for the harvest, and passed on, hopeful to the end. And their successors sit in the shade of the tree they planted in the soil of a new world, a tree whose branches spread far and wide and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

In a broad review of the religious history of the last three hundred years, as it has, directly and indirectly, affected the development of the state of Maine, it should be easy to forget the bigotry, the intolerance, the self-seeking, the schisms originating in differences over minor points of faith, the persecutions, the evil speaking, the lack of the spirit of the Master, of the few, and remember only the courage, the honesty, the energy, the personal sacrifices, the prayerful seeking for the light and for the right, of the many. The settlement of New England marked the beginning of a new era of religious tolerance, and the pioneer clergymen of this our good state of Maine had no small share in establishing on these shores the faith that makes men free.

Some Representative Maine Men of Yesterday and Today



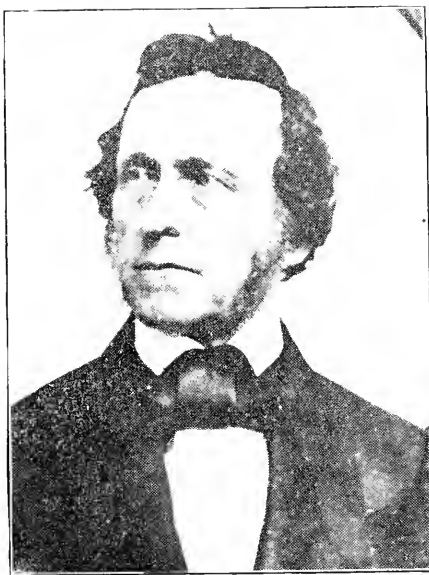
JOSEPH W. SIMPSON.

Joseph W. Simpson was born in York, Maine, Dec. 29, 1870, the son of Jeremiah P. and Mary Lowe Simpson. He is State Treasurer of Maine, and is also engaged in banking, hotel business and other enterprises, and has been a representative to the Legislature and state senator. He is one of the leaders in the public, political and business affairs of York County.

He married Ida L. Rogers.

SEBA SMITH.

Seba Smith was born Sept. 14, 1792, in his father's log house in the woods of Backfield, Maine. He was an editor in Portland, Maine, from 1827-38, and an editor and author in New York City from 1839-68. He was a compeer of John Neal, both of whom were among the founders of Maine literature. He was a humorist and acquired great fame as an author of the "Downing" letters. These appeared in the leading American periodicals. Perhaps his most famous book was "My Thirty Years out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing." It was a good natured satire on the political affairs of that time.



His writings attracted the attention of Abraham Lincoln, and he was one of his favorite authors. He died in Patchogue, L. I., July 20, 1868.

LEMUEL JOSHUA
COBURN.

Lemuel J. Coburn of Sangerville, Maine, is one of the progressive and wide-awake business men of Piscataquis county. He was the promoter of the Glencoe Woolen Co., which succeeded the Sangerville Woolen Co., and is now a large owner in this enterprise. His activities extend into the public and political affairs in his town and county.

He is the son of Joshua Lemuel and Ella E. (Palmer) Coburn, and was born in Parkman, Maine, Jan. 25, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age entered upon a business career. Prior to his return to Sangerville in

April, 1915, he was in the employ of and connected with industrial enterprises in Boston, New York City, and New Britain, Conn.

Lemuel Joshua Coburn was united in marriage, January 20, 1897, at Lynn, Massachusetts, with Annie Louise Morgan, daughter of George William and Flora (Moore) Morgan. They are the parents of the following children: Lemuel J., Jr., born June 5, 1898; William Morgan, born August 14, 1900; and Dwight A., born January 31, 1904.

A regrettable error occurred in the historical data relating to U. S. Senator Bert M. Fernald in this section (Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 68) in stating that he was born in West Pownal. This popular Maine Senator was born in West Poland, April 26, 1858.

The valuable Simmons family articles will be concluded in our next number. We also intend to close the Flagg Revolutionary series during the present volume.

The next (ninth) volume will be changed so that it will hereafter begin in January of each year instead of in May as formerly.

Jock Kelly and His Birches

On the 28th day of July of this year the editor was riding over the old highway between Monson and Greenville with "Bill" Bonney, known in more polite language as the Honorable William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham, Maine, who was speaker of the Maine House of Representatives in 1917. On the summit of a hill over which this road passes in the northerly part of the town of Shirley and near the Greenville town line, is a prosperous and fine looking set of farm buildings. At this place on either side of the road is a pretty little grove of white birches, not transplanted shade trees, but standing as first planted by the hand of nature. Sufficient space was left around each to prevent the hardest hearted and most technical road-builder from slaughtering them "because, you know, they don't let the sun onto the road." They are also so far from the road-bed that it would seem no sane excuse can ever be found for their destruction. It is a charming little cluster of trees along a dusty highway, a delightful sight to any lover of nature.

It attracted the attention of the ex-Speaker, who made the remark that "those trees must have been left by a wise man who had the soul of a true artist." As we sped along towards the shores of Mooshead Lake, my memory was in the past for three or four decades, and we saw the big, rugged Jock Kelly with a rough exterior and a kind heart, who left this monument to his memory to bless future generations of travellers along the old highway. We told Jock's story to our friend, who wondered why Professor Knozelton "had never made it a subject for rhyme." Thus on the following day, while under the kindly shade of the Professor's own trees at his pleasant home in Monson village, the suggestion that his muse had neglected a duty in this regard was made to him. The result was the following contribution to the Journal, highly appreciated by us:

He was rugged and rough, crude in his speech,
Could swear more prolific than the parson could preach;
Yet down in the innermost depths of his heart
Was a love for beauty in nature and art.

With peavy and pole he could break the worst jam,
And set it afloat with a low muffled "damn."
He could see the "king log" with a glimpse of the eye,
Though he never had read our Day or Bill Nye;

Never heard of the Druids who worshipped the tree;
Never knew of the oaks of the French Tuileries;
Yet the birches so white, so tall and so trim,
Were objects of beauty, and sacred to him.

He never had heard of the Venus of Milo;
Was much better versed in euchre and "high-low;"
Yet he loved to sit mid his birches so trim,
Smoke his pipe and admire each delicate limb.

When he cut down the trees to make him a farm,
He carefully guarded each tree from all harm.
They stand there today a monument true
To a man that loved nature far more than he knew.

Never had heard about Bryant and the temples of God,
Or the cedars of Lebanon or oaks of Ashrod;
Yet he saw in his birches a temple so fine
That the hand that planted them must be divine.

Ye parsons who ride in your automobile,
Forget for a moment your partisan zeal,
And let it not ruffle a thread of your "frock"
To pray for the soul of rugged old Jock.

—William S. Knowlton.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

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

(Continued from Vol. VII, page 226.)

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	McAlester, Richard	N. H. line	Private	75	Lincoln	
'40	McAlester, Richard			or 74	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35c	McCastin, Alexander	Mass. line	Private	72	Hancock	
'35c	McCausland, Henry	Mass. line	Private	75	Kennebec	d. Aug. 21, 1829
'35c	McCausland, James	Mass. line	Private	60	Kennebec	d. Mar. 4, 1826
'40	McCausland, Mary			75	Kennebec	Res. Gardiner
	McCausland, Robert					See McCausland, Robert M.
'35c	McClellan, John	N. H. line	Private	74	Penobscot	Same as McClellan, J. ?
'35c	McClellan, Prince	Cont. navy	Seaman	90	Cumberland	d. July 19, 1829.
'35c	McCormick, James	Mass. line	Private	88	Cumberland	d. Sept. 2, 1829.
'35c	McDaniel, James	Mass. line	Private	62	York	d. Aug. 1821.
'35d	McDaniel, John	Mass. mil.	Private	70	Lincoln	
'40	McDaniel, Susannah			74	York	Res. York.
'35c	McDonald, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	Cumberland	d. Feb. 8, 1825.
'35c	McDonald, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland	
'40				86	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'40	McDuffin, David			66	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop
'35d	Mace, Andrew	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Ser.	76	Kennebec	
'40				83	Kennebec	Res. Readfield.
'35d	McFarland, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	
'35c	McFarland, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	77	Somerset	d. Mar. 1828.
'36c	McFarland, James	Mass. line	Private	75	Kennebec	d. Mar. 3, 1834
'35c	McFarland, James	Mass. line	Private	67	Somerset	d. Mar. 1, 1824.
'35c	McFarland, William	Mass. line	Private	55	Lincoln	d. Apr. 2, 1823.
'35c	McFarlin, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	55	Somerset	
'35c	McGaughlin, William	Mass. line	Private	66	Cumberland	d. Feb. 20, 1820. See also McLaughlin.
'35c	McGee, Neil	Mass. line	Private	63	Hancock	d. Sept. 2, 1825.
'40	McGill, Martha			85	Cumberland	Res. Brunswick See also McGill.
'35d	McIntire, Phineas	Mass. line	Private	82	York	
'35c	McIntosh, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	
'35d		Mass. line	Private	78	& Cumberland	
				73		
'40	McKenney, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough Same as McKinney.
'35d	McKenney, Joseph	Mass. line	Sergeant	78	Kennebec	
'40	McKenney, Margaret			70	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
'40	McKenney, Sarah			74	York	Res. Waterborough.
'35c	Mekinney, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	91	Cumberland	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	McKinney, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Cumberland.	Same as Mc-Kenney.
'35d	McKinney, Robert.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'35e	McKinney, William.	Mass. line	Lieutenant.	84	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 27, 1823
'35e	McLain, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
'35e	McLane, Ichabod.	Mass. line	Private.	89	Kennebec.	
'40	<i>McLaughlin, Hannah</i>			78	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough. See also McGaughlin.
'40	McLellan, John.			79	Penobscot.	Res. Glenburn Same as McLellan?
'40	McLellan, John.			74	Cumb.	Res. Portland. 3 d. Ward.
'40	McLellan, William.			80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35d	McLelland, William.	Mass. line	Private.	1090 77	Cumberland.	See also McLellan.
'35d	McLure, James.	N. H. line	Serg. & Pvt.	81	Waldo.	
'35e	McMahan, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 22, 1825.
'35e	McMahon, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private.	83	Lincoln.	
'35d	McManners, Daniel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	68	Lincoln.	
'40	McManus, Daniel.			71	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35e	McManus, John.	Mass. line	Corporal.	75	Cumberland.	
'40				80	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	McMichael, James.	Mass. line	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
'35e	McMullen, Archibald.	Mass. line	Private.	61	Hancock.	
'40	McNally, Michael.			88	Kennebec.	Res. Clinton.
'35e	Macomber, Southth.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Madden, John.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Hancock.	
'40	Maddin, John.			83	Waldo.	Res. Waldo. Plantation.
'35e	Maddock, Henry.	R. I. line	Private.	65	York.	d. Aug. 25, 1821
'35e	Maddocks, Samuel.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Hancock.	
'40				78	Hancock.	Res. Ellsworth.
'35e	Magill, William.	Mass. line	Private.	81	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 25, 1828. See also McGill.
'35d	Main, Amos.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	81	York.	
'40	Maine, William.			82	Lincoln.	Res. Phippsburg
'35e	Mallet, William.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'40	Mallett, William.			83	Lincoln.	Res. Topsham.
'35d	Mann, Amos.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Penobscot.	
'35d	Mann, David.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Penobscot.	
'35d	Mann, Joseph.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Cumberland.	
'35d	Mann, Oliver.	Mass. line	Surgeon's mate.	76	Hancock.	
'40	Mann, Robert.			52	Penobscot.	Res. Bangor.
'35d	Mansell, Joseph.	Mass. line	Serg. & Lt.	84	Penobscot.	
'40				89	Penobscot.	
'35e	Mansfield, James M.	Penn. line	Private.	73	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 22, 1825.
'35d	Manson, Thomas.	Mass. mil.	Private.	86	York.	
'40	Manton, Joseph P.			78	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35e	Marble, John.	N. H. line	Private.	70	Kennebec.	
'35e	Marble, Samuel.	N. H. line	Private.	74	Somerset.	
'35d	March, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	York.	
'40	March, Matthias.			80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35d	March, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	1090 71	Penobscot.	
'35e	Margary, Jonathan.	Mass. line.	Private.	68	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 5, 1824.
'35e	Marr, James.	Mass. line	Corporal.	81	York.	
'40	<i>Marr, Lolla</i>			72	York.	Res. So. Berwick.
'35e	Marston, Theodore.	N. H. line	Private.	64	Kennebec.	
'35e	Marsh, Noah.	N. H. line	Private.	75	Somerset.	d. Oct. 25, 1830.
'35d	Marsh, Stephen.	N. H. State.	Private.	74	York.	
'40				79	York.	Res. Acton.
'40	Marshall, George D.				Penobscot.	Res. Bradford.
'35e	Marshall, Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Private.	63	Hancock.	d. Mareh, 1822.
'40	Marshall, Benjamin.			49	Lincoln.	Res. St. George.
'35d	Marston, David.	N. H. line.	Private.	78	York.	

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE. 123

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	ge.	County.	Remarks.
'40				82	Kennebec...	Res. Monmouth
'35d	Marston, Joseph	Mass. State	Private..	72	Kennebec...	
'35e	Marston, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Private..	67	Kennebec...	d. June 4, 1824.
'35e	Marston, Samuel	N. H. line	Private..	74	Washington	
'35c	Martin, David	Mass. line	Private..	73	Cumberland	
'40	<i>Martin, Elizabeth</i>			66	Cumberland	Res. Portland. 7th ward.
'35e	Martin, John	Mass. line	Drummer..	72	Cumberland	d. May 23, 1820
'40	Martin, Joseph			79	Waldo...	Res. Prospect.
'35c	Martin, Joseph	Cont. line	Private..	74	Waldo...	
'35d	Martin, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private..	88	Penobscot	
'35e	Martin, Robert	Mass. line	Private..	81	Cumberland	
'35e	Mason, Broadstreet	N. H. line	Private..	64	Waldo...	d. June, 1824.
'35d	Mason, Ebenezer	Mass. mil.	Private..	71	Kennebec...	
'40				77	Kennebec...	Res. Vienna.
'40	<i>Mason, Eunice</i>			80	Cumberland	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Mason, John	Mass. line	Private..	65	Cumberland	Oct. 22, 1824. d.
'35d	Mason, Moses	N. H. mil.	Private..	77	Oxford	
'35d	Mason, Tilley	Mass. mil.	Private..	74	Somerset	
'40	Massman, Aaron			82	Lincoln...	Res. Thomas- ton. Same as Moosman.
'35d	Masterson, James	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Sea	75	Oxford	
'35c	Mathews, Daniel 2'd	Mass. line	Private..	64	Cumberland	d. Feb. 10, 1823
'40	<i>Mathews, Debra</i>			78	Kennebec...	Res. Vassallbor- ough.
'35e	Mathews, John 1st	Mass. line	Private..	89	Oxford	d. Jan., 1826.
'35e	Mathews, Daniel	N. H. line	Private..	61	Somerset	d. in 1826.
'35e	Mathews, John 2'd	Mass. line	Private..	79	York...	
'40	Maxfield, Daniel			55	Penobscot	Res. Bradford.
'35e	Maxfield, Robert	Mass. line	Private..	74	Cumberland	
'40				78	Cumberland	Res. No. Yar- mouth.
'35d	Maxfield, William	Mass. mil.	Private..	74	Cumberland	
'40	Maxwell, Robert			74	Cumb.	Res. Danville.
'35e	Maxwell, William	Mass. line	Private..	8	Kennebec...	
'40	Maxwell, William			80	Cumberland	Res. Danville.
'35d	Mayberry, John	Mass. line	Private..	70	Cumberland	
'35d	Mayberry, Thomas	Mass. line	Private..	74	Cumberland	
'35e	Mayberry, William	Mass. line	Private..	75	Cumberland	
'40				82	Cumberland	Res. Raymond.
'40	Mayhew, James			81	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
'40	Mayhew, James			81	Penobscot	Res. Carmel.
'35e	Mayhue, James	Mass. line	Private	75	Penobscot	Same as May- hue?
'35e	Mayhue, Joshua	Mass. line	Private..	83	Hancock	d. Jan. 11, 1820.
'35d	Maynard, Joseph	Mass. line	Sergeant	76	Somerset	
'40				81	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35d	Mayo, Isaac	Mass. line	Private..	76	Waldo...	
'35e	Meador, Francis	Mass. line	Private..	87	Somerset	
'40	Means, James			86	Waldo...	Res. Brooks.
'35e	Means, James	Mass. line	Captain.	65	Cumberland	
'35e	Means, Thomas	2'd. Regt.	Captain	—	Cumberland	d. Oct. 15, 1832.
'35d	Meharin, Isaac	1st. Mass. line	Private..	72	Kennebec...	d. Jan. 5, 1828.
'35d	Meldrum, John	Mass. line	Private..	72	Oxford	
'35e	Melvin, David	Mass. line	Private..	70	York...	d. Dec. 7, 1822.
'35e	Melvin, David	Mass. line	Private..	77	Hancock...	d. Jan. 20, 1830.
'35e	Melvin, John	Mass. line	Private..	85	Kennebec...	
'40	<i>Mendum, Anna</i>			81	York...	Res. York.
'35c	Mendum, William	Cont. Navy	Mariner	77	York...	d. Feb. 18, 1831.
'40	<i>Mensow, Margaret</i>			86	Cumberland	Res. Standish. See also Merro.
'40	Merb, Josiah			85	Lincoln...	Res. Warren. Same as Mero.
'35e	Merchant, John	Mass. line	Sergeant	67	Kennebec...	d. Feb. 5, 1819.
'35d	Mero, Amariah	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	Lincoln...	Same as Mero?
'35d	Mero, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Private..	79	Lincoln...	Same as Merb.
'35d	Merrick, John	Mass. line	Pvt. & C'p.	73	Somerset	
'35d	Merrill, Abel	Mass. State	Pvt & Mus.	78	York...	
'40	Merrill, Abner			49	Piscataquis	Res. Park man.
'35d	Merrill, Amos	Mass. line	Private..	82	Cumberland	
'35d	Merrill, Jacob	Mass. line	Private..	79	Cumberland	
'35d	Merrill, Jacob	Mass. line	Private..	75	York...	
'40				81	York...	Res. Kenne- bunkport.
'35d	Merrill, James	Mass. line & mil	Private..	73	Cumberland	

List	NAME.	Service	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Merrill, John			81	Cumberland.	Res. Gray.
'40	Merrill, John			80	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Merrill, Moses	Mass. line	Serg. &	90	Cumberland	
			Lieut.			
'35d	Merrill, Nathan	Mass. line	Private.	82	Cumberland.	
'35d	Merrill, Roger	Mass. State	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'40				78	Kennebec . . .	Res. Litchfield.
'35d	Merrill, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	80	York	
'40	Merit, Macy			78	Lincoln	Res. Bremen.
'40	Merit, William			81	Washington.	Residence, Addison.
'35d	Merritt, Jonathan	Mass. State	Private.	60	Lincoln	
'35e	Merritt, William	Mass. line	Private.	84	Washington.	
'35e	Merrow, William	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	d. Aug. 2, 1823. See also Merrow
'35e	Meseroc, Solomon	Mass. line	Ensign	77	Cumberland.	
'35e	Meserve, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private.	87	York.	d. Jan. 1825.
'40	Meso, Amariah			83	Somerset	Res. Starks. Same as Mero?
'35d	Metcalf, Titus	Mass. State	Private.	80	Waldo	
'40				85	Waldo	Res. Appleton.
'35d	Michals, William	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Waldo	
'35e	Miller, Asa	Mass. line	Private.	85	Somerset	
'35d	Miller, Frank	Mass. State	Private.	69	Lincoln	
'40				75	Lincoln	Res. Waldobor- ough.
'35e	Miller, John	Mass. line	Private.	72	York	d. Nov. 28, 1825
'35d	Miller, Lemuel	Mass. line	Lieutenant.	84	York	
'40				89	York	Res. Kenne- bunkport.
'40	Miller, Noah			66	Waldo	Res. Lincoln- ville.
'35e	Millet, John	N. H. line	Private.	93	York	
'35e	Millet, Thomas	Cont. Navy.	Mariner.	77	Kennebec	d. Sept. 6, 1824.
'40	Millett, John			87	York	Res. Kenne- bunkport.
'35e	Millgin, Joel	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumberland.	
'40	Milliken, John			78	Waldo	Res. Montville. Same as Mulli- ken.
'35d	Milliken, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	79	Cumberland.	d. Nov. 27, 1832
'35d	Milliken, Lemuel	Mass. line	Serg. & Lt.	86	Cumberland.	
'40	Milliken, Lydia			79	Cumberland.	Res. Scarb- orough.
'40	Milliken, Margaret			83	Cumberland.	Res. Scarbo- rough.
'35e	Millikin, Abner	Mass. line	Private.	78	Hancock	
'35e	Millikin, Josiah	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 7, 1832.
'35d	Mills, Phillip	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Oxford	
'35d	Mink, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Lincoln	
'40				77	Lincoln	Res. Waldobo- rough.
'35d	Mink, Paul	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Lincoln	
'35e	Mink, Valentine	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec	d. June 19, 1832
'40	Mitchell, Ammi			47	Oxford	Res. Mexico.
'35e	Mitchell, James M.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Lincoln	
'40				80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
'35e	Mitchell, John	Mass. line	Private.	64	Washington.	
'35e	Mitchell, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	67	Lincoln	d. Nov. 6, 1826.
'35e	Mitchell, Josiah	Mass. line	Private.	70	Kennebec	d. Nov. 12, 1819
'40	Mitchell, Pannsey			80	Lincoln	Res. Bath.
'35d	Mitchell, Richard	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'35e	Mitchell, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	82	Kennebec	
'35e	Mitchell, William	N. H. line	Private.	74	York	d. March, 1827.
'35d	Monk, Elias	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Oxford	
'40	Monk, Elias			86	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35e	Monroe, Abijah	Mass. line	Private.	75	Oxford	
'35e	Monroe, Hugh	Mass. line	Private.	66	Lincoln	d. June 22, 1832
'35d	Moody, Edward	N. H. line	Private.	76	Somerset	
'35e	Moody, George	Mass. line	Private.	73	York	
'35d	Moody, John	Mass. line	Pvt. & Co'p	82	Lincoln	
'40	Moody, John			59	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth
'35e	Moody, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	82	Cumberland.	d. Dec. 28, 1828
'40	Moody, Lucy			76	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'40	Moody, Rebecca			83	Cumberland.	Res. Sebago.
'35d	Moody, Samuel	Mass. State	Fifer & Serg.	76	Kennebec.	

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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.

OTIS MARTIN.

Otis Martin died at his home in Guilford, Maine, July 18, 1920. He was the son of Addison and Lydia Martin. In the fall of 1825 his father opened the first store in what is now Guilford village. He was born in Guilford Nov. 14, 1844. He married Annie Atwood May 29, 1872. Of this union the children now living are Rev. George A. Martin, a Methodist clergyman of note in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Frank O. Martin at the head of the Straw & Martin Insurance Agency in Guilford, and Carl and Florence S. Martin of Guilford. During his life he was a leading figure in the political and civic affairs of Piscataquis county, serving as sheriff six years and as deputy sheriff twenty-one years. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1891. He had positive ideas regarding religious, political and relative subjects, and was a life-long member of the Methodist denomination and the Republican party. He was in the truest sense of that often carelessly used term "a good citizen." He was a true type of that staunch and upright citizenry which makes the State of Maine one of the grandest and most wholesome places in the entire world for a real home.

The last number of *Americana* (third quarter 1920) contains a genealogical article of deep interest on the Coe-Harthorn families of America. It traces the Coe family from the time of John Coe, born in the county of Essex, England, about 1360, down to the present day. Robert Coe was born in Suffolk county Oct. 26, 1506. He became a Puritan in early manhood, and emigrated to Connecticut, April 30, 1634. Among its illustrations are fine engravings of the late Eben Coe of Bangor, formerly a prominent figure in the financial circles of eastern Maine, and at one time the largest owner of wild lands in the State, and his son, Dr. Thomas Upham Coe, now a resident of that city, and prominent in its financial, professional, literary and social interests. Dr. Coe has ever taken a deep interest in the history of Maine. He has been an active member of the Bangor Historical Society from its beginning.

Since the foregoing was written Dr. Thomas Upham Coe died Saturday morning, July 31, 1920, at his summer home at Kineo, after an illness of two days of pneumonia. His death was entirely unexpected. He was in his 83rd year.

One of the finest and most important things in a literary line which has been produced by the Maine Centennial this year is the neat little, well illustrated brochure by Windsor Daggett entitled "A Down-East Yankee from the District of Maine," which relates the life-story of John Neal. It is a valuable historical sketch of an important character in the early days of Maine's statehood. Mr. Daggett, whose home is now in New York, was formerly of the faculty of the University of Maine. He is a facile and entertaining writer, and in this work has done a great service to the literature and history of Maine.

It has always seemed to the writer that for some reason, or perhaps unintentionally, the historical writers of Portland have neglected due and proper reference to John Neal, one of the ablest and most notable of any of Maine's early writers. He was a native of that city, his birth-place being on Free street. He came from venerable Quaker stock. When Maine became a state he was 27 years old, and was then beginning to write both prose and

poetry. Professor Daggett says that he was "the first writer to represent the United States of North America in the British quarterlies." John Neal was also as a writer and lecturer one of the pioneers in the advocacy of woman's suffrage.

In the same book he also tells in a delightful manner the story of Thomas Shaw of Standish, Maine. He was one of the old time writers of broadside poetry. He was born in 1753, was in the Continental Army, and died October 20, 1838.

In Bulletin No. 2 of the Department of Agriculture relating to market activities in Maine, issued for June, 1920, Hon. Frank S. Adams has a timely warning against drifting too far into the vortex of excessive centralization. In his article on (p. 56) "Community Spirit" along this line is a familiar and accurate glimpse into old customs in Maine's early days as follows:

There is a great need of more civic pride manifest in the work. A co-operative spirit to make the town we live in and the country a desirable place for a home.

As our government is becoming more centralized there seems to be a notable lack of community spirit, a spirit to do something for the public benefit without any thoughts of a financial recompense. Under the old method when towns were divided into small units for the administration of schools and roads, the individuals in these divisions made direct contributions to the schools in order to save moneys that came from municipal taxation and funds from the state for the support of teaching, thereby lengthening out the school year. The individual contributions consisted of each family contributing a certain amount of fuel, determined by the number of scholars in the family, and the same was true in relation to the board for the teacher, a teacher boarding a certain time in each family determined by the number of scholars attending school. The highways were built and repaired by a similar method, each family working on the highways, the amount of work performed depending almost entirely on the amount of available man and team labor in a family. While it is true that there was a certain direct road tax under the law, little regard was paid to it in the repairs of the highways. I am not trying to defend this old system only from the standpoint of the community spirit that it developed, a spirit of civic pride. We should try now to get some force at work to revive this community spirit. We do not think we need any new organizations for this purpose. This is a field that the Grange in co-operation with Farm Bureaus might work to good advantage. We have demonstrated this past winter that this community spirit is still alive by the splendid work done in some of the communities in helping restore service on the trolley lines during the snow blockade.

On the afternoon of June 15th, 1920, the writer sat on the terrace of the front yard of the residence of Marcellus L. Hussey on Main street in the village of Guilford, Maine. We have recently been informed that this is the spot where was located the first tavern in that village. Of the accuracy of this statement, however, we are not positive. This terrace was constructed by someone of a wise and benevolent conception of how to do common things in a way beneficial to future generations. It makes the most comfortable and delightful loafing place without interference of any stern visaged and sour looking yard-keeper. On that balmy afternoon we were one of a group of congenial spirits who happened along and stopped a while to talk. Others were Mr. Hussey himself, Henry Hudson, John Houston, "Wal" Edes, the late Otis Martin, and several others of Guilford's distinguished citizenry. We talked of the early history of Guilford, some of its interesting characters in the days of yore, of politics, religion, the candidates for governor, etc. It was a pleasant and agreeable hour to us which we shall long remember, especially so, as Mr. Hussey at the time presented us with a century old book entitled "A Narrative of a Tour of Observation, Made during the Summer of 1817, by James Monroe, President of the United States, through the North-Eastern and North-Western Departments of the Union: with a View to the Examination of Their Several Military Defences," published in Philadelphia, 1818 by S. A. Mitchell & H. Ames, 100 pages, price 25 cents. This is a book of 128 pages in which is an accurate account of President Monroe's visit to the district of Maine, which in the near future we intend to compile for the readers of *Journal of Maine History*. Mr. Hussey has always taken an interest in Maine historical subjects, but has devoted more of his busy life to the making of the industrial history of his own town and county than to historical research.

Another of the most valuable of the Maine Centennial productions is "The Maine Book" written and compiled by Henry E. Dunnack, the able and popular librarian of the Maine state library. In his preface the author says, "This book is in no sense a his-

tery of Maine, nor is it intended to be substituted for any period of Maine history;” yet it contains very much regarding the history of Maine from its early days to the present time, of its geography and topography, and of its industrial and social development. It is beautifully illustrated. Its every page is entertaining and instructive and it makes one of the best reference books on the State of Maine that has ever been written.

MAINE.

I love the dear old state of Maine,
 Its mountains, streams and rills;
 And above all the slender pine
 That grows upon the hill.

I love to hear the legends
 Which cluster about thy name;
 And the history of the past
 Which has given thee much fame.

I love thee, Maine, My Native State,
 The State which gave me birth,
 And all thy children, too,
 Who sit around thy hearth.

I love thy beauty, dear old Maine,
 Thy rockbound coast, and briny sea;
 All that charms and fascinates;
 'Tis surely very dear to me.

CHORUS.

We will sing thy praises, Maine,
 From Aroostook to Casco Bay;
 All hail to thee, my dear old State,
 On this glad centennial day.

—*Victoria Aurora Magnusson.*

Gorham, Me., June 1, 1920.

Regarding the Simmons Family

Miss W. B. Fairbanks of Farmington, Maine, a well known research worker along genealogical lines, writes to the Journal as follows:

Speaking of the Simmons family I wish to say that referring to Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 139, of your magazine, Moses (1) and Moses, Jr. (2) were not *one*, but two individuals, father and son. Moses, Sr., married Sarah, had Moses, Jr., who married, 1662, Patience Barstow, and died before his father. Their daughter Patience Simmons baptized in 1676 married George Barrows and from them I am descended in a Waterman-Chipman-Fairbanks line. Of course documentary evidence can be furnished for the statements herewith made. I would like to have them written out and printed in your magazine. Some think that Sarah was a daughter of Roger Chandler and if this is true there is Mayflower Pilgrim blood there.

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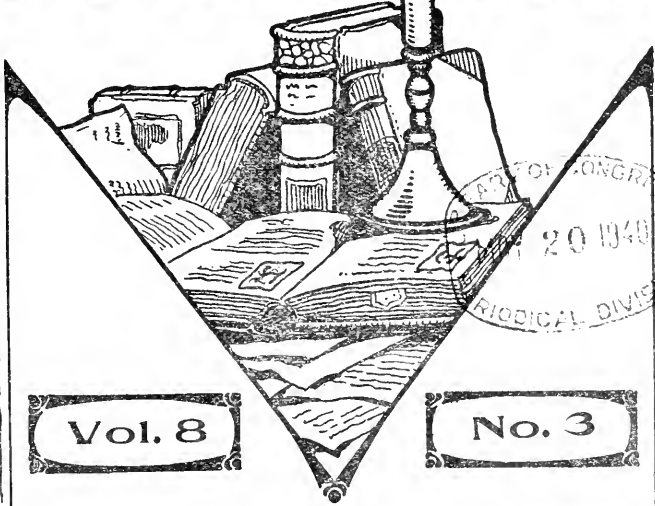
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MONSON, - MAINE

Revolutionary Pensioners in Maine

A Frank Talk by the Publisher

NOVEMBER

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 8

No. 3

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

1920

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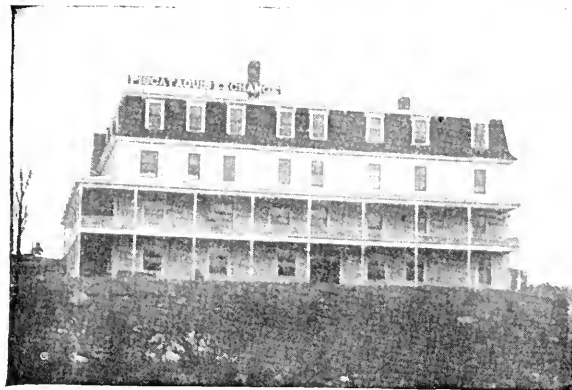
The Journal needs some reinforcements, some new subscribers. Justin Henry Shaw in a recent article in the Biddeford Journal expressed in eloquent words high praise for the work it is doing. There are many others in Maine who agree with him. We know this to be so from the many appreciative letters that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

Will not our friends make personal efforts to induce their friends to become subscribers?

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Home of the Hon. Edward Kavanagh, Governor of Maine, 1843, in the village of Damariscotta Mills, town of Newcastle, Maine. For references to Gov. Kavanagh see the Journal (biog. sketch) Vol. II, pp. 37-39, and (in connection with the Northeastern Boundary Controversy) Vol. V, pp. 22-25.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 3

To the Patrons of the Journal:

A FRANK TALK BY THE PUBLISHER.

For many years prior to 1913 the writer had been possessed with a strong desire or an inspiration,—whatever that word may really mean—to furnish Maine people with a publication of modest ambition devoted entirely to topics relating to the history of Maine, and especially to interesting side-lights on its colonial period. During the winter of that year I was at Augusta some of the time, and talked about it with certain friends whom I knew to be interested in such matters, and the result was that upon returning to my home, I arranged with a printer to produce what was the first number of Vol. I of the Journal.

Taking a sample copy of this with me, I returned to Augusta and called the attention of members of the Legislature and other public men of the state whom I met there to it. They approved of the project to such an extent that I secured two hundred or more subscribers. Immediately this frail literary bark, laden with fragmentary bits, facts and scraps, many of them on the border of oblivion, yet all pertaining to ancient and venerable things in Maine, was set adrift upon the uncertain sea of Maine Journalism. These first subscribers would make a roster of many of Maine's brightest and most distinguished men. The fact that, with the exception of those who have dropped from the list through death and changed conditions, nearly all of them yet honor the Journal's mailing list with their names is indeed gratifying.

I never had any delusions about this rather slenderly equipped enterprise. I fully realized that so far as remuneration was concerned it must necessarily ever be

largely a labor of love. Yet under adverse circumstances it has kept on a safe track until the enormous rise in print paper during the first part of the present year. Now, in its eighth volume, this publication has arrived at the parting of the ways, and must choose one of three courses to pursue. These are: To maintain it at a considerable financial loss, to discontinue it, or to raise its price.

The first I am not financially able to do. The second grieves me to contemplate. While in the end it may involve some personal loss, I feel that it is a duty to myself and to the loyal friends of the Journal to undertake, for one volume at least, the third way out of the dilemma. If this be so, it only remains to fix the price. I have careful estimates of several printers and an exact account of the expenses and receipts of the previous volumes. I have studied it all with care, and my conclusion is that to continue it with the same quality of paper as is now used, the number to average 50-60 pages of text, the price must be two dollars per volume in order to avoid such a slump as would put it entirely out of existence.

It is very desirable to change the issuance of these quarterly numbers so that the first part of each volume will begin with January-February-March of each year instead of May-June-July as has formerly been the practice. To readjust this the fourth and last number of the current volume will be issued in December. Volume IX will begin with the January-February-March number at two dollars per year.

Now, friends, the future life of the Journal is up to you. It is only with your hearty co-operation that its existence can be made safe. In this connection we quote from a letter just received from General Henry L. Mitchell of Bangor, a lawyer and for many years a leader in the social and industrial life of that city:

"I read your card on 'reinforcement' in your last issue of the SPRAGUE JOURNAL, and have asked several of my friends to subscribe for same.

"I hope to get you several new members, shall do my best to do so, not for the fee you offer but to help you in your good work.

“I read the Journal with much interest and want it to go on. I hope others will take an interest and help you get new subscribers.”

This letter in its expression of appreciation for the work that the Journal is doing for Maine is typical. Many of a similar tone have been received, some of which have appeared on our pages under the title of “Sayings of Subscribers.”

Recently there are indications that some of the public schools of Maine desire to use the Journal as a work of reference. Dr. Thomas, the State Superintendent, and other leading educators are urging this. Hence the Journal will make every effort to co-operate with them in this regard. Commencing with the first number of the next volume (IX) several pages will be devoted to a department along these lines if superintendents and teachers will aid in furnishing suggestions, data, etc., appropriate for it.

On a beautiful August day of the present year the editor of the Journal enjoyed a pleasant auto ride with Hon. William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham, Maine, and Prof. Bertram E. Packard, superintendent of schools at Sanford, Maine. We passed over much of the territory that was the ancient town of Pownalboro, the present town of Dresden being an important part of it. There we visited the court house (see Journal, Vol. VII, p. 175), and saw the place where John Gardiner lived and practiced law when he represented Pownalboro in the Massachusetts legislature. We were during the entire day on historic ground of Revolutionary times, passed the old Mustard and Peacock taverns and many other points and places of interest to the antiquarian. Dining that evening at “The Oaklands,” the historic old Gardiner mansion with a most delightful host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, was also a most delightful feature of a delightful day. Mr. Gardiner is a direct descendant of Dr. Silvester Gardiner.

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.)

(Concluded from page 107)

SIXTH GENERATION.

5 4 3 2 1

Thomas Simmons (Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses) was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons. His tomb-stone in the Slaigo yard, Waldoboro, Me., reads thus:

Col. Thomas Simmons
died, Oct. 4, 1808,
Æ 86 yrs., 4 mos

7

Thomas served in the war of 1812 and received the title of colonel. He (Thomas Simmons) married Catherine Fyler, (died June 7, 1872, Æ. 86 yrs. 9 mos). They had 10 children as follows:

6

Thomas Jefferson Simmons, b. April, 1808; d. Dec. 26, 1883, ae. 75 yrs., 8 mos., 2 dys.

7

Capt. Joseph W. Simmons died Jan. 16, 1892, ae. 75 yrs., 1 mo., 27 days.

7

Gorham Parks (?) Simmons.

7

Daniel Webster Simmons.

7

Louise Simmons m. Jacob Moody, (Nob. Me.); d. in Massachusetts. Lived in Portland, buried in Rockland, Me.

7

Elizabeth Simmons, m. Silas Gowen, Belmont, Me.

7

Susanna Simmons, d. May 29, 1888, ae. 73 yrs., 8 mos.

7

Caroline Simmons, b. Nov. 6, 1827; d. Nov. 8, 1852.

7

John Adams Simmons.

7

William A. Simmons died June 30, 1882, ae. 60 yrs., 1 mo., 6 days; m. Margaret Lake, who died March 7, 1890, ae. 71 yrs., 2 mos. Children, Carrie, Arthur, died young.

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Joseph Simmons (Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was the youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons. He had a daughter Elizabeth and a daughter or granddaughter Jennie Simmons who married S. H. Hall. They lived

6

until recently on Union St., Rockland, Me. Joseph Simmons lived and died at Palermo, Me.

6

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Mercy Simmons (Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) the

5

daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Simmons was born at Waldoboro, Me., and died at Belfast, Me., May 7, 1885, aged 93 yrs., 4 mos., 24 days, and she is buried at Montville, Me.

6

2

1

Mercy Simmons married Ephraim Keen (Nye) Dec. 23, 1813. They were married by Elder Phineas Pillsbury. Ephraim Keen died May 31, 1839, aged 45 yrs., 3 mos., 19 days. He was born at Bremen, Me.

6

Children of Ephraim and Mercy (Simmons) Keen were:

Nathaniel Emory Keen, lived and died at Belfast, Me., (dealer in wood and coal).

7

Louisa S. Keen, married a Mr. Hall and has a daughter, the wife of Mr. Fred Healey, Winthrop, Mass.

7

Ephraim Keen.

7

Joseph Keen.

7

Thomas Keen.

7

Mercy Ann.

7

Lucinda.

7

James Simmons, b. Sept. 5, 1810; m. Betsey Hobbs.

7

Sarah Simmons, b. July 30, 1813; m. Austin Mero.

7

Job Chamberlain Simmons, b. May 13, 1816; m. Clarissa Orff.

7

Rachel Simmons, b. Aug. 11, 1819; m. J. C. Robbins.

7

Josiah Simmons, born Jan. 21, 1823; m. Rachel Benner.

7

Zebedee Simmons, b. Aug. 27, 1825; m. Margaret Houston, (Damariscotta, Me.)

7

John Randall Simmons, b. March 11, 1831; m. Mary Dubet.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

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Nathaniel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

I

Moses,) the eldest child of Col. James and Christania (Keen) Simmons was born at Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 14, 1802, and died at Belfast (Hayford Hill) Maine, April 26, 1889. In the private yard on the Simmons' estate, Belfast, Me., is a stone to his memory.—

Nathaniel Simmons,—Father—

Died April 26, 1889

AE 86 yrs., 6 mos.—Gone but not forgotten—

He married first his cousin Mary Keen, Nov. 30, 1822 or 1826;

3

2

I

secondly Rosanna Moody (John, Amos) Nov. 28, 1827 or 30. The dates of his marriages as given by relatives differ from those given in Pillsbury's Journal.

The following is a newspaper account of his life that appeared at the time of his death:

"Nathaniel Simmons was born in Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 4 or 12, 1802, and died in Belfast, Me., April 21, 1889, in the 87th year of his age. He was the eldest of ten children, four of whom are now living, three having died during the past three months. His parents, Col. James and Christania (Keen) Simmons moved to the town of Nobleboro, when he was eight years old, and he rode behind his aged grandfather on horseback.

"He witnessed some of the scenes of the war of 1812. Among them are the following: One Peter Light a fisherman, was captured by a British privateer and carried to Halifax. The crew having gone ashore for a holiday, Light and the negro cook were left on board the vessel.

"During the absence of the crew, Light and the negro cut the cable and steered for the New England coast. As they sailed up Waldoboro river they fired several guns which alarmed the people in the vicinity.



NATHANIEL SIMMONS.

7
Nathaniel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nathaniel, Joseph, John, Moses).

"His father (Col. James Simmons) on hearing the report of the guns, saddled his horse and taking Nathaniel on behind him, started for Waldoboro. There was great rejoicing among the people on account of this successful and bold adventure.

"They took the barrels of liquor out of the vessel, knocked in the heads and passed it around. At another time he engaged to drive a baggage wagon to Wiscasset. The troops on arriving

there, marched to the top of a high hill to show their number to the British, who lay in the harbor. The English as soon as they saw the Americans, climbed into the rigging, which was red with British troops in scarlet uniforms.

“Mr. Simmons learned the blacksmith’s trade while young and followed it until a few years ago. He was twice married. First in 1822, to Mary Keen, of Nobleboro. Two children (Philip and Susan) were born to them. His wife and children died. In 1830, he married Rosanna Moody, daughter of John and Peggy (Ludwig) Moody of the same town. Seven children were born to them. All of whom are living. He was converted in 1836 and was baptized by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, settled pastor of Nobleboro. He united with the Second Baptist Church of that place.”

In February, 1847, he moved to Belfast, Me., where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. January 16, 1875, his second wife died (aged 68 yrs., 18 dys.) From that time he has lived with his eldest son John (Moody) Simmons on the homestead. He was a kind husband and indulgent father. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, giving up work only a few weeks before his death. He was a man of robust frame, having been sick only a few times during his long life.

All his children were born in Nobleboro, Me., except Nahum Ludwig Simmons. The children of Nathaniel and Rosanna (Moody) Simmons were:

8

Margaret Simmons, b. ———; d. March 7, 1897, ae. 65 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys.

8

John (Moody) Simmons, b. Nov. 10, 1833; d. Feb. 1, 1914.

8

Nathaniel Simmons, b. Jan. 15, 1838; d. Oct. 14, 1899.

8

Sarah Elizabeth Simmons, b. Sept. 1, 1835; m. Aug. 30, 1858, F. S. Johnson.

8

Allan Jackson Simmons.

8

Mary Ann Simmons, b. June 15, 1845; d. Sept. 10, 1903.

8

Nahum Ludwig Simmons, b. Jan. 2, 1848; d. Jan. 21, 1909.

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James Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath’l, Joseph, John, Moses) the son of James and Christania (Keen) Simmons was born Sept.

5, 1810. He married first Betsey Hobbs, secondly her sister Mary

7

Hobbs. James Simmons was surveyor and lived for a time at Bangor, Me., and then moved to the West (Wisconsin).

7

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Sarah Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born July 30, 1813, and married Austin Mero. They had ten children, among them, Fred, Rachel, Alwilda, Miranda and Elden Mero. They lived in Diamond Bluff, Wisc.

7

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Job Chamberlain Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born May 13, 1816; married Clarissa Orff. They had

8

a son Everett Simmons who married Ellen A. Howard who lives at Waldoboro, Me., and has two sons Fred and LeGrand Simmons.

9

8

LeGrand Simmons, son of Everett, married Lillian A. Whitlock,

10

10

10

Jan. 12, 1910. Their children are Dorothy Marie and Arland Everett Simmons. Fred Simmons, son of (8) married Faustena M. Sidelinger.

7

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Rachel Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) married J. C. Robbins, proprietor of hotel at Belfast, Maine. They had a son, John Robbins.

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Josiah Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan. 21, 1823. Married Rachel Benner. Their children were:

8

Harrison Simmons.

8

Luville Simmons.

8

Sarah Simmons m. Mr Chester W. Bryant.

Three children:

Mary Edna m. Dr. P. E. Joslin.

LeRoy Bryant m. Ger. Patterson.

Chessell Bryant m.: 13 children.

8

Ira Simmons.

8

Luville Simmons married Hattie Woodworth and has daughters, one of whom is Edna Simmons, a graduate of Boston University; another, Eleanor Simmons, Boston University, and Murray J. Simmons.

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Zebedee Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) born Aug. 27, 1825; married Margaret Houston of Damariscotta, Maine.

The children of Zebedee and Margaret (Houston) Simmons were:

Dexter Simmons, Knox St., Rockland, Maine.

Fred Simmons.

7 6 5 4 3 2

John Randall Simmons (James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

1

Moses) born Aug. 27, 1831, married Mary Dulet. Their children were:

Carrie m. Uphen.

Another m. March.

7 6 5 4 3

Thomas Jefferson Simmons (Thomas, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

2 1

John, Moses) born at Waldoboro, Maine, in April, 1808, was the

6

son of Thomas and Catherine (Flyer) Simmons; d. Dec. 26, 1883, aged 75 yrs., 8 mos., 2 days; married Clarissa W. ————. She died Aug. 22, 1897, at 77 yrs., 5 mos.

The children of Thomas Jefferson and Clarissa W. were born in Waldoboro, Me.

8

Hugh John Anderson Simmons, b. July 24, 1843; died in Aug. or Sept., 1912; married Jan. 19, 1892, to Ida Grey Soule.

Bernice Dunker Simmons b. Sept. 29, 1884; d. spring of 1916 or 17. Both H. J. Anderson and his sister Bernice lived on the old Simmons estate at Waldoboro, Me. Their grandfather the first Thomas Simmons, a carpenter by trade built the present colonial house that still stands (well kept) on the Simmons farm.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2
 Margaret Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l Joseph, John,

1

Moses) daughter of Nathaniel and Rosanna (Moody) Simmons, was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan., 1832; died March 7, 1897, (and is buried in Morrill, Me., cemetery) aged 65 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys. She married Albion K. Jackson of Morrill, Me.

The children of Albion K. and Margaret (Simmons) Jackson are:

9

Ervin Jackson, m. Mary Keen and have Arthur Jackson and Fred Jackson who married Mabel Hatch of Morrill, Me., and is a grain merchant at Belfast.

9

Albion K. Jackson, who has two children, one, Margaret, a graduate of Belfast High School, married to Miller Ross of Lincolnville, Me.

9

Anna Jackson, m. Mr. Bowden, has one child, Gladys Bowden, graduate of the Holbrook, Mass., High School.

9

Rosanna Jackson, m. J. W. Collins.

8

Margaret (Simmons) Jackson married secondly Mr. Van Rensselaer Neal.

8

John Moody Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

2

1

John, Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Nov. 10, 1833; died at Belfast, Me., (Hayford Hill) Feb. 1st, 1914. He married three times; first, he married Mary Jane Hall. His third wife was Angelia Hutchins (Boulter) whom he married in 1880. Mr. Simmons was a farmer and a highly respected citizen. The children of John Moody and Angelia (Hutchins-Boulter) Simmons were:

9

John Percy Simmons, b. Nov. 28, 1881, a graduate of the Belfast, Me. High School (1902), of the University of Maine (B. S. degree, 1906); captain in University Cadets Company. Mr. J. P. Simmons is now a civil engineer and has held responsible positions in New York and elsewhere.

9

Charles Hutchins Simmons, b. May 2nd, 1883; married Dec. 20, 1913, Myrtle Nash and they have three children: Ruth, John, Moody. Mr. Chas. H. Simmons now lives on the Simmons' homestead. He is of the third generation to live upon it.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Nathaniel Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

I

Moses), was born at Nobleboro, Me., Jan. 15, 1838, died at (Poor's Mills,) Belfast, Me., Oct. 14, 1899; buried at Morrill, Me., cemetery. He was a blacksmith by trade, a Baptist and an excellent citizen. He married Abby Patterson. They had one child, Arline Simmons, a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me. She married Mr. Walter Cooper and has a daughter.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Sarah Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

I

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., Sept. 1, 1835. She married Frederick Stevens Johnson of Belfast, Me. They lived in Idaho several years where Mr. Johnson was engaged in mill business. Later they lived at Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., and he ran a flour and grist mill. Mr. Johnson died Aug. 31, 1911. He was born Mar. 27, 1831.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Mary Ann Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

I

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., June 15, 1845; d. Sept. 10, 1903, at Belfast, Me., (near "Head of the Tide"). She married Richard W. Woodbury, Mar. 27, 1862.

Their children are:

9

Abby Woodbury who married ——— Moody.

Child, Merle Moody m. ———

9

Mary Woodbury, school teacher at Belfast.

Sarah Woodbury, who married Russell Stevenson and they have the following children:

Richard Stevenson and Rachel Stevenson.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Allan J. Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph, John,

1

Moses) was born at Nobleboro, Me., 184—. Died at Waldo, Me. Married Addie Ray. Mr. Simmons was a farmer, blacksmith, and veterinarian. He was a cheerful, kindly father, helpful to neighbors and hospitable to all. He was a favorite uncle to all his many nieces and nephews.

The children of Allan J. and Addie (Ray) Simmons were:

Helen Simmons m. Bert Shorey,
 Elizabeth Simmons m. Chas. K. Forbes,
 Georgia Simmons m. Walter I. Neal,
 Marcie Simmons m. Chas. Stocker,
 Mary Simmons m. Chas. Wallace, (Frank R. Wallace, son),
 Rose Simmons m. Fred Bunker,
 Ada Simmons, died young,
 Ardria Simmons m. Arthur Payson,
 Lawrence Nath'l Simmons m. Adelia Holmes,
 Nathalia Simmons, died young,
 Cora Simmons, died young.

10

Frank Ray Wallace, a graduate of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., lieutenant in U. S. Army, 1917-18.

Allen Neal, Freedom Academy and Vet. College.

9

Lawrence S., graduate of M. C. I., Pittsfield, Me. His children are Ralph and Phyllis.

10

Ralph Simmons, Belfast High School; student at University of Maine.

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Nahum Ludwig Simmons (Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l, Joseph,

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1

John, Moses) the youngest child of Nathaniel and Rosanna Moody Simmons was born at Belfast, Me., (Hayford Well) Jan. 2, 1848, and died at Morrill, Me., Jan. 21, 1909.

8

Children of Nahum Ludwig and Annie (Brown) Simmons:

9

Roscoe Nahum Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., July 16, 1879.

9

Harry Guy Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., Nov. 15, 1881.

9

Frederick Johnson Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., May 23, 1884.

9

Edmund Phinney Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., Oct. 26, 1886.

9

Winifred Bernice Simmons, b. at Belfast, Me., Sept. 22.

9

Grace Burnette Simmons, b. at Knox, Me., March 1.

9

Joanna Pierce Simmons, b. at Morrill, Me., Oct. 4.

9

Hugh Ludwig Simmons, b. at Morrill, Me., Oct. 31, 1893.

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Winifred Bernice Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

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1

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Belfast, Me. She was graduated from the East Maine Conference Seminary in 1895. She taught in the common schools at Morrill, Belfast, Montville, and Limestone, Me., and Latin and Greek in the Camden, Me., High School (Megunticook H. S.) She married (at Morrill, Me.,) July 12, 1899, Chester Boice Allen of Spencer, Mass. Mr. Allen was then principal of the Camden, Me., H. S. He was educated at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and at Clark University. They have one child, Chester Boice Allen, Jr., b. at Holbrook, Mass., July 21, '07.

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Grace Burnette Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

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2

1

Joseph, John, Moses) was born at Knox, Maine. She studied at East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me., and was graduated from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College in 1899. Miss Simmons has taught in the public schools of Morrill, Belmont, Searsmont and Belfast, Maine, and has been assistant teacher in the Milford, Conn., High School and in the Scituate, Mass., High School; principal Hatherly Grammar School, Scituate, Mass., and principal of W. H. McElwin Grammar School, Bridgewater, Mass., and principal of Nevin Grammar School, South Weymouth. Miss Simmons has been advisor to the Normal Art Mag. and is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston.

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Roscoe Nahum Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., July 16, 1879. He was graduated from the "School for Nurses" of Butler Hospital in 1902, and is now a registered nurse in the State of Rhode Island.

9 8 7 6 5 4

Harry Guy Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., Nov. 15, 1881. He attended the Bank's Business School. He has been bookkeeper at Megunticook Woolen Mills at Camden, Maine. He is now traveling mechanic for the Whitins Machine Co., Whitinsville, Mass. He is married to Miss Helen Malloy of Blackstone, Mass.

9 8 7 6 5

Frederick Johnson Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

4 3 2 1

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses), was born at Knox, Me., May 23, 1884; attended school at Morrill, Me. He is a graduate of the Camden, Maine, High School, and of the University of Maine (A. B. degree 1906).

Mr. Simmons is a high school principal and is a member of the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and of the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

9 8 7 6 5

Edmund Phinney Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph,

4 3 2 1

Nath'l, Joseph, John, Moses,) was born at Knox, Me., Oct. 26, 1886. He attended school at Morrill, Me., and at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me. Mr. Simmons is a mechanic in the cotton mills at Linwood, Mass. He married Alice Jorde and they have two children, Thelma Alice and Dorothy Pauline.

9 8 7 6 5 4

Joanna Pierce Simmons (Nahum, Nath'l, James, Joseph, Nath'l,

3 2 1

Joseph, John, Moses,) was born at Morrill, Me., and was graduated from Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Me. She has taught school at South Montville, Me., North Hampton, N. H., Andover, Mass., and at Rockland, Mass. Miss Simmons was married to George Oliver Richardson at Melrose Highlands, Mass., by Rev. John O. Paisley on Nov. 29, 1917. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the Andover High School and the Lowell Textile

Ancestry of the Stewarts.

EARLY SETTLERS OF HOWARDSTOWN, CANAAN, BLOOMFIELD,
SKOWHEGAN.

STEWART—STUART—STEWARD

(BY A. W. STEWART, AUGUSTA, MAINE.)

The name Stewart is spelled in more than thirty different ways. It was derived from the Latin word *seneschal*, or *senescallus* which the Scots interpret *stewart* and the English *steward*.

In ancient Scotland the *seneschal*, *stewart*, or Lord High Stewart was, next to the king, the highest officer in the realm, and was Minister of Justice, Finance and War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The office of Lord High Stewart was appointive until the reign of Malcomb IV who made it hereditary in the family of Walter Fitz Alan, who held it at that time, 1157. The father of Walter Fitz Alan was Alan Fitz Flaald. He was born in Brittany, and removed to England before 1101 where he became Lord of Owestrie.

Walter 3rd assumed the office of Lord High Stewart in 1204, and like many others of his time adopted as his surname, the name of his business, or office, and consequently became the founder of the Clan Stewart of Scotland. He married Beatrix, granddaughter of David I, and, consequently, while few of the members of Clan Stewart were descended from the Stewart kings, all are descendants of the ancient kings of Scotland.

The name appears first in Scotch records when Sir William Stewart took part in the proceedings of parliament in 1398. Mary "Queen of Scots" was educated in France where the name, owing to the absence of the letter *w* in the French alphabet, was necessarily spelled with *u*, and the form *Stuart* was established, and although her ancestors as well as her son James VI used the form *Stewart*, most writers follow Queen Mary's example.

Duncan Stewart was born in the Highlands of Scotland about 1623. He espoused the cause of his kinsman King Charles II, and in supporting him, either at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, or Worcester in 1651, was captured by the army of Cromwell, and with the other prisoners taken in those battles sent to the American Colonies, and indentured as servants to the Colonists.

Duncan was landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1654 and married Anna Winchurst of that town. They removed to Newbury in

1050 and for thirty years occupied a farm in Byfield Parish near the Rowley town line. They later removed to Rowley.

In early Suffolk Court Records, Vol. 42, p. 75, dated 1698, on file at the courthouse in Boston, Mass., can be found the deposition of Duncan Stewart "About seventy-five years old" and witnessed by the court officer. The name of Duncan Stewart, and later a reference to his widow as "Old Widow Stewart" appears in Rowley town records. Duncan died in 1717, and his wife in 1729, probably over a hundred years old.

James Stewart (son of Duncan and Anne Winchurst) was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1664. He was a "Carpenter and Planter." His name first appears on the Newbury tax list in 1688, and he served in the Canadian Expedition, (King William's war) from that town. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, and he later married Sarah Prime, of Rowley. He removed to Rowley where he died in 1750.

Samuel Stewart, son of Duncan and brother of James, married Dorcas Boston and their son John was born in Wells, District of Maine, in 1709. A document is on file in the Suffolk county records which he signed "John Stewart." His son "Joseph the Quaker" and grandsons Samuel, Wentworth, and Calvin, lived in Belgrade, Me., and used the French form Stuart. Kennebec County Treasurer, Bert P. Stuart, belongs to this branch.

Solomon Stewart (son of James and Elizabeth) was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1698. He resided in Rowley, Salem, and Lunenburg, Mass. He entered the military service in 1721, and served as sergeant in Capt. John Wainwright's Company. In 1722 he was with Capt. Johnson Harmon's Company, fighting Indians in the "District of Maine." He was one of the garrison at Brunswick, Me., when the Indians burned the town. In 1725 he acted as scout for Capt. Richard Kimball's "Troop of Horse."

He married in Andover, Mass., June 28, 1727 Martha Farrington of that town. Their children were Benjamin, Solomon, Phineas, Daniel, William, James, Jacob and Mary. Solomon Stewart died in Lunenburg, February 28, 1758. Martha, wife of Solomon Stewart died in 1777, and her gravestone declares "She was a Virtuous Wife, a kind Neighbor and a tender Parent.

"Mournful Children here I lie
as you are Now So Once Was I
As I am Now So You Must be
Prepare yourselves to Follow Me."

Of the children of Solomon and Martha Stewart, Dea. William, Phineas and Daniel married Abigail, Anne and Mary, daughters of Lieut. Abraham Ireland, who served in the French and Indian war.

Solomon, Phineas and Dea. William were among the pioneer settlers of Fitchburg when it was separated from Lunenburg in 1764, and about 1776 they removed, as their nephew Daniel, (son of Daniel) had the previous year, to Howardstown, which later became Canaan and Bloomfield, and is now Skowhegan, Me.

About that time they adopted the English form—Steward—of spelling their name. The most of their descendants have continued its use; some, however, have returned to the original form, among them may be mentioned, George S. Stewart, Genealogist, of Bedford, Mass., a descendant of Daniel; the late Hon. D. D. Stewart, lawyer, of St. Albans, Me., great-grandson of Deacon William, and the late Elijah W. Stewart of Augusta, Me., who was a grandson of Phineas, and father of the writer of this sketch.

Solomon Stewart-Steward was born in Rowley, Mass., January 14, 1730. He married Elizabeth Taylor. Their children were Solomon, Mary, Betsey and Rebecca.

Phineas Stewart-Steward was born in Rowley, Mass., March 27, 1732. In 1754 he was one of the carpenters employed in building Fort Halifax, at the junction of the Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers in what is now Winslow, Me. In 1756 he was a soldier in the Crown Point Expedition. He married Anne Ireland. Their children were Samuel Bird, Anne, Phineas, Abraham, Thomas and Martha.

Daniel Stewart was born in Salem, Mass., November 21, 1734. He married Mary Ireland. Their children were Daniel (who removed to Howardstown), Benjamin, John, Amassa, Amherst, Stephen, Thomas and James.

Deacon William Stewart-Steward was born in Salem, Mass., March 14, 1736-7. He married Abigail Ireland. Their children were William (better known as Dr. Bill), James and Jonathan.

The descendants of the Stewart pioneers of Howardstown are many, and have been, like their ancestors, sturdy and reliable men and women, ready to obey and enforce the laws of their country, and when their country needed them for its defence in 1812, its preservation in 1861 and "to make the world safe for Democracy" in 1917, they furnished their full quota.

An Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine

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

(Concluded from page 124)

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.

A reprint of this index in pamphlet form will soon be issued and sold by A. J. Huston, 92 Exchange St, Portland, Me, and at the office of Sprague's Journal, Dover, Me.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35c	Moore, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private.	69	York..	d. May 14, 1826.
35c	Moore, Edward	Mass. line.	Private..	68	York.....	d. Sept. 1826.
40	Moore, Elizabeth			77	York.....	Res. Biddeford.
35d	Moore, Goff	N. H. line	Private..	73	Kennebec.	
35d	Moore, Isaac	N. H. line	Private..	80	Lincoln.	
40	Moore, James	N. H. line	Private..	88	Lincoln....	Res. Edgecomb.
35c	Moore, John	Mass. line	Private..	73	Kennebec.	
35c	Moore, John	Mass. line	Private..		York	
35c	Moore, Joshua	Mass. line	Private..	77	Kennebec.	
40	Moore, Josiah			80	Washington.	Res. Addison.
35d	Moore, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private..	71	Penobscot.	
40	Moore, Nathaniel			84	Lincoln....	Edgecomb.
35c	Moore, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private..	82	York	
35c	Moores, David	Cont. Navy.	Mariner.	73	Kennebec.	
40	Moores, David			84	Kennebec..	Res. Pittston.
35c	Moores, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private..	61	Cumberland.	
35d	Moores, Peter	Mass. mil.	Private..	82	Kennebec.	
35d	Moores, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private..	86	Kennebec.	
35d	Moosman, Aaron	Mass. line	Private..	78	or Lincoln	Same as Massman
				76		
35c	Morgan, Jonathan	N. H. line	Private..	83	Kennebec..	d. Dec. 2, 1831.
40	Morr, Mary			97	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
35c	Morrill, Jacob	N. H. line	Private..	78	Hancock..	d. Dec. 15, 1830.
35c	Morrill, Moses	Mass. line	Private..	77	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 27, 1823.
40	Morrill, Stephen			65	Kennebec..	Res. Rome
35c	Morris, William	Cont. Navy.	Lieutenant	66	York	d. Dec. 20, 1822.
35d	Morrison, James	N. H. line	Private..	81	York	
35c	Morrison, Moses	Mass. line	Private..	78	Lincoln.	
40	Morrison, William			81	Lincoln....	Res. Phippsburg.
35d	Morrison, William	Mass. mil.	Private..	75	Kennebec.	
35c	Mors, Mark	Mass. line	Private..	70	York	
40	Morse, Daniel			94	Lincoln	Res. Phippsburg.
35d	Morse, Daniel	Mass. State	Private..	86	Lincoln.	
40	Morse, David			79	Somerset	Res. Lexington.
35d	Morse, Eliphalet	Mass. line	Private..	79	Oxford	
35d	Morse, Enoch	Mass. line	Pvt. of art	71	Cumberland.	
35c	Morse, Isaac	N. H. line	Private..	84	Kennebec.	
35c	Morse, Jacob	N. H. line	Fifer....	69	Kennebec.	
40	Morse, Jacob			75	Kennebec..	Res. Sidney.
35d	Morse, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private..	79	Lincoln.	
35c	Morse, Josiah	Mass. line	Private..	60	Penobscot	d. June 2, 1824.
35d	Morse, Levi, 2d	Mass. mil.	Private..	73	Lincoln.	
40	Morse, Levi			78	Lincoln...	Res. Union.
35d	Morse, Levi	Mass. line	Private..	72	Cumberland.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Morse, Philip	Mass. line & State	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
'40				85	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Morse, Seth	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Corp	70	Oxford.	
'40				76	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'35d	Morse, William	Mass. line.	Private.	73	Kennebec.	
'40	Morton, Benjamin			55	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'35c	Morton, David	Mass. line.	Private.	60	Cumberland.	
'35d	Morton, James	Mass. line.	Private.	83	Cumberland.	
'35d	Morton, Thomas	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40				70 to 80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35c	Moses, Daniel	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	72	Cumberland.	d. Feb. 8, 1824.
'35d	Moses, Josiah	Mass. line.	Private.	78	Cumberland.	
'35d	Moulton, Daniel	Mass. line.	Private.	82	York.	
'35d	Moulton, David	N. H. line.	Pvt. & Serg	80	York.	
'35d	Moulton, David	N. H. mil.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Moulton, Joseph	Mass. State	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'40	Moulton, Joseph			83	Cumberland.	Res. Scarborough.
'35d	Moulton, Simeon	N. H. line.	Private.	73	York.	
'40	Mountfort, Elizabeth			72	Cumberland.	Res. Portland. 1st Ward.
'35d	Mowen, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Kennebec.	Same as Mower.
'35d	Mower, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
'40				81	Kennebec.	Res. Greene.
'40	Mower, Samuel			79	Kennebec.	Res. Greene. Same as Mower.
'35c	Mudget, John	N. H. line.	Sergeant.	84	Somerset.	
'35c	Mugford, John	Mass. line.	Private.	67	Cumberland.	
'40	Mugford, John			79	Cumberland.	Res. Windham.
'40	Mulikin, Edward			71	Kennebec.	Res. Sidney.
'40	Mulligan, Patrick			52	Washington.	Res. Eastport.
'35d	Mulliken, Edward	Mass. mil.	Private.	68	Kennebec.	
'35d	Mulliken, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Waldo	Same as Milliken.
'40	Mun, Joseph			79	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport.
'35c	Murch, Matthias	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Murdock, James	Mass. line.	Private.	80	Cumberland.	
'40	Murdock, James			83	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35c	Murphy, Pierce	Cont. Navy.	Marine	82	York.	
'35c	Murphy, Thomas	1st Conn. line.	Private.	88	Washington.	d. June 4, 1825.
'35d	Murphy, Thomas	Cont. Navy.	Mariner.	78	York.	
'40	Murray, Cotton				Cumberland.	Res. Cumberland.
'35d	Murray, William	Mass. line.	Private.	75	York.	d. Sept. 14, 1833.
'40	Nason, Betsey			81	York.	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Nash, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg.	81	Cumberland.	
'40				87	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35d	Nason, Edward	Mass. line.	Private.	78	York.	See also Nason.
'40	Nason, Edward			85	York.	Res. Kennebank- port.
'35d	Nason, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Waldo	See also Nason.
'35c	Nason, Jonathan	Mass. line.	Private.	93	York.	d. Mar. 8, 1831.
'35c	Nason, Nathaniel	Mass. line.	Captain	73	York.	d. July 27, 1818.
'40	Nayson, John			84	Waldo	Res. Hope.
'40	Neal Isaac			58	Waldo	Res. Belmont.
'35c	Neal, John	N. H. line.	Ord. serg.	91	Lincoln.	
'35d	Neal, Walter	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	York.	d. Aug. 12, 1833.
'35d	Neale, Thomas	Mass. line.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'40	Nealey, Benjamin			54	York.	Res. S. Berwick.
'35d	Needham, John	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Oxford.	
'40	Needham, Mary			75	Oxford.	Res. Norway.
'35c	Nelson, Daniel	Cont. Navy.	Mariner.	73	Somerset.	
'40	Nelson, Nason			80	Oxford.	Res. Oxford.
'35d	Nelson, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Newbegin, George	Mass. line.	Private.	71	York.	
'40				76	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35c	Newell, Jonathan	Mass. line.	Captain.	74	York.	d. Jan. 5, 1821.
'35d	Newell, Zachariah	Mass. line and mil.	Sergeant.	65	Cumberland.	
'35c	Newman, Ebenezer	Mass. line.	Private.	78	Oxford.	
'35d	Newman, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Pvt. Serg. & Corp.	76	Oxford.	
'35d	Nicholls, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	d. May 12, 1833.
'35c	Nichols, Bela	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	77	Hancock.	See also Nickels.
'40	Nichols, Estor			78	Lincoln.	Res. Georgetown.
'40	Nichols, John			81	Lincoln.	Res. Bristol.
'35c	Nichols, John	N. H. line.	Private.	66	Lincoln.	d. in Jan. 1825.
'35c	Nichols, Nathaniel	R. I. line.	Private.	80	Waldo.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35e	Nichols, Samuel.	Cont. Navy.	Musician	70	Hancock	d. in 1826
35e	Nicholson, Luke.	Mass. line	Private.	83	Cumberland.	d. May 4, 1829.
35d	Nickells, William	Mass. mil.	Sergeant.	83	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 19, 1832.
40	Nickerson,					Res. Frankfort.
35e	Nickerson, Moses.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Hancock	
40	Nickerson, Moses.			81	Kennebec.	Res. Readfield.
35e	Nickerson, Paul	Mass. line	Private.		Penobscot.	
35e	Nickerson, Reuben.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Penobscot	d. Aug. 17, 1821.
35e	Noble, Anthony.	Mass. line.	Private.	64	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 2, 1826.
35e	Noble, John	Del. line.	Private.	76	Washington.	
40	Noble, John			78	Washington.	Res. Calais
35d	Noble, Stephen.	Mass. mil.	Private & Mariner	77	York.	
35d	Nock, Jonathan	N. H. line	Private.	76	York.	
35	Nocke, Sylvanus	N. H. line	Private.	76	York.	
35e	Norman, John	Mass. line	Private.	81	York.	d. May 19, 1820.
40	Norris, James F.			67	Kennebec.	Res. Monmouth
40	Norris, Rich			74	Kennebec.	Res. Monmouth
40	Norton, Elihu			53	Franklin.	Res. Farmington.
35d	Norton, Elijah	Mass. line	Pvt. of art	75	Lincoln.	
35e	Norton, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	82	Kennebec.	d. Oct. 7, 1822.
35e	Norton, Josiah	Mass. line	Private.	86	Waldo.	
40	Norton, Mary			73	Lincoln.	Res. Cushing
35e	Norton, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	64	York.	
35d	Norton, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Mariner.	72	Lincoln.	
40				79	Lincoln.	Res. Wiscasset.
35d	Norton, Noah	Mass. State	Private & Coporal	86	Hancock.	
40	Norton, Noah			92	Waldo.	Res. Montville.
35d	Norton, Samuel	Mass. State.	Artificer	77	York.	
35d	Norton, Stephen.	Mass. line.	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
35e	Norwood, Moses	Mass. line	Private.	75	Washington.	d. Dec. 9, 1833.
35d	Nowell, Mark	Mass. line.	Private & Musician	72	York.	
35e	Nowell, Paul	Mass. line	Private.	82	Lincoln.	
35e	Noyes, Bela.	Mass. line.	Private.	63	Oxford.	d. Aug. 21, 1833.
35d	Noyes, John	Mass. line	Private.	79	Cumberland.	
35d	Noyes, Timothy	N. H. mil	Pvt & Corp		Cumberland.	Residence N. H. Paid in Portland. d. Sept. 4, 1827.
35e	Nutting, Abel	Mass. line	Private	67	Lincoln.	
35e	Nutting, Thomas	Mass. line	Private.	69	Kennebec.	
35d	Nye, Elisha	Mass. line	Lieutenant & Captian	or 68	Kennebec.	
35d	Nye, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant.	or 74 76	Somerset.	
35e	Oaks, John	Mass. line	Private.	80	Penobscot.	
35e	Oaks, Joshua.	N. H. line	Musician	74	Hancock.	
40	Oaks, Joshua			81	Washington.	Res. Lubec.
35d	O'Brien, John	Mass. line	Private.	73	York.	
40	O'Brien, John			78	York.	Res. Cornish. Same as preceding
35e	Odiorne, Samuel.	Cont. Navy	Seaman	76	Lincoln.	
35d	Oliver, David	Mass. state	Private of Art	75	Lincoln.	
35d	Oliver, Henry	Mass. state	Private of Art	79	Lincoln.	
35d	Oliver, John	Mass. state	Private	78	Lincoln.	d. May 7, 1834
35d	Oliver, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	84	Lincoln.	
40	Oliver, Mary.			70	Lincoln.	Res. Georgetown.
35e	Oliver, Thomas.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	83	Lincoln.	
35d	Oliver, William	Mass. state	Private.	79	Lincoln.	
35e	O'Rian, John	Mass. line.	Private.	98	York.	d. Dec. 28, 1822.
35d	Osborn, James	Mass. line	Private.	75	York.	
35e	Osborn, Michael.	Mass. line.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
35e	Osbourne, Hugh	Cont. navy	Mariner	72	Kennebec.	
35d	Osgood, Asa	Mass. line	Sergt. Maj	79	Oxford.	
35e	Osgood, Christo'er	Mass. line	Private.	72	Penobscot	d. July 31, 1823.
35d	Oshee, Joseph	Mass. state	Lieutenant	88	Lincoln.	
40	Ott, Beulah.			82	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
40	Ott, Beulah.			82	Waldo	Res. Camden.
35d	Overloe, Charles.	Mass. state.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
35d	Owen, Hugh.	Mass. state	Private.	66	Lincoln.	
40	Owen, Hugh			71	Kennebec.	Res. Wales.
35d	Owen, Philip	Mass. line	Private.	78	Cumberland.	
40				84	Cumberland.	Res. Brunswick.
35e	Paccard, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	84	York.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Packard, David	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln	D. Feb. 9, 1833.
'35c	Packard, James.	Conn. line	Private	76	Oxford	
'40	Packard, James.			82	Waldo	Res. Unity.
'35d	Packard, Job.	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Oxford.	
'40				77	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Packard, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Private	71	Oxford	d. Aug. 30, 1825.
'40	Packard, Nehemiah.			74	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
'35c	Page, Abraham	N. H. line.	Sergeant	64	Kennebec.	d. Mar. 6, 1822.
'35c	Page, Caleb.	Mass. line	Private	70	Kennebec.	
'35c	Page, Chase	N. H. line	Private	65	Penobscot	d. May 1825.
'35c	Page, Edward	N. H. line	Private	77	York.	
'35d	Page, Enoch	N. H. line	Private & Sergeant	90	Somerset	d. Nov. 22, 1832.
'35d	Page, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Waldo.	
'35c	Page, Philip	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford.	
'35c	Page, William	Mass. line	Private	84	Lincoln.	d. Jan. 9, 1821.
'35d	Paine, Thomas	Mass. line	Sergeant.	78	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumberland.	Res. Pownal.
'40	Pallman, Peleg			77	Lincoln.	Res. Bath
'35e	Palmer, Bezaleel.	Mass. line	Private.	64	Lincoln.	
'35c	Palmer, Jenkins	Mass. line	Private.	78	Washington.	
'35c	Palmer, John	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35c	Palmer, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'35d	Palmer, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40	Palmer, Sarah.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Bremen.
'35c	Palmer, Simeon	N. H. line	Private.	83	Kennebec.	
'40	Palmer, Simeon			79	Kennebec.	Res. Windsor
'35c	Parcher, George	Mass. line	Private.	81	Kennebec.	d. Apr. 16, 1831.
'35d	Parker, Aaron.	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'40				81	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'35c	Parker, Barnabas	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec.	
'35d	Parker, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant	85	Kennebec.	
'35c	Parker, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	68	Lincoln	d. in 1822.
'35c	Parker, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private.	94	Somerset.	
'35d	Parker, Edmund	Mass. line	Private.	73	Somerset	
'40	Parker, Fred G.			85	Hancock	Res. Bucksport
'35d	Parker, Freegrove	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Hancock.	
'35d	Parker, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Somerset	
'35d	Parker, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Waldo	
'40	Parker, Josiah.			76	Somerset	Res. N. Portland
'35d	Parker, William	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Somerset	
'35c	Parkhurst, George	Mass. line	Private	79	Lincoln.	d. Nov. 21, 1830
'35c	Parkman, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	81	Somerset	d. Oct. 1824.
'35c	Parlin, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset	
'40	Parlin, Eleazer			83	Franklin.	Res. Freeman.
'35d	Parris, Josiah	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant	73	Oxford	
'40	Parris, Josiah			75	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35d	Parris, Samuel	Mass. state	Lieutenant & Sergeant	78	Oxford	
'35d	Parsons, Eleazer.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Oxford	
'40				79	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'35c	Parsons, Josiah.	Mass. line	Private.	70	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 31, 1826.
'35c	Parsons, Nathan	Mass. line	Ensign	73	Penobscot	d. in 1824.
'35c	Parsons, Nathaniel.	N. H. line	Private.	78	Penobscot	
'40	Parsons, Thomas B.			51	Cumberland	Res. Portland 6th Ward
'35c	Partridge, David	Mass. line	Private	87	Cumberland	
'40	Partridge, Mary			90	Cumberland	Res. Poland
'35c	Patch, John.	Mass. line	Private	85	York.	d. July 29, 1828.
'40	Patten, Benjamin.			80	Somerset	Res. Solon
'35c	Patten, James	Mass. line	Private.		Lincoln.	
	alias Underwood					
'35c	Patten, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Sergeant	73	Penobscot.	
'40				79	Hancock.	Res. Penobscot.
'35c	Patterson, Adam	N. H. line	Private.	85	Hancock.	d. Feb. 8, 1827.
'35d	Patterson, Alexander	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Washington	
'40	Patterson, Mary.			90	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
'35d	Patterson, William	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman	83	Lincoln.	
'35c	Pattin, John	Mass. line	Private.	68	Penobscot	d. Dec. 22, 1820.
'35c	Paul, David	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Lincoln.	
'40	Paul, David			79	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Paulson, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private	84	Somerset	d. Dec. 18, 1833.
'35d	Payne, John	Mass. mil.	Private	79	York.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Payne, William	Mass. line	Private	76	Somerset.	
'35e	Payson, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private	80	Waldo.	
'35e	Payson, Samuel	Mass. line	Captain	85	Lincoln.	d. June 19, 1819.
'35e	Payson, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	72	Lincoln.	
'40	Paysons, Samuel			79	Lincoln.	Res. Cushing. Same as Payson
'40	Peabody, Charles			44	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
'35e	Peabody, Seth	Mass. line	Sergeant	70	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 24, 1828.
'35e	Pearce, James	Mass. line	Private	59	Lincoln.	
'35d	Pearcy, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	84	Oxford.	
'40	Pearl, John			41	Oxford	Res. Porter.
'35e	Pearson, Mark	Mass. line	Private	63	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 21, 1821.
'35e	Pease, Samuel	N. H. line	Drum maj.	80	York.	
'35d	Pease, Zebulon	Mass. mill	Private	73	York.	
'40	Peavy, John S.			44	Penobscot	Res. Exeter.
'35e	Peavy, Winthrop	N. H. line	Private	68	Kennebec.	
'35d	Peck, George	R. I. state	Captain & Lient. Col.	96	Washington.	
'35e	Peck, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'35d	Peebles, William W.	Mass. mill	Private	69	Cumberland	
'35e	Pelton, Joel	Mass. line	Private	78	Oxford.	
'40	Pelton, Joel			83	Franklin.	Res. Madrid.
'40	Pendexter, Thomas			68	York.	Res. Parsonsfield. See also Pindexter.
'35d	Pengree, Stephen	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Oxford.	
'35d	Penley, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg	78	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumberland.	Res. Danville.
'35d	Pennell, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Pt. & Corp.	87	Cumberland.	
'35e	Penney, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Penney, Salathiel	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec.	
'50	Penney, Salathiel			83	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35d	Penny, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	79	York.	
'40	Penny, Benjamin			79	York.	Res. Wells.
'35d	Perkins, Abner	Mass. mill	Private	72	Lincoln.	
'35d	Perkins, Daniel	Mass. state	Private	76	York.	d. July 31, 1832.
'40	Perkins, Ebenezer			83	Oxford	Res. Hebron.
'35d	Perkins, Enoch	Mass. mil.	Musician	72	Cumberland.	
'35e	Perkins, James	Mass. mil.	Private	63	Lincoln.	
'35d	Perkins, Joseph	Mass. line	Private		Oxford.	
'40	<i>Perkins, Mehitable</i>			70	Oxford	Res. Paris.
'40	Perkins, Oliver			42	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'35d	Perkins, Pelatiah	Mass. mil.	Private	80	York.	
'40				86	York.	Res. York.
'40	<i>Perkins, Sarah</i>			77	Oxford	Res. Oxford.
'35e	Perkins, William	Mass. line	Private	61	York.	
'35d	Perley, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Pvt. of art.	83	Cumberland.	
'35d	Perry, David	Mass. mil.	Pvt. of art.	73	Lincoln.	
'40				77	Lincoln.	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Perry, James	Mass. state	Pvt., Corp & Serg.	76	Oxford.	
'35e	Perry, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	75	Washington	d. Dec. 18, 1832.
'35d	Perry, Job	Mass. mil.	Private	68	Lincoln.	
'40				75	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'35d	Perry, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln.	
'40				79	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'35e	Perry, Reuben	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford.	
'35e	Peterson, Andrew	Mass. line	Private	72	Oxford.	
'40	Peterson, Joseph			57	Oxford	Res. Dixfield & Peru.
'35d	Pettingall, Obadiah	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	72	Kennebec.	Same as Pettingill, O.
'35d	Pettingall, Matthew	Cont. navy	Mariner	79	Kennebec.	
'35d	Pettingall, William	Mass. state	Private	74	Kennebec.	Same as Pettingill, W.
'40	Pettingill, Obadiah			78	Kennebec.	Res. Leeds. Same as Pettingill.
'40	Pettingill, William			80	Kennebec.	Res. Leeds. Same as Pettingill.
'35e	Phelps, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	62	Oxford	
'40	Phillie, Nathaniel			47	Oxford	Res. Roxbury.
'35e	Phillbrook, David	Mass. line	Private	99	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 17, 1831.
'35d	Phillbrook, William	Mass. state	Private	75	Waldo.	
'40				80	Waldo.	Res. Thorndike.
'35e	Phillbrook, William	Cont. navy	Marine	77	Hancock.	d. Nov. 2, 1829.
'40	<i>Phillips, Abigail</i>			84	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35e	Phillips, Ichabod	Mass. line	Private	55	Kennebec.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Phillips, Jarius	Mass. line	Private	64	Kennebec.	
'35d	Phillips, John	Mass. line	Private	87	Penobscot.	
'35d	Phillips, Norton	Mass. line	Private	84	York.	
'40	<i>Phillips, Silence</i>			74	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'35d	Phinney, Ithamar	Mass. line	Private	69	Oxford	
'35c	Phinney, John	Mass. line	Private	72	York.	
'40	Phinney, John			70 to 80	Cumberland	Res. Gorham.
'35d	Pickett, William	Mass. line	Private	69	York.	
'40	Pickett, William			76	Cumberland	New Gloucester.
'40	<i>Pierce, Abigail</i>			60	Hancock	Res. Sullivan.
'35d	Pierce, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	74	York.	
'35c	Pierce, David	Mass. line	Private	83	Somerset	
'40	<i>Pierce, Hannah</i>			81	York	Res. So. Berwick
'35c	Pierce, James	Mass. line			Lincoln.	
'35c	Pierce, John	8th Regiment.	Corporal	72	York.	
'35c	Pierce, Lemuel	Mass. line	Private	61	Lincoln	d. Sept. 22, 1818.
'35d	Pierce, Nathaniel	Mass. state	Private	83	Penobscot	
'40	Pierce, Nathaniel			92	Penobscot	Res. Orrington.
'40	Pierce, Peace			69	York	Res. Sou. Berwick
'35d	Pike, Dudley	N. H. mil.	Private	71	Oxford.	
'35d	Pillsbury, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	81	Cumberland	
'40				84	Cumberland	Res. Scarborough.
'35c	Pindexter, Paul	Mass. line	Private	71	York.	See also Pendexter
'35d	Pinkham, Calvin	R. I. line	Private	79	Lincoln.	
'35d	Pinkham, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private	82	Lincoln.	
'35d	Piper, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Somerset.	
'40				79	Somerset	Res. Madison.
'35d	Pitts, Seth	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg	76	Kennebec.	
'40				82	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'35d	Pitts, Shubael	Mass. state	Private	69	Kennebec.	
'40				74	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'35c	Pittsburry, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	68	Lincoln.	
'35c	Place, Amos	Mass. line	Private	78	York.	
'35d	Plaisted, John	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
'35d	Plaisted, John	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland.	
'40	<i>Plaisted, Lydia</i>			72	Cumberland	Res. Standish.
'40	Plaisted, Roger			86	York.	Res. Buxton.
'35c	Plummer, Daniel	Mass. line	Private	75	Cumberland.	
'40	Plummer, Daniel			85	Waldo	Res. Palermo.
'35c	Plummer, Edward	Mass. line	Musician	76	Kennebec.	
'40	Plummer, Edward			86	Kennebec.	Res. Albion.
'35c	Plummer, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland.	
'40	Plummer, Isaac			56	Piscataquis.	Res. Guilford.
'35c	Plummer, John	Mass. line	Private	80	Oxford.	
'35c	Plummer, John	Mass. line	Private	76	Waldo.	
'40	Plummer, John			69	Waldo	Res. Freedom.
'35c	Plummer, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	63	Cumberland.	
'35c	Plummer, William	N. H. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
'35c	Poland, Moses	Mass. line	Sergeant	81	Oxford	d. Jan. 28, 1821.
'35c	Poland, Seward	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln.	d. June 19, 1831.
'35c	Polesky, John	deLouzen's	Corps Maj.	71	Lincoln.	d. June 8, 1830.
'35c	Pollard, Barton	N. H. line	Sergeant	75	Kennebec.	
'35c	Pollard, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	65	Cumberland.	d. May 6, 1824.
'35c	Pollard, Timothy	N. H. line	Private	82	Somerset	d. in 1822.
'35c	Pompilley, Bennet	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	
'35d	Pompilley, Bennet	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	74	Oxford	See also Pumpilly.
'40	Pomroy, Joseph			67	Penobscot	Res. Levant.
'35c	Pool, Job	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland.	
'40				76	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
'35d	Pool, Joshua	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Oxford.	
'40				78	Oxford	Res. Greenwood.
'35d	Pool, Samuel	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	72	Kennebec.	
'35c	Pool, Thomas	Mass. line	Sergeant	79	Cumberland.	d. Mar. 4, 1824.
'35c	Poole, Abijah	Mass. line	Lieutenant	78	Kennebec.	d. May 9, 1820.
'35c	Pope, Isaac	Mass. line	Captain	74	York.	d. June 1820.
'35c	Porter, Benjamin J.	Mass. line	Surgeon's Mate		56 Lincoln.	(35c Benj. Jones.
'40	Porter, Benjamin J.				77 Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35c	Porter, Frederick	R. I. line	Private	73	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 1824.
'35c	Porter, Moses	Mass. line	Ensign	82	Kennebec.	
'35d	Porter, Nehemiah	N. H. line	Private	76	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumberland.	Res. North Yarmouth.
'35d	Porter, Tyler	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Cumberland.	
'40				83	Cumberland.	Res. Sebago.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Porterfield, Cath'ine.			84	Cumberland.	Res. Westbrook.
35d	Porterfield, John	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
35e	Potter, Hugh	Mass. line	Private.	70	Kennebec.	
40	Potter, Hugh			78	Kennebec.	Res. Gardiner.
35e	Potter, James	Mass. line	Private.	78	Lincoln.	
40	Potter, James			88	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoin.
35e	Potter, Oliver.	Mass. line	Private	75	Washington.	d. Aug. 23, 1831.
35e	Potter, William	Mass. line	Private.	77	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 11, 1829.
35d	Prastee, Jonathan	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	79	Lincoln.	
35e	Pratt, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	68	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 8, 1825.
35d	Pratt, Cushing	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	d. May 14, 1833.
35d	Pratt, Dan	R. I. state.	Private.	72	Oxford.	
40				79	Oxford	Res. Turner.
35d	Pratt, Elam.	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg.	82	Kennebec.	
35e	Pratt, George	Mass. line	Private.	70	Somerset.	
40	Pratt, George			76	Franklin.	Res. Salem.
35d	Pratt, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Serg.	75	Kennebec.	
40	Pratt, Joseph			82	Somerset.	Res. Palmyra.
40	Pratt, Lydia			78	Somerset	Res. Bloomfield.
35e	Pratt, Seth 2nd	Mass. line	Private.	75	Hancock.	
35e	Pratt, Seth	Mass. line	Private.	71	Kennebec.	
35d	Pratt, Solomon	Mass. mil.	Pvt. & Mat ross.	80	Somerset	d Feb. 6, 1832
35e	Pratt, Thaddens	Mass. line	Private.	79	Oxford.	
40				85	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
35e	Pray, Abraham.	Mass. line	Private.	81	Kennebec.	
40	Pray, Abraham			79	Kennebec.	Res. Hallowell.
35d	Pray, Peter.	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg.	87	York.	
35d	Pray, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	79	York	
40	Pray, Sarah			74	Somerset	Res. Chandlerville
40	Preble, Mary			65	Cumberland.	Res. Portland 5th Ward.
35e	Prentiss, Valentine.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	84	Kennebec.	d Sept. 4, 1822
35d	Prescott, Nathan.	N. H. line	Pvt. & Serg.	75	Kennebec.	
35e	Prescott, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	81	Kennebec.	
40	Prescott, Samuel			83	Kennebec.	Res. Hallowell.
40	Pribou, Amasa			81	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
35d	Pride, John.	Mass. line	Pvt. & Serg	82	Cumberland.	
35d	Pride, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
35d	Prince, Amory	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Cumberland.	
35e	Prince, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	
40				83	Cumberland	Res. Falmouth.
40	Prince, Dinah.			105	York.	Res. York.
35d	Pritchard, James	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Waldo.	
40	Procter, Josiah.			79	Oxford	Res. Waterford.
35d	Procter, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Mariner & Seaman	71	Oxford	
35e	Pulcifer, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	80	Kennebec.	d. Nov. 27, 1820.
40	Pulcifer, Joseph			75	Lincoln.	Res. Bath.
35e	Pullen, Oliver	Mass. line	Private.	86	Waldo.	
40	Pullen, Oliver			78	Waldo.	Res. Palermo.
35e	Pullen, William	R. I. line	Private.	67	Kennebec.	
40	Pumpilly, Elizabeth			67	Oxford	Res. Turner See also Pompilly.
35d	Purham, Peter	Mass. line	Private.	84	Penobscot	
40	Purham, Tamar			74	Penobscot	Res. Eddington
35d	Putney, James	N. H. line	Pvt. & Serg	77	Kennebec.	
35e	Quimby, Benjamin.	N. H. line	Private	75	Kennebec.	
40	Quint, John.			79	York.	Res. Sanford.
35e	Rackliff, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	69	Cumberland	d. Dec. 15, 1828.
35e	Radford, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	d. May 20, 1820.
40	Ralf, Jeremiah.			82	Piscataquis	Res. Abbot.
40	Ramsdelt, Ebenezer.			78	Washington.	Res. Lubec.
35e	Ramsdell, James	Mass. line	Private.	63	Washington.	d. June 3, '29.
40	Ramsey, Robert			76	Washington.	Res. Charlotte.
35e	Rand, James	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 18, 1827.
35d	Rand, John	N. H. line	Private	75	Lincoln	d. Nov. 11, 1826.
35e	Rand, Michael	Mass. line	Private.	64	York.	d. Sept. 1824.
35e	Rand, Reuben	N. H. line	Private.	67	Kennebec	d. June 1, 1831.
35d	Rand, Thomas	N. H. line	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
40	Randal, Caleb.			87	Kennebec.	Res. Vassalboro- ugh.
35d	Randall, Job	Mass. line.	Private.	91	Oxford.	
40	Randall, Oliver.			79	Penobscot	Res. Bangor.
35d	Randall, Samuel.	N. H. line	Corporal	76	Kennebec.	
35d	Randall, Stephen.	Mass. mil.	Private	75	York.	
35d	Randler, Noah	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	York	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Rankin, Robert	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Lincoln.	
'40	<i>Rankins, Abigail</i>			68	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
'35e	Rankins, Andrew.	Mass. line.	Private.	81	York.	d. June 11, 1829.
'35e	Rankins, John	Mass. line.	Sergeant...	80	Kennebec.	d. May 1, 1828.
'35e	Rawlings, Joseph	Mass. line.	Sergeant...	78	Kennebec.	
'40	<i>Ray, Eunice</i>			94	Cumberland.	Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Raymond, Nathan.	Mass. state	Pvt & Serg	80	York.	
'40				86	York.	Res Lyman
'35e	Raymond, William.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'40	Raymond, William.			92	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette
'35d	Rea, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.			
'35d	Read, George	Mass. state	Private & Corporal...	83	Hancock.	
'40				75	Kennebec.	
'40	Read, John P.			80	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'40	<i>Record, Abigail</i>			46	Lincoln	Res. Lewiston.
'40	<i>Record, Jane</i>			82	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'40	<i>Record, Jane</i>			82	Oxford	Res. Buckfield
'35d	Record, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Private.	84	Oxford	
'40				90	Oxford	Res. Buckfield
'35d	Record, Simon	Mass. line	Private.	81	Oxford	
'40				87	Oxford	Res. Buckfield
'35d	Redington Asa	Mass. state	Private & Corporal.			
'40				72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Redlon, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	78	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Redlon, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Redlow, Matthias	Mass. mil.	Corporal	84	Kennebec.	
'35e	Reed, Abraham...	N. H. line.	Private...	94	Cumberland.	d. July 15, 1832.
'40	Reed, David.			74	Lincoln	Res. Boothbay
'35d	Reed, David, 2nd...	Mass. mil.	Private	67	Lincoln.	
'35e	Reed, Jonathan...	N. H. line	Private...	81	Cumberland	
'35d	Reed, Josiah...	Mass. line.	Private...	73	Cumberland.	
'35d	Reed, Ward...	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant			
'40	Reed, William W.			75	Penobscot	
'40	Reed, Josiah			85	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
'40	<i>Remick, Phebe</i>			79	Cumberland.	Res. Freeport
'35e	Remick, Samuel	N. H. line.	Private	73	Hancock	Res. Eden.
'35e	Rendall, James	Mass. line	Private...	58	York	
'35e	Reynolds, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private.	60	York.	
'35d	Reynolds, David	Mass. line	Private.	78	Kennebec.	d. May 13, 1832.
'40				75	Kennebec.	
'35e	Reynolds, David	Conn. line	Private...	82	Kennebec	Res. Sidney
'35e	Reynolds, Elphalet	Conn. line	Private.	72	Washington	
'40				74	Washington	
'35e	Rhodes, Jacob	Mass. line	Private.	80	Washington	Res. Addison.
'40	Rhodes, Jacob.			80	York.	
'35e	Rhodes, Moses	Mass. line	Private.	76	York.	Res. Lyman.
'40	Rhodes, Moses.			78	York	
'40				74	York	Res. Waterbor-
'40	Riant, Thomas					ough.
'35d	Rice, Ashbell.	Mass. line	Private	80	Franklin.	Res. Farmington.
'35e	Rice, David.	Cont. navy	Mids'pm'n	79	Washington.	
'35d	Rice, Gideon	Mass. line	Private.	61	Cumb.	d. Aug 11, 1821.
'35d	Rice, John	Mass. mil.	Private...	74	Cumberland.	
'35e	Rice, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Rice, Lemuel.	Mass. line	Private.	67	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 11, '26.
'35e	Rice, Luther.	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumb.	d. Jan. 16, 1827.
'35e	Rich, Joel	Mass. line	Private...	73	Oxford	d. Mar. 8, 1831.
'35e	Richards, Bradley	N. H. line	Ensign	81	Waldo.	
'35e	Richards, John	N. H. line	Private.	73	Kennebec.	d. June 12, '21.
'35d	Richards, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Private.	80	York.	
'35e	Richards, Joseph 2d	N. H. line	Private.	73	Waldo	
'35d	Richards, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	78	Somerset.	
'35d	Richards, Mitchell.	Mass. line	Private.	75	York.	
'40	Richards, Mitchell.			74	Kennebec.	
'40	Richardson, Eben'er			81	Franklin.	Res. Temple.
'35d	Richardson, Edward	Mass. state	Lieutenant & Captain.	38	Hancock	Res. Castine.
'35d	Richardson, James.	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman	86	Oxford.	
'35e	Richardson, Joel.	Mass. line	Private.	81	Hancock.	
'35d	Richardson, Joseph	Mass. line	Private...	65	Lincoln.	d. Feb. 23, 1827.
'40	<i>Richardson, Lydia</i>			71	Cumberland.	
'40	<i>Richardson, Molly</i>			82	Penobscot	Res. Newport.
'35d	Richmond, Nathan	Mass. state	Private.	87	Cumb.	Res. Baldwin.
'35e	Rieker, George.	Mass. line.	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
'35e				81	York.	d. Dec. 25, 1833.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Ricker, Maturian	N. H. line	Private &			
35d	Ricker, Noah	Cont. Navy.	Seaman	74 York.		
40			Marine	72 York.		
				78 York.		Res. Waterbor- ough.
40	Ricker, Reuben			83 York.		Res. Lyman.
35c	Ricker, Reuben	Cont. Navy.	Seaman	65 Waldo.		
35d	Ricker, Simeon	Mass. line	Private.	80 York.		
35c	Ricker, Stephen	Mass. line	Private.	78 York.		
35d	Ricker, Timothy	Mass. mil.	Private.	York.		
35d	Ricker, Tobias	N. H. line	Private.	74 Oxford.		
40				80 Oxford.		Res. Buckfield.
35d	Ricker, Wentworth	N. H. line	Private.	81 Cumberland.		
35d	Rideout, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private.	79 Lincoln.		d. Aug. 3, 1833
40	Rideout, Stephen			80 Lincoln		Res. Fowdoin.
35c	Rider, John	Mass. line	Private.	70 Kennebec.		
40	Rider, Stephen			79 Kennebec.		Res. Albion.
35c	Ridley, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	75 Lincoln.		
35c	Ridley, David	Mass. line	Private.	72 Kennebec.		
35c	Ridley, George	Mass. line	Private.	57 Lincoln.		d. Dec. 31, 1818.
40	Ridlow, Mary			74 Kennebec.		Res. Windsor.
35c	Ridout, Abraham	Mass. line	Private.	76 York.		
35c	Ridout, Stephen	Mass. line	Private.	74 Lincoln.		
35c	Rimes, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	76 York.		
40	Ripley, Lucy			75 Waldo		Res. Montville.
35c	Ripley, William	Mass. line	Private	67 Lincoln.		d. June 27, 1823.
40	Roach, Abigail			73 Franklin.		Res. Wilton
35c	Roach, John	Mass. line	Private.	85 Kennebec.		d. Aug. 22, 1828.
35d	Robbins, Asa	Mass. line	Corporal	75 Kennebec.		
40				84 Kennebec.		Res. Winthrop.
35c	Robbins, Daniel 2d	Mass. line	Private	77 Kennebec.		
35c	Robbins, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	73 Kennebec.		
35c	Robbins, Eli, hadet	Mass. line	Private.	73 Kennebec.		
35c	Robbins, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal.	73 Oxford.		
35c	Robbins, Joseph	N. H. line	Private.	76 Kennebec.		d. Aug. 7, 1825.
35d	Robbins, Luther	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Quarter			
			Master.	76 Kennebec.		
35d	Robbins, Otis	Mass. line	Private.	77 Lincoln.		
35c	Robbins, Samuel	N. H. line	Private.	75 Lincoln.		d. Oct. 28, 1832.
35c	Robbins, William	Mass. line	Private.	59 Lincoln.		
35c	Roberts, George	Mass. line	Private.	72 Somerset.		
35d	Roberts, Jeremiah	Mass. State	Private.	84 York.		
40				86 York.		Res. Lyman.
35d	Roberts, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	75 Waldo.		
1794	Roberts, Joseph		Carpenter.			Res. Berwick. Lost left arm on ship of war "Hampden" at Siege of Penob- scot Aug. 15, 1779.
40	Roberts, Joseph			87 Waldo		Res. Brooks.
35c	Roberts, Love	N. H. line	Private.	84 York.		
40				88 York.		Res. Lebanon.
35d	Roberts, Paul	Mass. line	Private.	74 York.		
40				78 York.		Res. Newfield.
35c	Roberts, Samuel	N. H. line	Private.	62 York.		
35d	Roberts, Simon	N. H. line	Seaman.	73 York.		d. Oct. 5, 1832.
35d	Robinson, Andrew I.	Mass. line	Private.	84 Waldo		Res. Searsmont.
40	Robinson, Andrew			75 Lincoln.		
40	Robinson, Daniel			86 Cumb.		Res. Durham.
40	Robinson, Deborah			77 York.		Res. Limington.
35c	Robinson, George	Mass. line	Private.	62 York.		d. Mar. 13, 1819.
35c	Robinson, James	Mass. line	Private.	66 Lincoln.		d. Jan. 18, 1833.
35d	Robinson, Jedediah	Mass. mil.	Private.	68 Kennebec.		
40	Robinson, Jedediah			87 Kennebec.		Res. Gardiner.
35d	Robinson, John	Mass. line	Private.	81 Cumberland.		
35c	Robinson, John	Mass. line	Private.	66 Cumberland.		d. Feb. 13, 1827.
35c	Robinson, John	Mass. line	Private.	58 York.		
35d	Robinson, Joshua	Mass. mil.	Private &			
			Sergeant.	84 Kennebec.		
35d	Robinson, Meshuek	Mass. state	Private.	70 Penobscot.		
35d	Robinson, Moses	Mass. mil.	Sergeant.	78 Waldo.		
40	Robinson, Phibe			72 Cumb.		Res. Sebago.
35c	Robinson, Thomas	Mass. line	Ensign	79 Somerset.		

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35c	Rockwood, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private..	64	Lincoln..	d. June 1831.
'35d	Rogers, Alexander	Mass. mil.	Private..	73	Lincoln..	
'35e	Rogers, David	Mass. line	Private..	74	York.	d. Apr. 1, 1828.
'35d	Rogers, James	Mass. mil.	Sergeant..	77	Lincoln..	
'35c	Rogers, John	N. H. line	Private..	78	Kennebec..	
'35d	Rogers, John 2nd	Mass. line	Private..	69	Lincoln..	d. Apr. 18, 1824.
'35d	Rogers, William	Mass. line	Private..	78	Lincoln..	
	Rogues	(See Bogue's).				
'35c	Rolf, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private..	74	Somerset.	See Ralf.
'35d	Rolf, Joseph	Mass. line	Private..	80	Kennebec..	
'35d	Rollins, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Private..	73	Kennebec..	Res. Pittston.
'40	Rollins, David			65	Kennebec..	
'35c	Rollins, Eliphalet	Mass. line	Private..		Somerset.	
'35c	Rollins, Jabez	N. H. line	Private..	74	Kennebec..	
'40	Rollins, Jabez			73	Kennebec..	Res. Sidney.
'35d	Rollins, James	Mass. mil.	Private..	71	Lincoln..	
'35c	Rollins, John	R. I. line	Private..	77	Kennebec..	
'40	Rollins, John			74	Kennebec..	Res. Augusta.
'40	Rollins, Joseph			85	Kennebec..	Res. Gardiner.
'40	Rollins, Susannah			87	Penobscot.	Res. Cornith.
'40	Rose, Joseph			78	York.	Res. Limington.
'35d	Ross, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland.	
'40				84	Cumb.	Res. No. Yarmouth
'35d	Ross, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private..	86	York.	
'40				91	York.	Res. Shapleigh.
'35c	Ross, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumb.	d. Feb. 2, 1827.
'40	Ross, Sarah			82	Cumb.	Res. Brunswick.
'40	Roundy, Benjamin			48	Kennebec..	Res. Clinton.
'35d	Rounds, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private..	81	York.	
'35c	Rounds, Theodore	Mass. line	Private..	80	York.	
'35c	Row, John	Mass. line	Private..	77	Oxford.	
'35c	Row, John	N. H. line	Private..	72	Kennebec..	
'35c	Row, Webber	N. H. line	Private..	71	York.	
'35c	Rowe, Caleb	Mass. line	Private..	66	Kennebec..	d. July 1, 1821.
'35c	Rowe, John	Mass. line	Ensign	60	Oxford.	
'40	Rowe, John			82	Oxford.	Res. Paris.
'35c	Rowe, Lazarus	N. H. line	Private..	108	Kennebec..	
'35c	Rowe, William	N. H. line	Private..	82	Kennebec..	
'35d	Rowe, Zebulon	Mass. line	Corporal.	85	Cumberland.	
'40	Rowe, Zebulon			91	Cumb.	Res. New Gloucester.
'35d	Rummery, Don's	Mass. line	Private of Artillery.	70	Washington.	
'35d	Runsdell, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private..	74	Washington.	
'35c	Runde, Nathaniel	R. I. Corps	Private..	80	Lincoln..	d. Jan. 7, 1825.
'35d	Runnells, Samuel	Mass. State	Sergeant..	83	Washington.	
'40	Runnells, Thomas			79	Cumb.	Res. Portland 7th Ward.
'40	Rusell, Hannah			82	Lincoln..	Res. Waldoboro'.
'40	Russel, Andrew			81	Somerset.	Res. Madison.
'35c	Russel, Levi	Mass. line	Private..	82	Lincoln..	
'40	Russel, Solomon			82	Somerset.	Res. Solon.
'35c	Russell, Andrew	Mass. line	Private..	76	Somerset.	
'35d	Russell, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private..	71	Oxford.	
'40				76	Oxford.	Res. Newry.
'35c	Russell, Calvin	Mass. line	Private..	72	Somerset.	
'40				78	Somerset.	Res. Bingham.
'40	Russell, Jonathan			87	Kennebec..	Res. Winthrop.
'35c	Russell, Solomon	Mass. line	Private..	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Russell, Solomon	Mass. line & Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant..	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Russell, William	Mass. state	Private..	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Ryant, Joseph	N. H. line	Private & do.	78	Kennebec..	
'35c	Sadler, John	Mass. line	Private..	72	Cumberland.	
'35c	Sadler, John	Mass. line	Private..	72	Lincoln..	
'40	Sadler, John			70	Lincoln..	Res. Georgetown.
'35d	Sampson, James	Mass. line	Private..	70	Cumberland.	
'40	Sampson			76	Cumb.	Res. Otisfield.
'35d	Sampson, Luther	Mass. mil.	Private..	74	Kennebec..	
'40				80	Kennebec..	Res. Readfield.
'35d	Sanborn, Abner	N. H. line	Private..	88	York.	
'35d	Sanborn, Benjamin	N. H. line	Private..	72	Washington.	
'40				78	Washington.	Res. Cherryfield.
'35c	Sanborn, Benjamin 2nd	Mass. line	Private..	70	Cumberland.	
'40	Sanborn, Hannah			77	Cumb.	Res. Minot.

List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35c	Sauborn, John 2nd	Mass. line	Private...	92	Cumb.	d. Jan. 4, 1832.
35e	Sauborn, John.	Mass. line	Private...	76	Cumberland.	
35d	Sauborn, Matthew.	N. H. line	Private & Sergeant...	72to 77	Somerset	
40	Sauborn, Matthew P			81	Somerset	Res. Solon.
35e	Sauborn, Paul.	Mass. line	Private...	72	Cumberland	
35e	Sauborn, Peter	Mass. line	Private...	75	Cumb.	d. Aug. 6, 1827.
35e	Sauborn, Simon	Mass. line	Private...	73	Oxford	d. Nov. 25, 1833.
40	Sauborn, John			50	Waldo.	Res. Monroe.
35d	Sanderson, Rufus	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset.	
40				82	Somerset	Res. Mercer
40	Sanford, John.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Bath.
40	Santell, John			81	Waldo	Res. Camden
35e	Sargeant, Charles	Mass. line	Private.	73	York.	
35e	Sargeant, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	67	York.	d. in 1827.
35e	Sargeant, P. Dudley	Mass. line	Colonel.		Hancock	
35d	Sargent, Benjamin	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Penobscot	
40	Sargent, Chardy.			76	York.	Res. Kittery.
40	Sargent, Charles			86	York.	Res. So. Berwick.
35d	Sargent, Chase	Mass. state	Private.	79	York	
40				83	York.	Res. Cornish.
35e	Sargent, Daniel 2nd	N. H. line.	Private.	61	Cumb	d. Aug. 16, 1821.
35d	Sartell, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Waldo.	
35e	Sartell, Jonas.	Mass. line	Private.	62	Somerset	
40	Savage, Elijah D.			52	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
35e	Savage, Jacob	Cont navy	Mariner	68	Somerset	d. Nov. 7, 1826.
40	Savage, Sarah			77	Hancock	Res. Mt. Desert.
40	Sautelle, Eunice.			82	Penobscot	Res. Corinna
35d	Sawyer, Barnabas	Mass. mil.	Private & Fifer	74	York.	
35d	Sawyer, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	76	York.	
40	Sawyer, George			82	Somerset	Res. Smithfield.
35d		Mass. line	Private & Sergeant...	76		do.
35d	Sawyer, Isaac	Mass. mil.	Private...	75	Cumberland.	
40	Sawyer, Jabez.			72	York.	Res. Buxton.
40	Sawyer, Jacob.			92	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont.
35d	Sawyer, Jacob.	Mass. mil.	Private.	86	Kennebec.	
35e	Sawyer, John	Mass. line.	Corporal.	74	Cumberland	
35d	Sawyer, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
40	Sawyer, John			75	Cumb.	Res. Westbrook.
35e	Sawyer, Josiah	Mass. line	Private.	71	Washington.	
35d	Sawyer, Luke	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Somerset.	
35d	Sawyer, Solomon	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Cumberland.	
35d	Sawyer, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Private...	75	Cumb.	d. April 11, 1833
40	Sawyer, William			77	Kennebec.	Res. Greenc.
35d		Mass. mil	Private & Surgeon's Mate	71	Kennebec.	
35d	Sayer Nathaniel	Mass. line	Private.	75	York.	
35d	Sayward, George	Mass. mil	Lieutenant of Artillery	81	Lincoln.	
40	Sayward, Susan			87	Waldo.	Residence Waldo plantation
35d	Scales, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
35d	Schwartz, Peter	Mass. line	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
35d	Scribner, Stephen	Mass. mil	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
40	Scriggins, Thomas			76	York.	Res. Elliot.
40	Scales, Samnet.			81	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
35e	Scars, Barnabas	Mass. line	Private.	86	Somerset	d. June 29, '21.
35e	Scars, Willard.	N. H. line	Private.	82	Kennebec.	d. Dec. 13, 1831.
35e	Scates, John	Mass. line	Private.	82	York.	
40	Seavy, Ebenezer.			53	Oxford	Res. Bloomfield.
35d		N. H. state	Private & Teamster.	69	Hancock.	
35d	Seawell, Thomas	Mass. mil	Private.	83	Kennebec.	d. May 4, 1833.
35d	Sedgely, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Lincoln.	
40	Sedgely, John			80	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoinham
35d	Seger, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Oxford.	
40				85	Oxford.	Res. Bethel.
35e	Selsby, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	68	Hancock	d. Feb. 10, 1826.
35d	Sender, Abel	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
40	Sender, Sally.			76	Cumb.	Res. Naples.
40	Servall, Henry			84	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Sessions, David	N. H. line	Sergeant...	69	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 22, 1824.
'35e	Severance, Caleb	Mass. line	Private...	79	Penobscot.	
'40	Severance, Elizabeth			69	Penobscot.	Res. Orrington.
'35d	Severance, Joshua	Mass. line	Private...	78	Penobscot.	
'35e	Sevey, Eliakim	Mass. line	Private...	71	York.	
'40				77	York.	Res. York.
'35e	Zewall, Dummer..	Mass. line	Private...	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Zewall, Henry	Mass. line	Captain...	67	Kennebec.	
'35e		N. H. line				
		2nd. Regiment			Kennebec.	
'40	Shackford, Samuel			79	York.	Res. Sanford.
'35d	Shackley, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	70	York.	
'40	Shattuck, James			83	Lincoln.	Res. Westport.
'35d	Shaw, Abraham	Mass. line	Private...	74	York.	
'40				71	York.	Res. York.
'35e	Shaw, Benjamin	Mass. line	Ensign	80	Washington.	
'35d	Shaw, Eliab.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Kennebec.	d. Apr. 24, 1833.
'35d	Shaw, Elisha	Mass. state	Sergeant & Ensign			
'35e	Shaw, Ephraim.	Mass. line	Private	83	Kennebec.	
'35e	Shaw, George	Cont. navy	Mariner	80	Penobscot.	
'40				86	Penobscot.	Res. Exeter.
'35e	Shaw, Jacob	Mass. line	Private.	60	Kennebec.	d. Aug. 29, 1820.
'35d	Shaw, Jairus	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Oxford.	
'35e	Shaw, James..	Mass. line	Ensign	76	Kennebec.	d. April 1822.
'35e	Shaw, John	Mass. line	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
'40	Shaw, John			88	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Shaw, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman	72	Cumberland	
'40	Shaw			78	Cumb.	Res. Cumberland.
'35d	Shaw, Levi	N. H. mil	Private & Corporal	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Shaw, Nathaniel	Mass. state	Private & Sergeant	89	Oxford.	
'35d	Shaw, Nathaniel..	Mass. mil.	Private.	71	Oxford	Res. Turner.
'40				76	Oxford	
'35e	Shaw, Nathaniel..	Mass. line	Private.	59	Cumberland.	
'40	Shaw, Polly..			77	Cumb.	Residence Port- land 5th. Ward.
'35d	Shaw, Samuel.	Mass. state	Private.	77	York	
'40				83	York..	Res. Sanford.
'35d	Shaw, Thomas.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Cumberland.	
'35e	Shaw, William	Mass. line	Private	90	York	d. in 1822.
'35e	Shea, Richard.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumb.	d. Mar. 31, 1820.
'35e	Shed, Daniel	Cont. navy	Seaman	73	Penobscot.	
'40				77	Penobscot	Res. Brewer.
'35d	Shed, John	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec.	
'35d	Shed, Jonathan.	Mass. line	Private..	73	Oxford.	
'35d	Sheldon, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private..	70	Waldo	
'40				75	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35e	Sheldon, William.	Mass. line	Private.	73	Lincoln	d. Sept. 26, 1831.
'35e	Shepherd, James..	Mass. line	Private.	57	Lincoln.	
'40	Shepherd, Levi.			76	Kennebec..	Res. Pittston
'35e	Shepherd, Lewis..	Mass. line	Private.	90	Cumb.	d. Nov. 28, 1822.
'40	Shepherd, Mary..			79	Lincoln.	Res. Jefferson.
'35e	Shepherd, William.	Mass. line	Private.	60	Lincoln.	d. in 1824.
'35e	Sheppard, Levi.	Mass. line	Private.	81	Kennebec.	
'40	Sherburn, Job			82	Kennebec..	Res. Readfield.
'35e	Sherburne, Job.	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec.	
'35d	Sherman, Isasac.	Mass. mil.	Private.	78	York.	
'35d	Sherman, Joseph..	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Waldo.	
'35d	Sherman, Nathan..	Mass. mil.	Private..	72	Lincoln.	
'40				78	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'40	Shorey, Samuel..			47	Kennebec..	Res. Sidney.
'35d	Shuckford, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	York.	
'35e	Shurtliff, William	Mass. line	Private.	68	Cumb.	d. July 3, 1825.
'35d	Sias, John	N. H. line	Private.	77	Oxford.	
'35d	Sidgely, Joseph..	R. I. State.	Private.	78	Lincoln.	
'40	Silley, Benjamin..			73	Waldo	Res. Brooks.
'35e	Silly, Benjamin..	Mass. line	Private.	73	Waldo.	
'35d	Silvester, Thomas..	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'35d	Simons Ichabod	Mass. line	Private.	72	Somerset	d. Jan. 12, 1833.
'35d	Simmons, Isaac	Mass. line	Private of Inf. & Cav	72	Lincoln.	
'35d	Simmons, Lebbeus.	Mass. line	Private.	85	Waldo.	
'35e	Simmons, Samuel	Conn. line	Corporal	79	Oxford.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35e	Simonton, Walter	Mass. line	Private..	66	Cumb.	d. in 1826.
35d	Simpson, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private..	74	York	d. Feb. 9, 1833.
40	<i>Simpson, Lucy</i>			82	York	Res. Elliot.
35e	Simpson, Simon	Mass. line	Private..	68	Kennebec.	
35d	Simpson, Zezekiah.	Mass. state	Private..	78	York	d. Jan. 8, 1833
40	Simson, Simon			76	Kennebec..	Res. Winslow.
35e	Sinclair, Joshua	N. H. line	Private	74	Waldo.	
40	Sinclair, Joshua				Penobscot	Res. Old Town.
35e	Skinner, Elisha	Mass. line	Surgeon	73	Penobscot	d. Nov. 1827.
35d	Skinner, John	Mass. line	Sergeant.	84	Lincoln.	
40				87	Lincoln..	Res. Lewiston.
35e	Small, Daniel 3rd.	Mass. line	Private.	91	Cumb.	d. Feb. 21, 1821.
35d	Small, Daniel.	Mass. line	& Private.			
		Mass. mil.		78	Washington	
35d	Small Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	80	Cumberland.	
35d	Small, Daniel 2nd.	Mass. line	Private.	75	York	
40				80	York.	Res. Limington.
40	Small, Daniel			76	Cumb.	Res. Raymond..
35e	Small, Elisha	Mass. line	Private.	78	Cumberland.	
40	Small, Elisha..			82	Washington.	Res. Cherryfield.
40	<i>Small, Elizabeth</i>			81	York.	Res. Limington.
40	Small, Ephraim			81	Lincoln..	Res. Baldwin.
35d	Small, Ephraim.	Mass. state	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
35e	Small, Henry	Mass. line..	Private.	63	York.	
35d	Small, James.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	77	Cumberland.	
40				83	Cumb..	Res. Scarborough.
35e	Small, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private.	84	Cumberland.	
35d	Small, Samuel	Mass. state	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
40				83	Lincoln..	Res. Phippsburg.
35d	Small, William	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant			
				75	York	
35e	Small, Zachariah.	Mass. line.	Private.	56	Cumberland.	
35e	Smart, Richard..	N. H. line	Private.	71	Hancock	d. May 1827.
35d	Smith, Abraham..	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
40	Smith, Abraham..			78	Franklin..	Res. Farmington.
35d	Smith Benjamin,	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant..			
				78	Waldo.	
40				83	Waldo...	Res. Hope.
35e	Smith, Charles 2nd.	Mass. line	Private.	79	Waldo.	
40				85	Waldo...	Res. Belfast.
35e	Smith, Charles	Mass. line	Private...	66	Lincoln..	d. Dec. 17, 1831.
35d	Smith, Daniel	Mass. state	Private..	72	Washington.	
35e	Smith, Daniel	N. H. line	Private..	67	Kennebec...	d. Aug. 24, 1824.
35e	Smith, David	N. H. line	Private..	74	Hancock.	
40	Smith, David			42	Kennebec..	Res. Readfield.
35e	Smith, Dominicus	Mass. line	Private.	79	York.	
35e	Smith, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private..	75	Kennebec...	d. Sept. 1822.
35e	Smith, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Captain	75	Lincoln.	
40	<i>Smith, Elizabeth.</i>			85	York	Res. Waterborough.
35d	Smith, Ephraim	Mass. line.	Private..	82	Cumberland.	
40	<i>Smith, Hannah.</i>			73	Waldo	Res. Belfast.
35e	Smith, Heman.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	73	Lincoln..	d. Jan. 7, 1820.
35d	Smith, Isaac	Mass. line.	Private..	69	Lincoln.	
35e	Smith, Jacob.	Mass. line.	Private..	73	York.	
35e	Smith, James	Mass. line.	Private..	76	York.	
35d	Smith, Jaziel	R. I. line	Private..	72	Kennebec.	
35e	Smith, Jeremiah	N. H. line.	Private..	80	Cumb.	d. Aug. 12, 1832.
35e	Smith, Jesse	Mass. line	Private..	69	Penobscot	d. Nov. 22, '29.
35e	Smith, John 4th..	Mass. line.	Private..	81	Hancock	d. Jan. 7, 1828.
35d	Smith, John	Mass. line.	Private & Fife Major			
				77	Kennebec.	
40				83	Kennebec..	Res. Wayne.
35e	Smith John 1st.	Mass. line	Private..	74	Cumberland.	
35d	Smith, John	Mass. line.	Private..	74	Cumberland.	
35d	Smith, John 2nd..	Mass. line	Private..	74	Cumberland.	
35e	Smith, John 3rd..	Mass. line.	Private..	72	Hancock	d. May 14, 1824.
35e	Smith, John K	Mass. line.	Captain.	68	Cumberland.	
40	Smith, John K.....			86	Cumb.....	Res. Portl'd 5th. Ward.
35e	Smith, Kilby.	Mass. line.	6th. Regiment Captain.		Cumberland.	
35d	Smith, Jonathan....	Mass. mil.	Sergeant...	76	Somerset....	d. June 14, '33.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40	Smith, Josiah			77	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
'40	Smith, Judith			79	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
'35d	Smith, Laban	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford	
'40	Smith, Laban			79	Kennebec	Res. Mt. Vernon.
'35e	Smith, Moses	Mass. line	Private	74	Waldo	
'40				81	Waldo	Res. Prospect.
'35e	Smith, Nathan	N. H. line	Private	69	Kennebec	d. Aug. 25, 1822.
'35e	Smith, Nathaniel	N. H. line	Private	76	Kennebec	d. May 2, 1833.
'35e	Smith, Noah	Mass. line	Private	73	York	d. Dec. 3, 1829.
'35e	Smith, Peleg	Mass. line	Private	83	Lincoln	d. June 12, 1832.
'35e	Smith, Peter 2nd	Mass. line	Private	74	Cumberland	
'35e	Smith, Rowland	Mass. line	Private	71	Kennebec	
'35d	Smith, Samuel	Mass. line	Sergeant	85	York	
'40				91	York	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35e	Smith, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	76	Waldo	
'40				82	Waldo	Res. Monroe.
'35d	Smith, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private	75	York	
'40	Smith, Sarah			73	Waldo	Res. Knox.
'35e	Smith, Stephen	Mass. line	Private	83	Waldo	
'35d	Smith, Thomas	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant	81	Lincoln	
'35e	Smith, William	Mass. line	Private	74	York	d. April 1828.
'35e	Smith, William	Mass. line	Private	64	York	
'35e	Smith, William	Mass. line	Sergeant	77	York	
'35d	Snell, Thaddeus	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	
'35e	Snow, Aaron	R. I. line	Private	79	York	
'35d	Snow, Harding	Mass. line	Private	79	Penobscot	
'40'				84	Penobscot	Res. Hampden.
'35e	Snow, James	Mass. line	Private	80	Cumberland	
'40	Snow, James			87	Cumb.	Res. Scarborough.
'35e	Snow, James	Mass. line	Sergeant	75	Cumberland	
'35e	Snow, Joshua	Mass. line	Sergeant	59	Cumberland	
'35e	Snow, Joshua	N. H. line	Sergeant		Cumberland	
'40	Snowden, Elizabeth			75	Lincoln	Res. Thomaston.
'35e	Sommers, Jonathan	Mass. line	Corporal	67	Cumberland	
'35e	Soul, James	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumberland	
'35e	Soule, Asa	Mass. line	Private	70	Penobscot	
'40	Soule, James			85	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
'35d	Soule, Jesse	Mass. state	Private & Mariner			
'35d	Soule, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private	75	York	
'40				78	Cumberland	
'35e	Sourcee, Francis	N. H. line	Private	84	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Southard, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	
'35e	Southart, Constant	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	
'35e	Soward, Richard	N. H. line	Private	63	Somerset	d. March 1826.
'35d	Spalding, William	Mass. line	Private	92	York	d. Oct. 6, 1832.
'35e	Sparks, David	Mass. line	Private	75	Somerset	
'35e				75	Lincoln	d. Mar. 6, 1820.
'35e	Sparrook or Spar- hawk, Jacob	Mass. line	Private	69	Kennebec	
'35e	Spaulding, Eleazer	Mass. line	Private	77	Penobscot	
1794	Spaulding, Ezekiel	7th. Mass. regt	Sergeant			Res. Georgetown, Injured 1777, loading a wagon
'40	Spaulding, Joseph			79	Penobscot	Res. Dixmont
'35d	Spaulding, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	84	Somerset	
'40	Spaulding, Josiah			79	Somerset	Res. Norridge- wock.
'35e	Spaulding, Samuel	N. H. line	Private	71	Waldo	
'40				76	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'40	Spaulding, William			82	Somerset	Res. Norridge- wock.
'35e	Spearing, John	N. H. line	Private	67	Waldo	d. Nov. 9, 1831.
'40	Spencer, Eleazer			75	Cumb.	Res. Baldwin.
'35e	Spencer, Solomon	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	
'35e	Spencer, Thomas	Mass. line	Private	69	York	
'35e	Spencer, William	Mass. line	Private	73	York	
'35e	Spinney, Caleb	N. H. line	Sergeant	95	York	
'35d	Spinney, Caleb	Mass. state	Corporal & Sergeant	84	York	
'40	Spinney, Hannah			86	York	Res. Elliot.
'35d	Spinney, Jeremiah	Mass. line	Private of Artillery	74	Lincoln	

List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40				77	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
35d	Sprague, James	Mass. line	Private	95	Oxford	
35e	Sprague, John	Mass. line	Private	67	Kennebec	d. Jan. 4, 1821.
35d	Sprague, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	81	Somerset	
35d	Sprague, William	Mass. line	Private	68	Lincoln	
40				73	Lincoln	Res. Phipsburg.
35e	Sprague, William	Mass. line	Private	61	Kennebec	
35e	Spring, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	
35d	Spring, Seth	N. H. line	Private	80	York	
35d	Spring, Thomas	Mass. mil.	Private		Oxford	
35d	Springer, John	Mass. mil.	Private	75	Lincoln	
35d	Springer, John	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Hancock	
40	Sproul, Jean			78	Lincoln	Res. Bristol.
35d	Sproul, Robert	Mass. mil.	Private	79	Lincoln	
35d	Sproul, William	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	
35d	Spurr, Enoch	Mass. line	Pvt. & Ser.	73	Cumberland	
40				79	Cumb.	Res. Otisfield.
40	Stacey, Ewice			80	York	Res. Elliot.
35d	Stackpole Absalom	Mass. state	Private	82	York	
40	Stackpole, Absalom			88	York	Res. No. Berwick.
35e	Stacy, John	N. H. line	Private	80	York	
35e	Stacy, William	Cont. navy	Seaman	76	York	
35e	Stanford, John 2nd	Mass. line	Private	77	Lincoln	
35e	Stanford, John	Mass. line	Private	73	Cumberland	
40				77	Cumb.	Res. Cape E'zab'h
35d	Stanley, Adin	Mass. line	Private &	80		
40				73	Kennebec	
35e	Stanley, James	Mass. line	Private	78	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
35d	Stanley, Nathaniel	Mass. mil.	Corporal	71	York	
35d	Stanley, Rea	Mass. mil.	Drummer &	79	Washington	
40						
40	Stanley, Rial			76	Kennebec	
35d	Stanton, Paul	Mass. mil.	Private	80	Kennebec	Res. Winthrop.
40				76	Cumberland	
35e	Stanwood, Daniel	Mass. line	Lieutenant	82	Cumb.	Res. Poland.
35e	Staples, Edward	N. H. line	Private	82	Lincoln	
35e	Staples, John	R. I. line	Private	78	York	
35e	Staples, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	70	Hancock	
40	Staples, Louisa			72	York	d. Jan. 21, 1832.
35d	Staples, William	Mass. state	Private	77	York	Res. Biddeford.
35e	Staples, William	Mass. line	Private	76	York	
1792	Starbuck, Anthony	Col. Rose's regt	Private	72	Oxford	d. Feb. 5, 1832.
35e	Starbird, Anthony	Mass. line	Private			(1794). Res. Pepperborough.
35e	Starbird, John	Mass. line	Ensign			Lost sight of one eye and received other injuries about Apr. 1777.
35d	Starling, Josiah	Mass. mil.	Private	93	York	d. Aug. 15, 1823.
35e	Stenson, William	Mass. line	Musician	68	Cumb.	d. Nov. 4, 1824.
35e	Stephens, Bartholomew	N. H. line	Private	70	Lincoln	d. Dec. 28, 1832.
35d	Stephens, James	Mass. mil.	Private	61	Lincoln	
35d	Stephens, Jonas	Mass. line	Sergeant	75	Somerset	d. in 1823.
40	Stephens, Jowel			73	Kennebec	
35e	Stephens, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private	81	Oxford	d. Feb. 9, 1823.
35e	Stephens, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	91	York	Res. Kennebank.
35d	Stephens, Sylvanus	Mass. line	Private &	77	York	
35e	Stephens, Thomas	Mass. line	Musician	74	Kennebec	d. Sept. 14, '33.
35e	Stephens, Thomas	Mass. line	Corporal	76	Oxford	
35e	Stephens, Thomas 3d	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln	
35d	Stephens, William	N. H. line	Private	69	Hancock	
35e	Sterry, David	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec	
35e	Stetson, Batchelor	Mass. line	Private	77	Kennebec	
35d	Stetson, Elijah	Mass. mil.	Private	66	Kennebec	
35e	Stetson, Elijah	Mass. line	Private	94	Cumberland	
35d	Stetson, Elisha	Mass. state	Private	70	Cumberland	
40				71	Cumberland	
35d	Stetson, Hezekiah	Mass. line	Private	81	Cumb.	Res. Durham.
35e	Stetson, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	81	Oxford	
40	Stevens, James			71	Hancock	d. July 17, 1825.
35d	Stevens, Jeremiah	Mass. mil.	Private	44	Lincoln	Res. Warren.
				79	Oxford	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Stevens, Joel.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	85	York.	
'40	Stevens, Joel.....			88	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'35d	Stevens, Joel.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	79	Oxford	
'35d	Stevens, John.....	Mass. state	Private...	76	York.	
'40				82	York.	Res. Kittery.
'40	Stevens, Mary.....			92	Oxford.	Res. Waterford.
'35d	Stevens, Moses.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	89	York.	d. Dec. 5, 1832.
'40	Stevens, Peleliab.....			83	York.	Res. So. Berwick.
'40	Stevens, Thomas.....			82	Kennebec...	Res. Sidney.
'40	Stevens, Thomas.....			74	Hancock...	Res. Brooksville.
'35d	Stevens, William.....	Cont. navy	Seaman	78	Cumberland.	
'40	Steward, Amasa.....			78	Somerset	Res. St. Albans.
'35d	Steward, Daniel.....	Mass. line	Private...	76	Somerset.	
'40	Steward, Sally.....			77	Penobscot.	Res. Newport.
'35d	Stewart, Amasa.....	Mass. line	Private...	69	Somerset.	
'35e	Stewart, Benjamin.....	Mass. line	Private...	67	Somerset	d. Feb. 7, 1820.
'35e	Stewart, Daniel.....	Mass. line	Private...	76	York.	
'35e	Stewart, Henry.....	N. H. line	Private...	71	Waldo.	
'35e	Stewart, Hugh.....	Mass. line	Private...	83	Kennebec.	
'40	Stickney, Benjamin.....			84	Kennebec.	Res. Hallowell.
'35d	Stickney, Benjamin.....	Mass. line	Musician also Private & Fifemjr			
'40	Stickney, Polly.....				Kennebec...	
'35d	Stickney, Samuel.....	Mass. state	Musician	68	Piscataquis.	Res. Brownville.
'35e	Stiles, Ezra.....	Mass. line	Private...	72	Penobscot.	
'35d	Stinchfield, Eph'm.....	Mass. line	Private.	78	Oxford	d. March 1826.
'40	Stinson, Abiah.....			73	Cumberland.	
'35e	Stinson, Samuel.....	Mass. line	Private...	70	Kennebec...	Res. Litchfield.
'40				75	Hancock.	
'35e	Stinson, Thomas.....	Mass. line	Private...	81	Hancock...	Res. Deer Isle.
'35e	Stirbird, Samuel.....	Mass. line....	Sergeant.	79	Lincoln.	
'35e	Stober, Ebenezer.....	Mass. line....		77	Lincoln.	
'35e	Stockbridge, John.....	2nd. Regt....	Lieutenant		Cumberland.	
'35e	Stockbridge, Joseph.....	Mass. line	Private...	61	Oxford	d. Aug. 23, 1820.
'35d	Stockbridge, Micah.....	Mass. line	Private...	74	Lincoln.	
'40	Stockbridge, Sarah.....			77	Cumberland.	
'35e	Stoddard, Nathaniel.....	Mass. line....	Private.	79	Lincoln.	Res. Bath.
'35d	Stone, David.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	80	Washington.	
'40				72	Oxford.	
'35d	Stone, George.....	Mass. line	Private...	78	Oxford	Res. Sweden.
'35d	Stone, John.....	Mass. line	Private...	79	York.	
'35e	Stone, John.....	Cont. navy	Mariner.	77	York.	
'40	Stone, John.....			76	York.	
'35d	Stone, Jonathan.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	82	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35d	Stone, Jonathan.....	Mass. line...	Private & Corporal.	88	York.	
'40	Stone, Jonathan.....			80	Cumberland.	
'35d	Stone, William.....	Mass. state	Private...	77	York.	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35d	Stone, William.....	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.			
'40	Stone, William.....			75	Kennebec.	Res. Augusta.
'40	Storer, Eben.....			80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35e	Storer, Elias.....	Mass. line	Private...	to90		
'35d	Storer, Isaac.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	60	Lincoln....	d. Sept. 1824.
'35e	Storer, William.....	Mass. line	Private...	74	York.	
'35d	Storers, Joseph.....	Mass. state	Private & Musician	63	Oxford	d. March 1826.
'35d	Story, William.....	Mass. mil.	Private...	77	York....	d. Sept. 30, 1833.
'35e	Stover, Christopher.....	Mass. line.	Private...	68	Cumb.	d. Nov. 5, 1832.
'40	Stowe, Anne.....			72	Lincoln...	d. Sept. 8, 1823.
'40	Stowers, Samuel.....			76	Kennebec...	Res. Leeds.
'35d	Stowers, Samuel.....	Mass. line & Mass. mil....	Private...		Franklin....	Res. Farnington.
'35d	Stratton, Elijah.....	Mass. mil....	Private & Treamster.	76	Kennebec.	
'35e	Stratton, Nehemiah.....	N. H. line....	Private...	71	Hancock.	
'40				76	Kennebec.	
'35d	Straw, Daniel.....	N. H. state	Private...	81	Kennebec...	Res. Albion.
'35e	Strout, Prince.....	Mass. line	Private...	85	York.	d. Nov. 7, 1833.
'40	Stuart, Daniel.....			80	Cumberland.	
'40	Stuart, Hannah.....			87	York.	Res. Wells.
'40	Stuart, Henry.....				Penobscot.	Res. Newport.
'40				78	Waldo.	Res. Unity.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	Stuart, Peter.	Mass. line	Private.	90	Cumberland.	
'35e	Stuart, Samuel	N. H. line	Private.	73	Penobscot	d. July 12, '32.
'40	Stubbs, Joseph			47	Waldo.	Res. Frankfort.
'35e	Stubbs, Richard	Mass. line	Sergeant.	73	Cumb.	d. Jan. 21, 1820.
'35e	Stubbs, Samuel.	Mass. line	Ensign	73	Kennebec.	d. Mar. 3, 1823.
'40	Sturdevant, Andrew			79	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35d	Sturges, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.	92	Cumberland.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Andrew	Mass. line	Private.	94	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Asa	Mass. line	Private.	74	Penobscot.	
'35d	Sturtevant, Francis	Mass. line	Sergeant & Pvt of Art	79	Oxford.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Jesse	Mass. line	Lieutenant	67	Hancock.	d. Sept. 1, 1818.
'35e	Sturtevant, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35e	Sturtevant, Lot	Mass. line	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
'40				81	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Sturtevant, Seth.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'40				80	Oxford.	Res. Sumner.
'40	<i>Suffernce, Ruth.</i>			76	Waldo.	Res. Knox.
'35e	Sullivan, Barnabas.	N. Carolina line	Private.	70	Lincoln.	d. May 7, 1830.
'35e	Sully, Daniel.	R. I. line	Private.	83	York.	
'35d	Summers, Thomas.	Mass. mil.	Private & Teamster.	76	Hancock.	
'35d	Sunborn, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Cumberland.	
'35e	Sutton, John.	Mass. line	Private.	82	York.	d. Nov. 18, 1819.
'35e	Sutton, John.	Mass. line	Private.	75	York.	d. Nov. 18, 1819.
'40	<i>Sutton, Lois.</i>			76	York.	Res. Limington.
'35d	Swain, Joseph.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Swain Samuel.	Mass. mil	Private & Corporal.	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Swan James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'40				77	Oxford.	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Swan, Nathan.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Oxford.	d. July 22, 1833.
'40	<i>Sweetland, Rebecca</i>			82	Kennebec.	Res. Gardiner.
'40	Sweatland, Stephen.			79	Waldo.	Res. Hope.
'35d	Sweet, Ebenezer.	Mass. mil.	Private.	94	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sweet, Israel.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sweet, Joshua.	Mass. line & Mass. state	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sweet, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Sweetland, Stephen.	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
'40	Sweetser, Richard.			90	Kennebec.	Res. Waterville.
'35e	Sweetsere Richard.	Mass. line	Private.	84	Kennebec.	
'35d	Swett, John.	Mass. line & Mass. state	Private.	77	Cumberland.	
'40				82	Cumb.	Res. Windham.
'40	Swett, Joshua.			70	Cumb.	Res. Gorham.
'40				80		
'40	Swett, Samuel.			76	Cumb.	Res. Gray.
'35d	Swift, Enoch.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35d	Swift, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Sylvester, Elisha.	Mass. line	Priv of Art.	81	Kennebec.	
'35e	Sylvester, Job.	Mass. line	Private.	94	Cumberland.	
'35e	Symonds, Ebenezer.	Mass. line	Private.	65	York.	
'35d	Symonds, Thomas.	Mass. line	Private.	73	Oxford.	
1794	Symms, William.	Kimball's Co. of militia	Private.			Res. Washington, Wounded at bat- tle of Benning- ton, Aug. 1777.
'35e	Taggart, John.	N. H. line	Sergeant.	93	Kennebec.	d. in 1822.
'35e	Taggart, Robert.	N. H. line.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	d. July 29, '23.
'35e	Talbot, Abraham	Mass. line.	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'35d	Talbot, Joseph.	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40				76	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
'35e	Tarbell, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset.	
'40	Tarbox, Carl.			70	York.	Res. Hollis.
'35d	Tarbox, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	80		
'40				76	Cumberland.	
'35d	Tarr, Abraham.	Mass. mil.	Private.	82	Cumb.	Res. Danville.
'40	Tarr, Abram.			73	Lincoln.	
'35e	Tarr, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	78	Lincoln.	Res. Whitefield.
'35d	Tarr, Joseph.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40				82	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Taylor, Elias.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Taylor, Ephram.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40				81	Lincoln.	Res. New Castle.
'35e	Taylor, John.	N. H. line	Private.	72	Oxford.	
'35d	Taylor, Samuel.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Taylor, Simeon.	Mass. line.	Private...	78	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 3, 1823.
'35e	Teague, Beni.	Mass. line.	Private....	70	Oxford.	d. Jan. 15, 1820.
'40	Tebbetts, Ephraim	.....	.....	78	York.	Res. Berwick.
'40	Temple, John	.....	.....	84	Lincoln.	Res. Bowdoin.
'35d	Temple, John	Mass. line.	Lieutenant	77	Kennebec.	
'35e	Terry David	Mass. line.	Private....	99	Lincoln.	d. June 8 1828.
'35e	Terry, John.	Cont. navy	Mariner.	70	Lincoln.	
'40	Terry, Susannah.	.....	.....	71	Waldo	Res. Montville.
'35e	Thayer, Jeremiah.	Mass. line.	Private....	76	Kennebec.	
'35e	Thayer, Philip	Mass. line.	Private....	80	Kennebec.	
'35d	Thing, Levi.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal...	71	Kennebec.	
'35d	Thing, Nathaniel.	Mass. line.	Private & Sergeant...	87	York.	
'35d	Thomas, Charles.	Mass. mil.	Private....	84	Cumberland.	
'40	Thomas, Charles	.....	.....	82	Cumb.	Res. Brunswick.
'35d	Thomas, Charles	Mass. line & Mass. state	Private....	74	Cumberland.	
'35d	Thomas, Holmes	Mass. state	Private....	79	Oxford.	
'35d	Thomas, Ichabod.	Mass. mil.	Private....	77	Penobscot.	Res. Brownville.
'40	Thomas, Ichabod.	.....	.....	82	Piscataquis.	
'35d	Thomas, Joseph.	Mass. line & Mass. state	Corporal...	94 or 87	Cumberland.	
'35d	Thomas, Joseph.	Mass. state	Private of Artillery.	74	Cumberland.	
'35e	Thomas, Jonathan.	N. H. line.	Sergeant...	84	Kennebec.	d. June 1824.
'35e	Thomas, Joshua	Mass. line.	Private....	60	Hancock.	
'40	Thomas, Mary	.....	.....	80	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
'35d	Thomas, Nathan	Mass. state.	Private & Bombardier	76	Hancock.	
'35d	Thomas Samuel	.....	.....	79	Hancock.	d. Aug. 14, 1832.
	Widow of.	Mass. line	Private & Corporal...	76	York.	Res. Limington.
'40	Thomas, Spencer.	.....	.....	53	Oxford	Res. Dixfield & Peru.
'40	Thomas, Spencer.	.....	.....	53	Oxford	
'35e	Thompson, Alex.	Mass. line.	Private....	74	Lincoln.	
'35e	Thompson, Alex 2d	Mass. line.	Private....	64	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 23, 1830.
'35d	Thompson, Benj.	Mass. state	Private....	80	York.	
1792	Thompson, Benj.	Col. Brewer's regt.	Lieutenant	.....	.....	(1794) Res. Tops- ham. Commis- sioned Nov. 6, 1776. Contract- ed disease on retreat from Ti- cond eroga in 1777.
'35d	Thompson, Cornel- ius.	Mass. line.	Private....	78	Hancock.	
'35e	Thompson, David	Mass. line.	Corporal...	77	York.	
'35e	Thompson, Ephr'm.	Mass. line.	Private....	72	York.	
'35d	Thompson, James	Mass. state	Lieutenant	86	Lincoln.	
'35d	Thompson, James	Mass. line.	Private....	73	York.	
'40	Thompson, Joel	.....	.....	79	York.	Res. Kenneb'kp't
'40	Thompson, Joel	.....	.....	86	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	Thompson, Joel	Mass. mil.	Sergeant...	72	Lincoln.	
'35e	Thompson, John	Mass. line.	Private....	80	York.	
'40	Thompson, John	.....	.....	71	Oxford	Res. Porter.
'35e	Thompson, Jonathan	Mass. line.	Private....	94	York	
'35d	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. state	Private & Musician	82	York.	
'40	Thompson, Joseph.	.....	.....	88	York.	Res. Cornish.
'35e	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private....	72	Lincoln.	d. June 1827.
'35d	Thompson, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private....	69	York.	
'35d	Thompson, Nathan.	Mass. mil.	Private....	80	York.	
'40	Thompson, Nathan.	.....	.....	85	York.	Res. Kennebunk- port.
'35e	Thompson, Richard.	Mass. line.	Private....	64	Lincoln.	
'35e	Thompson, Robert.	Mass. line.	Private....	67	Oxford.	
'35d	Thompson, Samuel.	.....	.....	79	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 13, 1833.
'35d	Thompson, William.	Mass. mil.	Private....	75	Cumberland.	
'35e	Thompson, William	Mass. line.	Private....	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Thoms, Samuel.	Mass. line.	Captain.	76	Penobscot	d. Feb. 13, '23.
'35e	Thorndike, Joshua.	Mass. line.	Private....	69	Lincoln.	d. Dec. 2, 1824.
'35d	Thorndyke, Robert.	Mass. mil.	Private & Seaman...	74	Lincoln.	

List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
40	—	—	—	79	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
35e	Thornton, Michael	Mass. line	Private.	72	Washington.	d. Dec. 2, '25.
35e	Thorp, Thomas...	Mass. line	Sergeant.	80	Washington.	
35e	Thurlo, John.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Cumb.	d. March 1, 1831.
35d	Thurlow, Asa	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
35e	Thurston, Jacob.	Mass. line	Private.	57	Cumberland.	
40	Tibbets, Ichabod	—	—	90	Waldo.	Res. Liberty.
35d	Tibbets, Nathaniel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	82	Kennebec.	
40	Tibbets, Simon	—	—	88	York.	Res. Newfield.
40	Tibbets, Stephen	—	—	88	Lincoln.	Res. Bristol.
35e	Tibbets, Giles	Mass. line	Private.	77	Lincoln.	d. July 12, 1832.
35d	Tibbetts, Ichabod	Mass. state	Private & Sergeant.	84	Lincoln.	
35e	Tibbetts, John.	R. I. line	Private.	71	Penobscot	d. June 1826.
40	Tibbetts, Nathaniel	—	—	85	Franklin.	Res. New Sharon.
35e	Tibbetts, Stephen	Mass. line	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
35d	Tibbitts, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	
35d	Tilson, William...	N. H. line	Corporal & Sergeant.	80	Lincoln.	
40	—	—	—	87	Lincoln.	Res. Thomaston.
35e	Tinan, Joseph...	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	d. Oct. 15, 1825.
35e	Tinkham, John.	Mass. line	Private.	71	Kennebec.	d. Dec. 21, 1827.
35d	Titecomb, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Cumb.	d. Feb. 3, 1833.
35d	Titus, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
35d	Tobey, Barnabas.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Lincoln.	
35e	Tobey, John	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumberland.	
40	Tobey, Mary	—	—	78	Lincoln.	Res. Jefferson.
35d	Tobey, William.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Lincoln.	
35e	Tobin, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	72	Cumberland.	
40	Tolbot, Abram.	—	—	87	Kennebec.	Res. China.
35d	Tolman, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	84	Kennebec.	
40	Toothaker, Seth.	—	—	82	Cumb.	Res. Brunswick.
35e	Toothaker, Seth	Mass. line	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
35e	Toppon, Michael.	Mass. line	Private.	68	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 5, 1832.
35e	Tory, Elisha	Mass. line	Private.	85	Cumb.	d. Nov. 20, 1828.
35e	Tourtelott Abraham	R. I. line	Lieutenant	74	Penobscot	d. Dec. 6, 1829.
40	Tourclotte, Leith.	—	—	84	Penobscot	Residence Mat-tamiscoutis.
35e	Tourtelott Orono	R. I. line	Private.	82	Penobscot.	
35e	Tourtelott, Reuben	R. I. line	Private.	75	York.	d. Dec. 1825.
35d	Towb, William.	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset	
35e	Towle, Jeremiah.	N. H. line	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
35e	Towle, Josiah	N. H. line	Private.	80	Waldo	40.
40	Towle, Thomas.	—	—	98	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
35d	Towle, Thomas.	Mass. mil.	Private.	83	York.	
35e	Town, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	72	York.	
35e	Town, Noah.	N. H. line	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
40	Towne, Joseph.	—	—	78	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
40	Towns, Noah.	—	—	85	Kennebec	Res. Litchfield.
35e	Townsend, Isaac	Mass. line	Private.	76	York.	d. Nov. 1, 1832.
35e	Townsend, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	80	Cumland.	
35d	Townsend, Robert.	Mass. state	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
40	—	—	—	79	Cumb.	Res. Freeport.
35e	Townsley, Gad	Mass. line	Private.	78	Washington.	
35e	Townsley, Jacob.	Mass. line	Private.	85	Kennebec.	
35e	Trafton, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private.	63	York.	
35e	Trafton, Elphalet	Mass. line	Private.	66	York.	
35d	Trafton, Joshua	R. I. line	Captain.	89	York.	
35e	Trafton, Josiab.	Mass. line	Private.	66	York.	
35d	Trask, Ebenezer.	R. I. mil.	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
40	—	—	—	77	Kennebec.	Res. Sidney.
35d	Trask, Moses	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Lincoln.	
35d	Trask, Obadiab.	Mass. mil.	Private.	69	Lincoln.	
35e	Trask, Thomas Jr.	R. I. line	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
35d	Travis, Oliver	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Oxford.	
35e	Treadwell, Marsters	Mass. line	Private.	—	Oxford.	
35d	Treadwell, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant.	82	York.	
40	Treadwell, Susan.	—	—	85	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
35e	Trevett, John	Mass. line	Sergeant.	82	Lincoln.	
35e	Tripp, Robert.	Mass. line	Private.	70	York.	
40	—	—	—	76	York.	Res. Sanford.
35d	Triyett, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Waldo.	
35d	True, Aaron	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
35d	True, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Lincoln.	
35d	True, Edward.	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35d	True, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	Somerset.	
'35e	True, Obadiah	Mass. line	Private.	75	Oxford.	
'40				82	Oxford	Res. Denmark.
'40	<i>True, Polly.</i>			80	Franklin.	Res. Temple.
'40	True, William.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Lewiston.
'35d	True, William.	Mass. line	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
'35e	True, Zebulon.	Mass. line.	Private.	65	Kennebec.	d. Feb. 1, 1830.
'35e	Trumbull, William.	Penn. line	Private.	80	Somerset	d. Sept. 1, 1822.
'35e	Tubbs, Jacob	Mass. line	Private.		Oxford.	
'40	Tucker, Aaron			56	Piscataquis	Res. Foxcroft.
'40	<i>Tucker, Aunt</i>			84	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'35d	Tucker, John	N. H. state	Matross.	73	Penobscot.	
'40				80	Penobscot	Res. Dexter.
'35d	Tucker, Samuel	Cont. navy	Captain.	86	Lincoln.	d. Mar. 10, 1833.
'35d	Tukesbury, Thomas.	N. H. state	Private.	77	Penobscot	
'35d	Tukey, William	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Turner, Abial	Mass. line	Private.	93	Oxford.	
'35e	Turner, David	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset	
'35e	Turner, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	78	Cumberland.	
'40	Turner, Isaac			87	Oxford	Res. Albany.
'40	Turner, Isaac			87	Oxford	Res. Norway.
'40	Turner, John.			78	Kennebec.	Res. Greene.
'40	<i>Turner, Lyli t.</i>			88	Kennebec.	Res. Leeds.
'40	Turner, Oliver			79	Oxford	Res. Sumner.
'35d	Turner, Oliver.	Mass. mil.	Private	69	Oxford.	
'35d	Turner, Robert.	Mass. mil.	Musician & Sergeant.	78	Lincoln.	
'35d	Turner, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private.	79	Penobscot	
'35e	Turner, Starbird.	Mass. line	Sergeant.	81	Kennebec.	
'35d	Tuttle, Samuel.	Mass. state	Sergeant & Private.	80	Washington.	
'40				81	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'35d	Twitchell, Eli	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant.	73	Oxford.	
'35e	Twitchell, Moses	Mass. line	Private.	75	Somerset	
'35d	Twitchell, Peter	Mass. mil.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'40				80	Oxford	Res. Bethel.
'35e	Twitchett, Ezra	Mass. line	Private	75	Oxford	d. May 16, 1821.
'35e	Tyler, Abraham	Mass. line.	Private.	71	York.	
'40				77	York.	Res. Saco
'40	Tyler, Andrew			80	Waldo	Res. Frankfort.
'35e	Tyler, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	75	Oxford	
'35e	Tyler, Joseph	Mass. line.	Private.	74	York.	
'40	Tyler, Simon.			87	Waldo	Res. Camden.
'35d	Tyler, Simeon.	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant...	79	Waldo.	
'35d				84	Waldo.	
'35e	Umer, George	Mass. line.	Sergeant & Corporal.	84	Waldo.	
'40				74	Waldo.	
'35d	Upton, Amos	Mass. mil.	Sergeant.	80	Waldo.	Res. Hope.
'35d				92	Oxford.	
'35e	Upton, Jeduthan.	Mass. line.	Private.		Washington.	
'35e	Uran, James	Mass. line.	Private.	66	York.	
'35d	Vance, William.	Mass. line.	Private & Fifer.	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Varner, John.	Mass. line.	Private.		Lincoln	'35e.
'35e	Varney, Francis	Mass. line	Private.	88	York.	
'35e	Varney, Moses.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	d. Apr. 23, 1822.
'35d	Varnum, Joel	Mass. line	Private.	73	Kennebec.	
'40	Varnum, Joel			78	Franklin.	Res. Temple.
'35e	Varnum, Samuel.	R. I. line	Private.	81	Kennebec.	d. Jan. 1828.
'35d	Varrel, Samuel.	Mass. mil.	Private & Fifer	77	Cumberland.	
'35d	Veasey, Samuel.	Mass. state	Private.	80	Kennebec.	
'35e	Vickery, David.	Mass. line.	Private.	89	Kennebec.	d. Nov. 4, 1823.
'35e	Videto, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	82	Lincoln.	
'35d	Vining, John.	Mass. line & state	Private.	71	Cumberland.	
'35e	Vose, Jesse	Mass. line	Sergeant	82	Kennebec.	d. Sept. 1824.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35e	Wade, Abner.	Mass. line	Captain	80	Lincoln	d. Oct. 1827.
35d	Wade, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	79	Waldo	
35e	Wadford, Daniel.	Mass. line	Private.	85	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
35d	Wadsworth, John.	Mass. line	Private. & Musician	63	York.	
35e	Wagg, James.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Kennebec.	
40				82	Cumberland.	
35e	Waid, Henry.	Conn. line.	Private.	86	Cumberland	Res. Durham.
35d	Wait, William	Mass. line	Private. & Corporal	73	York.	d. Oct. 21, 1826.
35d	Wakefield, Ezekiel	Mass. state	Private. & Sergeant	80	Oxford.	
40	Wakefield, Hannah			81	York.	
35d	Wakefield, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private.	77	York.	Res Kennebunk
35e	Walch, Charles	Mass. line	Private.	74	York.	
40	Walch, James			80	Lincoln.	
35e	Waldron, Ebenezer.	N. H. line	Sergeant.	50	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
35e	Walker, Abraham.	R. I. line	Private.	64	Kennebec.	d. in 1830.
35d	Walker, Charles.	Mass. line	Private. & Sergeant.	80	Lincoln.	
35e	Walker, Edward.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland	
35e	Walker, John	Mass. line	Private.	73	York.	
35d	Walker, Josiah	Mass. state	Private.	61	Somerset.	
40				78	Cumberland.	
35d	Walker, Lemuel	Mass. mil.	Private. & Matross.	84	Cumberland.	Res. Pownal.
40	Walker, Samuel			75	Lincoln.	
40	Walker, Samuel C.			80	Lincoln.	Res. Pownal.
40	Walker, Timothy			50	Somerset	Res. Madison.
35e	Walker, Timothy	Mass. line	Private.	82	Waldo.	Res. Freedom.
35e	Walker, William.	N. H. line	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
35d	Walker, William.	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Oxford.	d. Feb. 1, 1831.
40	Walker, William.			80	Oxford	d. Dec. 1, 1833.
35e	Wallace, Josiah.	Mass. line	Drummer.	73	Somerset	Res. Madison.
40	Walton, Benjamin.			72	Washington.	d. Jan. 22, 1830.
35e	Walton, Reuben.	Mass. line.	Private.	78	Penobscot.	Res. Chester.
35e	Ward, Benjamin.	N. H. line	Private.	59	Oxford	d. March 1825.
40	Ward, Nehemiah.			74	Penobscot.	
35e	Ward, Thomas	Mass. line.	Private.	55	Kennebec.	Res. Windsor.
35e	Warden, Thomas.	Mass. line	Drummer.	72	Kennebec.	
35e	Wardley, Moses	Mass. line	Private.	66	York.	d. Feb. 15, 1827.
35e	Wardwell, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	86	York.	d. Sept. 1830.
40				74	Oxford.	
35d	Ware, Jason	Mass. mil.	Private.	80	Oxford	Res. Rumford.
40	Ware, Jerson.			79	Lincoln.	
35d	Ware, Nathan	Mass. line	Private of Art	84	Lincoln.	Res. Union.
35d	Warren, Aaron.	Mass. state	Sergeant & Sur. Mate.	78	Lincoln.	
40				76	York.	
35e	Warren, Aaron	Mass. line	Private.	83	York.	Res. Wells.
35e	Warren, Abijah.	Mass. line	Private.	60	York.	
40				73	Oxford.	
35e	Warren, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	78	Oxford.	Res. Sumner.
35d	Warren, Daniel.	Mass. line.	Private.	84	York.	
40				69	York.	
35e	Warren, George			75	York	Res. Limerick
35d	Warren, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	39	Waldo	Res. Lincolnville.
40				76	York.	
35e	Warren, Keziah			83	York.	Res. Hollis.
35d	Warren, Moses	Mass. line	Private.	81	York.	Res. Shapleigh.
35d	Warren, Nathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
40	Warren, Nathan.			81	Cumberland	
35e	Warren, Nathaniel.	Mass. line	Private.	77	Cumberland.	Res. Minot.
35e	Warren, Pelatiah	Mass. line	Private.	62	Oxford	d. Dec. 21, 1819.
40				80	Kennebec.	
35e	Warren, Peter.	Virginia line.	Private.	86	Kennebec.	Res. Monmouth.
35e	Warren, Richard	Mass. line	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
40				78	Kennebec.	
40	Watson, John.			85	Kennebec.	Res. Vassalbor- ough.
				86	Hancock	Res. Brooksville.

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'35e	Warthen, Isaac.	Cont. navy	Mariner	72	Waldo.	
'35e	Wasgata, David.	Mass. line	Sergeant	83	Hancock.	
'35d	Washburn, Ebene'r	Mass. line	Private.	72	Oxford.	
'40				78	Oxford	Res. Hartford
'35d	Washburn, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private..	74	Penobscot.	
'40	<i>Washburn, Jennet...</i>			79	Oxford	Res. Hebron
'35d	Wasson, John.	Mass. line	Musician.	81	Hancock.	
'35d	Wasson, John.	Mass. line	Drummer.		Hancock	
'35d	Wasson, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Drummer.	74	Hancock.	
'35d	Wasson, Thomas	Mass. line	Fifer	73	Hancock.	
'35d	Waterhouse, George	Mass. line...	Private..	84	Cumberland	
'40	<i>Waterhouse, Hannah</i>			84	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
'35e	Waterhouse, John	Mass. line	Private..	65	Cumberland.	d. Nov. 1833.
'35d	Waterhouse, Joseph.	Mass. line	Private.	81	Cumberland.	
'35e	Waterman, Joseph.	Cont. navy	Mariner.	84	Waldo.	
'35e	Waterman, Malachi	Mass. line	Private.	73	Cumberland.	d. Jan. 12, 1824.
'35d	Waterman, Noah.	Mass. state	Private..	79	Cumberland.	
'35d	Waston, John.	Mass. line	Private.	93	Cumberland.	
'35e	Waston, John	Mass. line	Private.	69	Lincoln	d. June, 1821
'35d	Waston, Stephen	Mass. state	Private.	72	York.	
'40	Waston, Thomas			77	Hancock	Res. Brooksville.
'40	Watts, Samuel			85	Washington.	Res. Jonesbor- ough.
'40	Waugh, Bethesda,			89	Somerset .	Res. Starks.
'35d	Weare, Jeremiah.	Mass. line..	Private.	75	York .	
'40	Weare, Jeremiah...			83	York.	Res. York.
'35e	Webb, Edward.	Mass. line	Private.	75	Cumberland.	
'40				80	Cumberland.	Res. Gorham.
'35e	Webb, James	Mass. line	Ensign	75	Cumberland.	d. Sept. 1, 1825.
'35d	Webb, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'35e	Webb, Nathaniel	Mass. line	Corporal..	79	Lincoln..	d. Dec. 5, 1832.
'40	<i>Webber, Abigail...</i>			79	Lincoln.	Res. Richmond.
'35d	Webber, Asa	Mass. line.	Private. &			
'35e	Webber, Benjamin.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
'35e	Webber, Daniel	Mass. line	Lieutenant	69	York.	
'35e	Webber, Ezekiel.	Mass. line	Private.	74	Hancock	d. Feb. 1, 1827
'40				76	Lincoln.	
'35d	Webber, George	Mass. line..	Sergeant.	80	Lincoln ...	Res. Boothbay.
'35e	Webber, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private..	87	74 Lincoln.	
'35e	Webber, Joseph...	R. I. line	Private.	77	York.	
'35d	Webber, Lewis	R. I. line	Private..	67	Kennebec..	d. Sept. 4, 1822.
'35d	Webber, Lewis.	R. I. state.	Private..	80	Kennebec.	
'35e	Webber, Noah	Mass. line	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
'35e	Webber, Paul	Mass. line	Private.	57	Lincoln.	d. in 1828
'35d	Webber, Stephen	Mass. line.	Private.	60	York.	d. Dec. 21, 1819
'35d	Webber, William	Mass. line	Private.	78	do	
'40	<i>Webber, Nancy.</i>			76	Hancock.	
'35e	Webster, Israel.	N. H. line	Sergeant.	73	Lincoln	Res. Georgetown.
'35d	Wedgwood, Jesse.	Cont. navy & Mass. line.	Mariner	69	Kennebec.	
'40	Wedgwood, Noah..			73	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
'40	<i>Weeks, Bethiah.</i>			81	York.	Res. Wayne.
'40	Weeks, James...			78	Kennebec..	Res. Wayne.
'35d	Weeks, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	Lincoln.	Res. Webster.
'35e	Weeks, Pelatiah	N. H. line	Private.	72	Kennebec.	
'40	Welch, James			81	York	d. May 26, 1827.
'35e	Welch, Lemuel	Mass. line	Private..	76	Cumland.	Res. Gray.
'35e	Welch, Paul.	Mass. line	Private.		Lincoln.	
'35e	Welch, William.	Mass. line	Private.	68	York.	d. Dec. 22, 1829.
'35e	Welch, William...	N. H. line	Private.	80	Lincoln.	
'40	Welch, William..			80	Lincoln.	
'35d	Webler, Ephraim	Mass. mil.	Private. & Corporal.	85	Lincoln..	Res. Richmond.
'35e	Wellman, Abraham	Mass. line	Private..	88	York..	d. Apr. 11, 1833.
'40	<i>Wellman, Mary</i>			72	Kennebec.	
'35e	Wellman, Samuel	Mass. line	Private..	78	Lincoln...	Res. Bremen.
				70	Waldo.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Wells, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
40	Wells, Mary			76	Kennebec.	Res. Vienna.
35e	Wells, Phineas	Mass. line	Private.	75	Lincoln.	
35d	Welsch, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private.	84	York.	
35d	Welson, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private.	72	Waldo.	d. Apr. 13, 1833.
35e	Wentworth, Andrew	Mass. line	Private.	60	York.	
35e	Wentworth, Enoch	Mass. line	Private.	81	Hancock.	d. Dec. 26, 1821.
35d	Wentworth, Foster	Mass. mil.	Private.	70	Lincoln.	
40	Wentworth, Ichabod			52	York.	Res. Berwick.
35e	Wentworth, John	Mass. line	Private.	63	Hancock.	d. June 18, 1824.
35e	Wentworth, John 2d	Mass. line	Private.	57	Somerset.	
35e	Wentworth, Lemuel	N. H. line	Private.	84	Lincoln.	
40	Wentworth, Lemuel			86	Waldo	Res. Hope.
35e	Wentworth, Paul	Mass. line	Private.	75	Waldo	d. Sept. 3, 1833.
40	Wentworth, Paul Widow of.			76	Waldo	Res. Knox.
35d	Wentworth, Rich'd	Mass. line	Private & Sergeant	88	York.	
35d	Wentworth, Tim'y.	Mass. state	Lieutenant	87	York.	
40				93	York.	
35e	Wescott, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	86	Oxford	d. Feb. 6, 1826.
35d	West, Isaac	Mass. line	Private.	81	Kennebec.	
35e	West, Peter	Mass. line	Private.	83	Somerset.	d. Feb. 5, 1828.
35e	Weston, Daniel	N. H. line	Private.	73	Cumberland.	
35e	Weston, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
35e	Weston, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	67	Lincoln.	d. in 1829.
35e	Wetherall, Charles	Mass. line	Private.	69	Somerset.	d. July 16, 1833.
40	Wetherel, Obadiah			95	Kennebec.	Res. Albion.
35d	Wetherell, John	Mass. mil.	Private & Sergeant	76	Kennebec.	
35d	Wetherill, Obadiah	Mass. line	Lieutenant	87	Somerset.	
35d	Weymouth, James	N. H. line	Private.	75	Somerset	
			Seaman		Kennebec.	
40	Weymouth, James			80		
35e	Weymouth, Moses	Mass. line	Sergeant.	92	Waldo.	Res. Belmont.
35e	Wheler, John	Cont. navy	Mariner.	84	York.	
35d	Wheelwright, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private.	83	Kennebec.	
40				88	York.	
35e	Wheelwright, Sam.	Mass. line	Sergeant		York.	Res. Wells.
40	Wheler, John			90	York.	d. Feb. 24, 1831.
40	Whier en, Peppy			79	Franklin.	Res. W. Hon.
35e	Whidden, James	Mass. line	Private.	62	York.	Res. Elliot.
35e	Whidden, Solomon or White.	Mass. line	Private.	80	Somerset	d. Mar. 30, 1828.
35e	Whitcomb, Thomas	N. H. line	Private.	88		
35e	White, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private.	95	Somerset	d. June, 1824.
40	White, Charles			90	Kennebec.	d. Dec. 17, 1833.
35e	White, Charles	N. H. line	Private.	89	Waldo.	Res. Belmont.
35d	White, Charles	Mass. state	Private.	77	Kennebec.	
35e	White, George	Mass. line	Captain.		York	
35e	White, John	Mass. line	Private.	79	Hancock.	d. May 20, 1826.
35e	White, John	N. H. line	Private.	74	Lincoln.	d. Nov. 14, 1822.
35d	White, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	d. Sept. 3, 1832.
35d	White, John	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Lincoln.	
35d	White, Joseph	Mass. line	Private.	73	York.	
35e	White, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	75	Somerset.	d. April 21, 1828.
35d	White, Simpson	Mass. line	Private.	80	Somerset.	
35e	White, William	Mass. line	Private.	66	Lincoln.	d. March, 1827.
35e	Whiteham, Jerry	Mass. line	Private.	82	Somerset	d. Sept. 4, 1828.
35e	Whitehouse, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
35e	Whitehouse, Eben'r	N. H. line	Private.	77	York.	d. June 4, 1832.
35e	Whitehouse, John	N. H. line	Private.	65	Kennebec.	
35e	Whitehouse, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	78	York.	d. Jan. 31, 1824.
35e	Whitehouse, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	74	York.	d. Sept. 4, 1837.
40	Whitehouse, Sus- annah			84	Somerset	Res. Smithfield.
40	Whiten, Samuel			83	Franklin.	Res. Wilton.
00e	Whiting, John	Mass. line	Private.	76	Somerset.	
40				82	Somerset	Res. Hartland.
35d	Whiting, Sampson	Mass. line	Private.	77	Oxford.	
40	Whiting, Sampson			75	Oxford.	Res. Denmark.
35d	Whiting, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	76	Kennebec.	
35d	Whitman, Jacob	Mass. line	Private.	80	Oxford.	
40				86	Oxford.	Res. Buckfield.
35d	Whitmore, Andrew	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Lincoln.	
35e	Whitmore, Daniel	Mass. line	Private.	75	Waldo.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
'40				81	Waldo	Res. Unity.
'35e				79	Hancock	
'40	Whitmore, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	81	Hancock	Res. Deer Isle.
'35e				80	Kennebec	
'35	Whitney, Abraham	Mass. line	Private	71	Cumberland	
'35d	Whitney, Daniel	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Penobscot	
'40	Whitney, Ebenezer			79	Kennebec	Res. Canton.
'35d	Whitney, Ebenezer	Mass. state	Private	71	Lincoln	
'40	Whitney, Eleanor			57	Kennebec	Res. Dearborn.
'35d	Whitney, Isaac	Mass. line	Private	85	Cumberland	
'40	Whitney, Isaac			83	Lincoln	Res. Lisbon
'35d	Whitney, Jacob	Mass. mil.	Private	71	Somerset	
'40	Whitney, Jacob			77	Franklin	Res. Phillips
'35e	Whitney, Jesse	Mass. line	Private	77	Cumberland	d. Jan. 19, 1831.
'35e	Whitney, Jonathan	Mass. line	Private	70	Oxford	
'35e	Whitney, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	59	York	d. Feb. 25, 1832.
'35e	Whitney, Micah	Mass. line	Private	79	Somerset	d. Jan. 19, 1832.
'35e	Whitney, Phineas	Mass. line	Private	84	Oxford	d. May 21, 1830.
'35d	Whitney, Phineas	Mass. mil.	Private	85	Somerset	d. Nov. 13, 1832.
'35d	Whitney, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	75	Kennebec	
'35e	Whitney, Samuel	Mass. line	Private	65	Lincoln	
'35e	Whitney, Stephen	R. I. line	Private	78	Cumberland	
'35d	Whitney, Urid	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	
'35d	Whitney, Zebulon	Mass. state	Private	86	Cumberland	
'40	Whitten, Jane			78	Lincoln	Res. Topsham.
'35e	Whitten, John	Mass. line	Private	61	Cumberland	
'40	Whitten, Richard			77	Waldo	Res. Troy
'35e	Whitten, Richard	Mass. line	Private	69	York	
'40	Whitten, Solomon			86	Somerset	Res. Skowhegan.
'35e	Whittington, Rob't	Mass. line	Private	80	Kennebec	d. Aug. 19, 1830.
'35d	Wiggin, Nathan	Mass. mil.	Private	73	York	
'35e	Wiggin, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	83	Cumberland	d. Feb. 16, 1828.
'40	Wiggin, Nathan			80	York	Res. Parsonsfield.
'35e	Wiggin, Phineas	N. H. line	Private	63	Lincoln	
'40	Wight, Joseph			82	Cumberland	Res. Raymond.
'40	Wilber, Thomas			71	Somerset	Res. NewPortland.
'40	Wilbur, Asa			80	Kennebec	Res. Augusta.
'35d	Wilbur, Thomas	Conn. state	Private & Corporal.	71	Somerset	
'35d	Wileox, John	R. I. mil.	Private & Matross.	76	Kennebec	Res. Monmouth.
'40				86	Kennebec	
'35d	Wild, Benjamin	Mass. mil.	Private	72	York	
'40	Wildes, Benjamin			78	York	Res. Kennebunkport Same as preceding
'35e	Wilkins, Edward	Mass. line	Musician	77	Penobscot	d. Mar. 9, 1831.
'35d	Wilkinson, Joseph	Mass. state	Private	79	York	
'35d	Willard, Ezra	Mass. mil.	Private	73	Somerset	
'40	Willard, Ezra			72	Somerset	Res. Mercer.
'35e	Williams, Amos	N. H. line	Private	69	York	d. Jan. 7, 1825.
'40	Williams, Anna			79	Somerset	Res. Anson
'35e	Williams, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	65	Kennebec	
'35e	Williams, John	Mass. line	Private	74	Lincoln	
'40				79	Lincoln	Res. Wiscasset.
'35d	Williams, Joseph	Mass. state	Private	83	York	
'40				90	York	Res. Wells.
'35e	Williams, Joshua	Mass. line	Private	87	Hancock	
'35e	Williams, Lemuel	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	
'35e	Willis, James	Mass. line	Private	69	Kennebec	d. Jan. 18, 1830.
'40	Willis, Sarah			79	Cumberland	Res. Minot.
'35e	Willman, Joseph	Mass. line	Private	73	Lincoln	
'40	Willman, Martha			77	Waldo	Res. Searsmont.
'35e	Wills, James	Mass. line	Private	76	Kennebec	
'40	Wills, James	N. H. line	Private	58	Kennebec	
'35e	Wilson, Betsey			82	York	Res. Kittery.
'35e	Wilson, Edward	Mass. line	Private	72	Cumberland	
'35d	Wilson, John	Mass. mil.	Drummer	79	Hancock	
'35d	Wilson, John	Mass. mil.	Private	76	Lincoln	
'35e	Wilson, John	Mass. line	Private	70	Somerset	
'35e	Wilson, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	74	York	d. July 22, 1823.
'40	Winch, Anna			80	Franklin	Res. Freeman.
'35e	Winch, Joseph	N. H. line	Private	86	Somerset	
'35e	Winchester, Silas	Mass. line	Private	78	Penobscot	
'35e	Wing, Gideon	Virginia line	Private	77	Kennebec	d. Feb. 24, 1821.

List	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks.
35d	Wing, Moses	Mass. line	Surgeon's Mate...	75	Kennebec.	
35e	Wing, Nathan	Mass. line	Private	72	Somerset.	
35e	Wingate, John	Mass. line	Surgeon	75	Kennebec.	d. July 25, 1819.
35d	Wingate, Jonathan	N. H. line	Private	76	York.	
40	—	—	—	82	York.	Res. Parsonsfield.
35d	Winn, Jonathan	Mass. mil.	Private	76	York.	d. Jan. 30, 1833.
35d	Winn, Joseph	Mass. mil.	Private	85	York.	
35d	Winslip, John	Mass. mil.	Private	72	Cumberland.	
40	Winslip, John	—	—	80	Cumberland.	Res. Otisfield.
35e	Winslow, Benjamin	Mass. line	Private	75	Lincoln.	
35e	Winslow, David	N. H. line	Private	68	Lincoln.	d. in 1828.
40	Winslow, Elizabeth	—	—	75	Cumberland	Res. Freeport.
35e	Winslow, Ezekiel	Mass. line	Private	76	Lincoln.	
35d	Winslow, George	R. I. state.	Sergeant & Lifer	76	Lincoln.	
35e	Winslow, John	Mass. line.	Private	65	Cumberland	d. July 11, 1823.
35e	Winter, Joseph	Mass. line	Musician	67	Oxford	d. June 13, 1832.
35d	Wise, Daniel	Mass. state	Private & Seaman	73	York.	
40	—	—	—	78	York.	Res. Kennebunk.
35e	Wiston, William	Mass. line	Private	83	Cumberland.	
35e	Witch, James	Mass. line	Private.	70	Cumberland	
35e	Witham, Andrew	Mass. line	Mariner	80	York.	
35e	Witham, Bartholomew	Mass. line	Private	78	York.	
35e	Witham, Caleb	Mass. line	Private	70	Lincoln.	d. Aug. 5, 1822.
40	Witham, Elizabeth	—	—	83	York.	Res. York.
35e	Witham, James	Mass. line	Private.	77	York.	d. Dec. 2, 1833.
35e	Witham, John Spicer	Mass. line.	Private.	84	York.	d. March, 1821.
35e	Witham, Joshua	Mass. line	Private.	61	Lincoln.	d. May 8, 1825.
35e	Witham, Nathan	Mass. line	Private.	81	York	
40	Withee, Uzzed...	—	—	75	Somerset	Res. Hartland.
35e	Withee, Uzzed...	Mass. line	Private.	69	Somerset	Same as preceding.
35d	Withee, Zoc...	Mass. line	Private & Bombard'r.	72	Kennebec.	
40	—	—	—	78	Franklin...	Res. Industry.
40	Witherell, John	—	—	82	Kennebec...	Res. Monmouth.
35e	Wixon, Shubael	Mass. line	Private	68	Kennebec.	d. Oct. 4, 1831.
35d	Wood, Enoch	Mass. line	Private.	74	Kennebec.	
35e	Wood, Isaiah	Mass. line	Private	74	Oxford.	
35e	Wood, Jesse	Mass. line	Private.	69	Kennebec.	
40	Wood, Josiah	—	—	92	Oxford	Res. Porter.
35e	Wood, Josiah	Mass. line	Private	79	Cumberland.	
35e	Wood, Nathan	Mass. line	Private.	61	Somerset	
35d	Wood, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
40	—	—	—	81	Kennebec.	Res. Winthrop.
35e	Wood, Silas.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.	81	Somerset.	
35e	Wood, Stephen.	Mass. line.	Private.	84	York.	
40	Wood, Sybil.	—	—	81	Somerset	Res. Norridge-wock.
35d	Woodard, Samuel	Mass. mil.	Private.	83	Cumberland.	d. Oct. 21, 1832.
35e	Woodberry, Benjamin	Mass. line	Sergeant.	74	Cumberland.	
35e	Woodbridge, Christopher	Mass. line.	Captain.	74	Lincoln.	d. March, 1825.
35d	Woodbury, Benjamin	Mass. state	Private	72	Oxford.	
40	—	—	—	78	Oxford	Res. Buckfield.
35e	Woodbury, Ebenezer	Mass. line	Private.	74	Cumberland.	
35d	Woodford, Joseph	Cont. mil.	Private.	73	Cumberland.	
40	Woodford, Joseph	—	—	78	Kennebec.	Res. Readfield.
35e	Woodman, Benjamin	R. I. line...	Private.	79	Kennebec.	
35e	Woodman, Ephraim	Mass. line	Private.	75	York.	
35d	Woodman, James.	Mass. state	Private.	81	York.	
40	—	—	—	87	York.	Res. Buxton.
35e	Woodman, John.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	69	York.	
35d	Woodman, Joseph	Mass. state	Private.	85	Cumberland.	
35d	Woodman, Joshua	Mass. state	Private & Seaman	81	Cumberland.	
40	Woodman, Joshua	—	—	83	York.	Res. Buxton.
40	Woods, Jesse	—	—	75	Franklin...	Res. Wilton.
35d	Woodson, Samuel	Mass. line	Private.	78	York.	

List.	NAME.	Service.	Rank.	Age.	County.	Remarks
'35c	Woodward, Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	5	Lincoln.	
'35c	Woodworth, James.	Mass. line.	Sergeant.	80	Lincoln.	
'35c	Woodworth, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Captain.	74	Kennebec	d. July 1, 1824.
'35c	Worcester, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	89	York.	
'35d	Works, James.	Mass. line.	Corporal & Private.	83	Kennebec.	
'35c	Wormel, Nathaniel.	Cont. navy.	Private.	87	Penobscot.	
'35c	Wormell, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35d	Wormwood, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	81	York.	
'40	—	—	—	87	York.	Res. Cornish.
'35c	Worster, Thomas.	Mass. line.	Private.	80	York.	
'40	Worster, William.	—	—	86	York.	Res. Sanford.
'35d	Worther, Benjamin.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Kennebec.	
'40	Worthing, Isaac.	—	—	78	Waldo.	Res. Palermo.
'35c	Wright, Daniel.	Mass. line.	Private.	78	Cumberland	
'35c	Wright, Joel.	Mass. line.	Private.	82	Oxford.	d. Feb. 16, 1824.
'35d	Wright, John.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Lincoln.	
'40	—	—	—	82	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Wright, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private. Drummer.	72	Lincoln.	
'35d	—	—	—	78	Lincoln.	Res. Woolwich.
'35d	Wright, Joseph.	Mass. line.	Private.	70	Cumberland.	
'40	Wutting, Thomas.	—	—	72	Franklin.	Res. Wilton.
'35d	Wyatt, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private.	72	Penobscot	
'35c	Wyer, Isaiah.	Mass. line.	Private.	74	Oxford.	
'35c	Wyman, Daniel 2d.	Mass. line.	Private.	79	Somerset	d. Jan. 16, 1827.
'35c	Wyman, Daniel 1st.	Mass. line.	Private.	66	Kennebec	
'35c	Wyman, Dean.	Mass. line.	Private.	67	Somerset	d. Aug. 10, 1831.
'35c	Wyman, Henry.	Mass. line.	Private.	58	Somerset.	
'40	Wyman, John.	—	—	64	Somerset.	Res. Skowhegan.
'35c	Wyman, Reuben.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Somerset	
'40	—	—	—	77	Somerset	Res. Fairfield.
'35d	Yates, John.	Mass. mil.	Private & Mariner.	80	Cumberland.	
'35d	Yeaton, Jonathan.	Mass. mil.	Private.	76	Kennebec.	
'35c	Yeaton, Paul.	N. H. line.	Private.	70	Kennebec.	
'35c	Yenhu, William.	Mass. line.	Private.	75	Somerset	
'35d	York, Benjamin.	N. H. line.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'40	—	—	—	79	Oxford.	Res. Mexico.
'35d	York, Isaac.	Mass. line mil.	& Private.	71	Cumberland	
'40	—	—	—	76	—	
'35d	York, John.	Mass. line.	Private.	81	Cumberland.	Res. Standish.
'35d	York, Solomon.	Mass. state.	Drummer.	86	Oxford.	
'35d	York, William R.	Mass. line.	Private.	71	Hancock	
'40	—	—	—	77	—	
'35c	Young, Abraham.	Mass. line.	Private.	83	Cumberland.	Res. Falmouth.
'35d	Young, Beniah.	N. H. line.	Private.	74	Cumberland	d. Feb. 19, 1828.
'35d	Young, Benjamin.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.	71	Lincoln.	
'40	Young, Hannah.	—	—	85	Somerset.	
'35d	Young, James.	Mass. mil.	Private.	83	York.	Res. York.
'40	—	—	—	74	Kennebec.	
'35d	Young, Nathaniel.	Mass. line.	Private.	80	Kennebec.	Res. Fayette.
'35c	Young, Richard.	R. I. line.	Private.	73	Oxford.	
'35d	Young, William.	Mass. mil.	Private & Corporal.	87	Lincoln.	d. June 27, 1824.
'40	—	—	—	82	Somerset.	
'35d	Young, Zebulon.	Mass. line.	Private.	87	Somerset	Res. Starks.
'40	Zoulthwait, Elizabeth.	—	—	72	Penobscot.	
'40	—	—	—	62	York.	Res. Biddeford.

(The end.)

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- 6.—Where is the State's prison?
- 7.—What Maine statesman once lived in the governor's mansion at Augusta?
- 8.—What is the "Queen City"?
- 9.—What is the "Forest City"?
- 10.—Who was Jean Withee?
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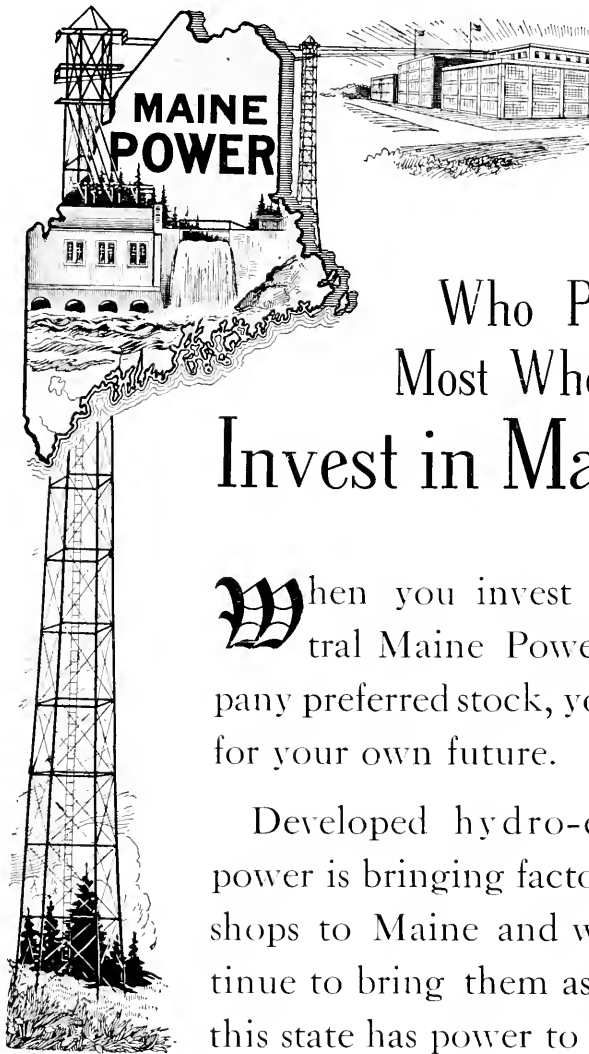
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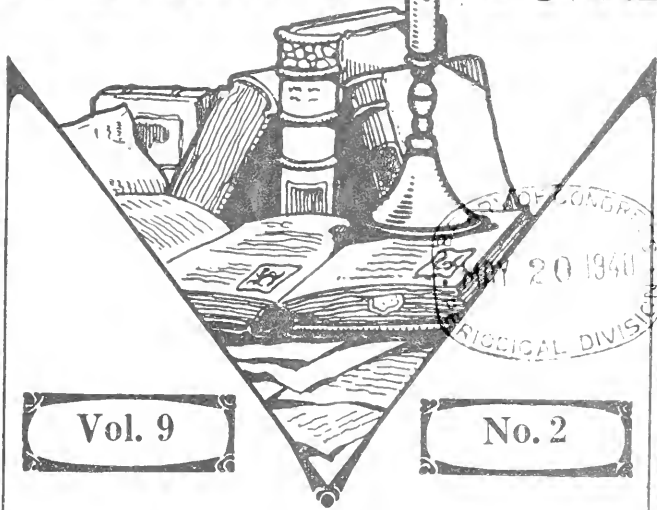
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JOHN GARDINER

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. IX

APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1921

No. 2

JOHN GARDINER, BARRISTER

(By Bertram E. Packard)

There are two houses still standing in Maine which are intimately associated with the subject of this sketch.

On the eastern bank of the Kennebec, a little way above, and opposite the little village of Richmond, stands a large, rambling, wooden structure, known as the Old Pownalborough Court House. It was built about the year 1753 by Major Samuel Goodwin, the agent of the Plymouth Company, as his official residence, and as a Court House for Lincoln County, at that time comprising the larger portion of central and eastern Maine. The old house is of great historic interest and is still occupied by the descendants of the original proprietor. Here the lawyers of that early period argued their cases and transacted their customary legal business. The voices of John Adams, James Otis, James Sullivan and David Sewall were often heard within its walls. Here the early Justices came on horseback to preside when on the Circuit. The building also served the purposes of an inn and was their temporary domicile. And here also, the able, eloquent and scholarly lawyer, John Gardiner, often appeared, clad in the wig and gown of an English barrister. Some three miles distant in the little hamlet now known as Dresden Mills, he resided in the two story tannery house erected by his father, Dr. Silvester Gardiner, sometime prior to 1760, and still standing in an excellent state of preservation.

Although the family of Gardiner is one of the most prominent in our New England history, numbering among its members many who have been celebrated in our annals, yet history is strangely silent concerning John Gardiner. One of the most prominent men in Boston and Maine during the years immediately subsequent to the Revolution, and probably the most talked of man in the newspapers of that day, only the most fragmentary glimpses of his

life and career can be gleaned from our numerous historical and biographical records.

He was the oldest son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner and was born in Boston, December, 4th, 1731. The career of Dr. Gardiner is too well known to need more than passing mention. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time and was very wealthy for those days. He became the largest single owner in what was known as the Kennebeck Purchase, a corporation formed in 1753. He first established settlements in Pownalborough, and later in what was at that time known as Gardinerstown. He brought to this work of development an uncommon zeal and energy and was very successful. The city of Gardiner was named in his honor, and his decendants still reside in the beautiful old English manor house just outside the city on the banks of the Kennebec.

John received his early education in Boston, and in 1745, at the age of 14, he was placed in the office of Benjamin Pratt, afterwards Chief Justice of New York, to study law. He remained there three years, and in 1748 was sent to London to pursue his legal studies. Broader and more liberal ideas prevailed in England than were common in Puritan Boston and he found a wider field for his talents. The profession of law was looked upon with less aversion than was the custom in a community where church officials were also the legal officers. He studied at the Inner Temple, and was under the instruction of Sir Charles Pratt, who afterwards became Lord Chancellor Camden. In 1761, at the age of 30, he was admitted a barrister by the Honorable Benchers of the Inner Temple and the Courts of Westminster Hall. He practised before Lord Mansfield, and soon won his distinguished favor. He acquired a brilliant reputation and it appeared at one time that he was destined for very high legal honors. He also practised law on the Welsh Circuit, and while there married Margaret Harries of Haverford West, a woman of most excellent family. Here his oldest son, John Sylvester John, was born in 1765. Of his private life in England but little is known. He frequented Drury Lane Theatre when David Garrick and Mrs. Cibber were famous there, and it is related that Jacob Bailey, the early pioneer missionary to Maine, when in London for ordination, was his companion to the theatre.

But while in London he became intimate with the poet Churchill, and the reformer John Wilkes, and when the latter was arrested

on a general Secretary of State's warrant, he was junior counsel for his defense. He also argued with success in the defense of Beardmore and Meredith, who, for writings in support of Wilkes, had been imprisoned on a general warrant. His pronounced Whig principles as opposed to the prevailing Tory sentiment in England at that time, greatly surprised Lord Mansfield, and blasted all hopes of his political success. In reference to his efforts in these trials, there now remains in the possession of Mrs. William R. Cabot of Boston, his great-great-granddaughter, a valuable and beautiful piece of plate, bearing this inscription: " 'Pro libertate semper strenuus.' To John Gardiner, Esq., this waiter is presented by Arthur Beardmore, as a small token of gratitude, for pleading his cause and that of his clerk, David Meredith, against the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State, for false imprisonment, under his warrant, commonly called a Secretary of State's warrant, that canker of English liberty — 1766."

It is of more than passing interest to consider a little more in detail Mr. Gardiner's connection with this celebrated case, for it illustrates forcibly that in most of his ideas he was far in advance of his age and generation. Wilkes, although a rake and a prodigal, unfaithful to his wife, whose fortune he wasted, lacking in generous devotion to any political ideal, nevertheless by sheer pluck and impudence led in the fight to establish in the law of all English speaking countries five great principles of political freedom: the immunity of political criticisms from prosecution; the publicity of legislative debates; the abolition of outlawry which condemned a man in his absence; the protection of property of houses from unreasonable search and seizure; and the right of the duly elected representative to a constituency to sit in the legislature, unless disqualified by law. No matter what personal objections his colleagues may have had to his opinions and writings, so great were his achievements that his name became a household word in America. In the eyes of our forefathers, he was one of the most conspicuous combatants against the doctrine so obnoxious to them: that men might be maltreated, imprisoned, exiled and disfranchised for the supposedly evil tendencies of their political opinions. Lord Camden said of the warrant: "If such a power is truly invested in a Secretary of State, and he can delegate this power, it certainly may affect the person and property of every man in this kingdom, and is totally subversive to the

liberty of the subject." The law of the case with which Mr. Gardiner was connected, namely, that search must be by warrant, describing the property to be seized, is embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

At a time when party feeling ran high it can readily be seen that his espousal of such a cause would seem nothing less than heretical to the prevailing Tory influences. It was probably a political move to tender him the Chief Justiceship of the province of New York in 1766, which he promptly declined. Two years later, however, in 1768, he accepted an appointment as Attorney General of St. Kitts, one of the West India islands. It is probable that this was a position which he would have hardly chosen for himself save for necessity, for it was virtually a political banishment. Here he became so active as a Whig that it was found expedient for him to leave the island, and after remaining in Jamaica for a time, he went to Martinique, where he successively held office under the British and French governments.

The following letter to his father, dated St. Kitts, January 8th, 1783, well illustrates his political principles: "I am a staunch Revolutionary Whig, you know, and abhor all king craft and priest craft. Such have been my principles since I could judge for myself, and such, I trust, will be the principles I will carry with me to the grave. I have borne a place here under his most Christian Majesty which I have discharged the duties of with the utmost fidelity and integrity, and without the least view to gain, and in such a manner as I would have served his Brittanick Majesty, had I been entrusted. And it is with gratitude I mention it, I have received every protection and every mark of friendship from His Excellency, Count Dillon and the French officers here, insomuch so that time shall not obliterate my regards to them."

In the early summer of 1783, at the instance and through the efforts of James Sullivan, he returned to Boston, and in a letter to his father, dated Boston, July 14th, 1783, he writes: "Governor Hancock, Samuel Harris, and Dr. Cooper have all received me with the greatest cordiality, and General Washington, in consequence of letters from the French Ministry, overwhelmed me with civility during the four days I stayed with him."

He immediately resumed the practice of his profession, and induced his brethren to resume the legal costume, which had been laid aside. The custom, however, was not of long continuance,

and it was said to have been given up from a countryman hearing one of the judges, in his gown, using most profane language towards a man from whom he was purchasing wood, and expressing his astonishment to his friends as to how the Boston parsons would swear.

That he visited Maine during the year of his return to Boston is evidenced by a letter written by Major Goodwin of Pownalborough to Jacob Bailey in Nova Scotia, under date of September 9, 1783, in which he says: "John Gardiner is with his brother William, looking after his father's interests." Rev. Samuel Parker of Trinity Church wrote to Bailey, December 22nd, of the same year, saying: "Your old friend, Dr. Gardiner, has a son returned from the West Indies, who in order to ingratiate himself with the ruling party, does little else than curse and damn his father as an old fool. . . . However, it won't do. He will not get his father's estate by this conduct."

In October, 1783, he petitioned the General Court, "Although the Father hath eaten sour Grapes, yet your Petitioner's Teeth have not been set on edge,—his political opinions have been, and are in total, the very reverse of his said Father's," and prayed not to be "visited for the political sins and offences of his said Father."

But that he was held in high esteem in Boston is evidenced by the fact that he and his family were recognized as citizens of Massachusetts by a special act of the Commonwealth passed February 13th, 1784, reading: "An act declaring and confirming the citizenship of John Gardiner, his wife, and of Anne, John Silvester John, and William Gardiner, their children.

Whereas, the said John Gardiner was born in Boston, the metropolis of this Commonwealth, and while a minor was, by his father, sent to Great Britain for his education, where for a succession of years he remained a distinguished friend to, and through a vicissitude of fortune, hath continued an avowed and inflexible assertor of the rights and liberties of his native country, and a bold opposer of the enemies thereof; and having lately returned to reside in the said metropolis, and soon expecting his said wife and children, he and they ought to be declared free citizens of this said Commonwealth."

On July 4th, 1785, he was selected as the town orator and dedicated his oration "To the First Citizen of the World, The Most

Illustrious George Washington, Esq., late Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the free United States of America, with the most affectionate respect. By his most obliged fellow citizen, The Author." It contains the following allusion to Bunker Hill: "Again the battle bleeds; nor do fair freedom's sons give way till their whole stock of ammunition's quite expended. Regardless of his precious life, disdaining shameful flight, the illustrious Warren falls, his country's hero, and his country's pride! What though within these hallowed walls his mouldering relics lie, without a sculptured stone to mark the spot, yet shall his fame be known, his memory live, to latest ages!"

It is not strange that there should have been violent and often times bitter controversies between John Gardiner and his father. Dr. Gardiner was an avowed Loyalist, spending the years of the Revolution in England because of his political beliefs. He was also a zealous and consistent believer in the forms and doctrines of the Church of England. John, on the contrary, was as we have seen, a Whig in political belief, and at the same time was a Unitarian as to religious belief. He took an active part in the alteration of the liturgy of King's Chapel, of which his father had been for many years warden and an active member, and was largely instrumental in its becoming the first Unitarian Congregational Church in the United States. He would attend services at Trinity Church, where his son, adhering to the ancient faith, was assistant minister, for he said he must hear Jack preach, and would make the responses from his altered book while the people were repeating from the Book of Common Prayer.

It was in consequence of these disagreements that Dr. Gardiner devised the bulk of his property to his second son, William, bequeathing "To John Gardiner, Esq., Barrister at Law, late of the island of St. Christopher, now resident at Boston, New England (as 'tis said) I give only the sum of one guinea." He relented however, and in a codicil made the same year, 1786, gave him one thousand pounds, and devised to him his house and lot on Marlborough Street and one half his Pownalborough farm. While it may be observed that these estates were without limitations, while the estates devised to William were entailed, yet it is clearly evident that Dr. Gardiner intended that the bulk of his property should pass to William, and in event of his dying without issue, to his grandson, Robert Hallowell.

In 1786, his wife having died, John Gardiner removed to Pownalborough with his three children. It might seem strange that a man possessed of his brilliant talents and accustomed to move in the best society, should have moved to what must have been at that time nearly an unbroken wilderness. But we must remember that he was nearly sixty years of age, and here was a valuable property which he had just inherited; he might have seen the opportunity to represent the town in the General Court, which position he later occupied; furthermore he was near the bulk of his father's estate, and at one time it seemed very uncertain that it would descend as his father had planned. But these are mere suppositions, and no reliable information can be ascertained as to his real motives. He took an active part in the affairs of the town and in 1788 was the moderator of the town meeting. Among his gifts to the town was a lot of land for church purposes, provided the minister kept a school for instruction in English. He often appeared as counsel in cases tried in the nearby Pownalborough Court House, where he invariably attracted attention from his copious learning, his polished manners, and his attractive elocution. He was easily the most learned and cultivated lawyer in Maine; and no one at the bar of Massachusetts excelled him as a general scholar, or in the variety of his information.

Possibly the most important case in which he appeared as counsel was that of the Frenchman, Louis Porronveau, from Penobscot, 1791, for murder. The judges were Increase Sumner, Robert Treat Paine and Nathan Cushing. Mr. Gardiner and William Lithgow, Jr., were the counsel for the defense, and secured an acquittal. It is claimed, however, that strong prejudices favoring the French influenced the verdict. The case was of sufficient importance, so it is said, that the French Consul came down from Boston for the trial.

In 1787 he was elected as a representative to the Massachusetts General Court from Pownalborough. During his five years in the Legislature he achieved his greatest eminence because of his decided stand concerning many important questions of the day. His ripe scholarship, rare wit, and ability as a strong and vigorous writer, caused him to be one of the best known men in New England. In debate he was fearless, and exceedingly sarcastic and vituperative toward his opponents. The writer is indebted to an unpublished manuscript of the late Charles Allen, Esq., for a valuable summary of the measures he advocated while a member of the

General Court. He pleased his friends and irritated his enemies by advocating:—

1. A removal of the restrictions on theatres. This was in direct opposition to the current public opinion. Among his opponents on this question were Governor John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Harrison Gray Otis. His famous speech on this subject was delivered of date January 22nd, 1792, and while the measure failed of passage at that time it was finally passed in 1794.

2. He was strenuous in his advocacy of laws to prevent the entailment of estates and for abolishing such as might then be in existence. He aided effectually in abolishing the law by which the oldest son inherited a double portion of his parent's estate; and another to abolish the clumsy process of common recovery, so that a tenant in tail could by deed dock the entailment.

3. He opposed the formation of certain associations by lawyers, whereby they made a sort of close corporation of law and conspired to injure the people in their rights. By these organizations called by him the "Bar Call," none but those especially favored were admitted to practise.

4. He attacked lawyer-made law generally and wished for its reform, winning for himself the title of the "Law Reformer."

5. He advocated the abolition of special pleading, so as to simplify the practise in the courts. He was zealously opposed in this by the celebrated Parsons and other lawyers, and the measure failed of passage. Forty years after, however, this measure was adopted to general acceptance in both Massachusetts and Maine.

6. He opposed the custom of permitting men who held office under the United States government to be officials under the state government also. David Sewall was a federal judge, and while such was chosen a member of the General Court. Mr. Gardiner held that the federal government, was in its relation to the state government, a foreign government. He was sustained in his contention both by the legislature and public opinion.

7. He repeatedly favored and labored for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

8. He early proposed establishing a college in Maine, and Bowdoin College was chartered in 1794, a year after his death.

9. He advocated the granting of land to soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

10. He favored putting a gallery into the House of Representa-

tives, for the convenience of the public, which might thereby be enabled to observe their proceedings.

11. He repeatedly derided the common application of the principle expressed in the Latin saying: "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum," declaring that if it were obeyed both the pen of the historian and the voice of the orator would be stopped.

12. He introduced and advocated a bill creating a lottery to build what is now known as the upper bridge over the Eastern River in Dresden.

For his opinions the papers of that period at times reported him approvingly, and at other times criticised, ridiculed and abused him. Correspondents wrote about him over fantastic and fictitious signatures, at times calling him eloquent and learned and at other times referring to him as a fool. But from the character of the measures he advocated and opposed, it may be gathered that he was from his earliest years, in the uncomfortable but none the less commendable position of being far in advance of his generation. While, as was natural, he failed in passing most of his measures, yet it must be conceded that he was a man of genius and marked ability.

In October, 1793, he started for Boston from Pownalborough on the packet *Londoner*, which carried a heavy deck load of lumber. A severe storm came up and the vessel went down off Cape Ann, October 15th, 1793, and all on board were lost. Later his chest of clothing floated ashore which confirmed his fate.

He had dreamed of being drowned on the trip; but he laughed at such superstitions. Homer would have told him that "dreams proceed from Jove."

Mr. Gardiner was one of six lawyers in Maine raised to the degree of barrister, the others being William Cushing, David Sewall, Theophilus Bradbury, David Wyer, and William Wetmore. The rule for a barrister in England was that this degree should not be received unless the candidate had resided three years in one of the Inner Courts, if a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and five years provided he was not a graduate of either of these colleges. Although Mr. Gardiner was not a college graduate, he received his Master's Degree from the University of Glasgow in 1755, and from Harvard University in 1791. In 1791 he appears to have been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. His nephew, Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, in his autobiography, says of him: "He had an astonishing memory,

was an admirable belles-lettres scholar, and particularly distinguished for his wit and eloquence. He was a very fine classical scholar, and could repeat entire books from his favorite Greek authors." The same writer records his recollections of "his short, stout person; his hair tied up in a silk bag, and his quick, loud, commanding voice."

His son, Rev. Dr. John Silvester John Gardiner, was a marvelous scholar in the classics, and was prominent as the rector of Trinity Church for twenty-five years. Phillips Brooks refers to him as the most eloquent and influential clergyman in Boston during those years.

His speech on the theatre constitutes probably the most masterly defense of theatrical representations ever made in America. This speech was never delivered, as he was told that it would be wholly above the comprehension of his audience, and he acceded to the advice, printing it instead of delivering it in the House of Representatives. It fairly bristles with Latin and Greek quotations, the notes are more copious than the text itself, and it makes an octavo volume of some one hundred sixty pages. He finds Biblical authority for his contention, stating that "whoever is read in the history of the Drama, must know that the ancient drama took its rise in religion." He cites St. Paul as borrowing whole sentences and quoting several passages from the Greek writers of comedy. He supports his argument by the Song of Moses, the Psalms of David, the Songs of Solomon and the Revelations of St. John the Divine. He goes at great length into the early development of the Greek and Roman theatres and presents an elaborate sketch of the early Greek stage. He then comes down to more modern times making an exhaustive argument as to dramatic representations in Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Germany and England. He brings out many specific advantages to be derived as to improvement in speech and pronunciation, ease and grace in public speaking, and thinks the theatre would have a very beneficent effect on young clergymen. Referring to Whitefield, he says: "Whitefield, Sir, if I have been rightly informed, was originally a stage player; he carried the oratory and the action of the Theatre into the Pulpit, and from the tones of his voice, assisted by gestures and action, (although his eye was against him) he captivated and carried away the multitude!"

The writer recently ascertained the fact that there is in the possession of Harvard University, a Bible presented by John Gar-

diner. It is a Latin Bible, perfect in the fine type of 1514. The following inscription in the handwriting of Mr. Gardiner is found pasted inside the Bible: "This Bible was delivered to John Gardiner upon his return from Great Britain in October, 1755, by his father, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who informed him that in his last illness the preceding year, Dr. Charles Brockwell, who was then the King's Chaplain at the Chapel in Boston, delivered this to him, saying 'Doctor, you have been very kind at all times to me and my family, and have attended us, and administered medicine to us from time to time, without charging or taking anything from me, therefore: I have nothing to recompense you with, but to show my respect and gratitude as far as I can, permit me to request you to take care of this Bible, and in my name to present it to your son, John, when he returns from Glasgow. I value it very much. It was given to my father by King Charles the First, who presented it to him with his own hand, after having taken it down from a shelf in his library when my father was there with the royal martyr.'"

Relative to the unknown reasons which actuated Mr. Gardiner in removing from Boston to Pownalborough, the writer has recently discovered a letter written by Mrs. Robert Hallowell Gardiner from Oaklands in 1863, to Mrs. Margaret Elton, in which she says: "Distinguished as a scholar, his associates were of the aristocratic class, into which he also married, an accomplished Welsh lady of family. He returned to his own country at the close of the Revolution, when wise men were striving to allay excitement and promote tranquillity. His position was peculiar, and it was probably in disgust of manners to which he would not conform that he retired to the estate his children had inherited from his father."

In this letter Mrs. Gardiner seems to convey the impression that although an enthusiastic advocate of democratic principles, yet Mr. Gardiner by birth, education and environment was essentially an aristocrat. Upon coming to Boston he found a new democracy, where all men were free and equal regardless of birth or education. While he firmly believed in the principles of this democracy, yet he found it impossible to conform with dignity to their manners and customs. This explanation may throw a little light upon his reasons for removing to Pownalborough.

Note — The writer wishes to express his indebtedness to the unpublished autobiography of Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, 1st, of Oaklands; to an unpublished manuscript written by the late Charles Allen, Esq., of Wiscasset; to Foote's "Annals of King's Chapel: 'Updyke's 'History of the Narraganset Church;' and to the Journals of the Massachusetts Legislature from all of which he has freely drawn for information contained in this brief sketch.

Sanford, Me., Feb. 24, 1921.



INDIAN WOMEN MAKING BASKETS
(Indian Island, Old Town, Me.)

THE MAINE INDIANS, AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS

(By Ethel M. Wood)

I. *Aboriginal Tribes of Maine.* — The aborigines of the state of Maine, comprising something less than one-third of the Indian population of New England, belonged to one of the four nations of the greatest of the native races of North America, the Algic or Algonquin. The Algonquins occupied a large territory, their domain extending along the eastern coast from Newfoundland to Virginia and westward to the Mississippi River, and this people played a much more important part in the early history of the United States than any of the other aboriginal nations. Those of the Algonquins who occupied the territory included in the present state of Maine separated into two distinct families, although they trace their descent from a common ancestry. These two divisions are the Abenakis¹ and the Etechemins. The very derivation of the name Abenakis (our ancestors of the East),² as well as their legends and traditions in regard to their creation by the Great Spirit, tends to give us the impression that they were an original people. They inhabited the land from Mount Agamenticus in the extreme south-western part of Maine, as far east as the St. George River.

Of the Abenakis, there were four tribes: the Sokokis or Sockhigones, the Anasagunticooks, the Canibas or Kennabas,³ and the Wawenocks. The Sokokis were a large tribe living along the Saco River with two principal villages, one at Pegwacket, the site of the modern Fryeburg, and the other about twenty miles below on the Great Ossipee River. The powerful and warlike Anasagunticooks had their habitation along the Androscoggin River, claiming jurisdiction over the valley of the Androscoggin from its source to the sea. Their favorite meeting place was at Pejepscot situated by the lower falls of the Androscoggin, later known as Brunswick Falls, and here they often held councils with members of other tribes. In the Kennebec Valley the Canibas held sway, — a numerous people made up of four subordinate tribes, the Sagadahocs, the Cussenocks, the Ticonnets, and the Norridgewocks, all under

¹ This name is also found in the following forms: Abenakis, Abanaquis, Abaniquois, Wabanaki, Wambanaghi, and Abenaques.

² Vetromile's "History of the Abenakis," page 26.

³ Called also Cannibas and Kanibals.

the leadership of the great chief, the Bashaba,⁴ as they called him, who dwelt upon Swan Island, a small island in the Kennebec between the present towns of Richmond and Dresden. The Bashaba of the Canibas held a nominal sway over the other Maine tribes, and his influence extended even beyond the borders of the province. The most easterly of the great tribal divisions was that of the Wawenocks, inhabiting the country from the Sagadahoc to the St. George River. These Indians were particularly strong and athletic, unsurpassed in bravery, and were faithful allies of their neighbors, the Canibas. The principal tribes of the Etechemins were the Tarratines, the native inhabitants of the Penobscot region, and the Openangos, or Quoddy Indians, to be found about Passamaquoddy Bay and the Schoodic River. It has been estimated that the Abenaki warriors numbered in 1615 about five thousand and the Etechemins, six thousand, making a total of eleven thousand. From this it may be inferred that the whole native population, men, women, and children, numbered not more than thirty-six or thirty-seven thousand.

II. *Indian Life.*—From a physical standpoint the Algonquins were the best of the aborigines. They were of medium height, very erect in bearing, and never among them was one found to be deformed or ill-proportioned. Their features were finer and more regular than the races of the North and West. Their eyes were black and brilliant, their teeth ivory-white, and their beardless faces of a reddish copper hue. They were quick, alert, keen, and acute of perception. Accustomed to all manner of hardship from childhood, they were possessed of great strength and marvelous powers of physical endurance and were noted for longevity.

The dress of the Maine Indian consisted mostly of skins, especially of deer and sable, being worn with the fur in winter, while the skin shorn of the fur was the garment for summer. Some of these mantles were painted, or elaborately embroidered with beads. Others were made by interweaving threads and feathers. Both men and women were fond of bright colors. The warriors painted their faces and all delighted in ornaments of plumes and shells. Their particular admiration was for anything that glittered, and they adorned themselves with brooches, bracelets, and ear-rings of bright silver. The Indians near the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers were even more gaudy in their personal adorn-

⁴ "Bashaba" is generally considered an official title, although some authorities regard it as the name of an Indian chief. This latter view does not agree with that of Southgate who speaks of "Maddockawando, Sagamore of Penobscot, and Bashaba of the Indian Tribes." *History of Scarborough*, page 102.—[*Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. Vol. III, p. 102*]

ment than those further west. Weymouth, the early voyager, says of them, — “They painted their faces very deep, some all black, some red, with stripes of excellent blue over their upper lips, nose and chin, and wore the white-feathered skins of some fowl round about their head, jewels in their ears, and bracelets of little, white, round bone fastened together upon a leather string.”⁵

Their homes were fashioned of boughs and bark. The best wigwams were oblong, from twenty to forty feet in length and one story in height. They were supported on crotched posts and thatched with bark. A fur rug hung at the entrance in place of a door and there were no windows. Inside platforms were built around the walls for seats and the floor was strewed with fragrant hemlock boughs.

For temporary habitations they often used conical wigwams less firmly built and smaller, being only about twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. The fire was built in the center and the smoke escaped through an opening at the top. The Indians were extremely hospitable and always glad to welcome strangers to their homes where they would share with them their meals, consisting of fish or game and such vegetables as they could raise with their scanty knowledge of agriculture. An exception should be noted in the case of the Etechemins, however, for they did not till the soil,⁶ but depended for food solely upon what they obtained by hunting and fishing.

Although in a state of barbarism, the industrial life of the Indian is worthy of note. The Abenakis were more or less skilled in agriculture and made rude tools for themselves. They ingeniously planted their corn and beans in the same hills in order that the corn-stalks might serve as poles for the beans. They well knew how to boil the sap of the maple tree into sugar and syrup, but it was not until after the advent of the white man that the Indian learned how to make his maize into bread. The tradition of the proverbial indolence of the Indian warrior does not seem to be borne out in the life of these tribes.

Their government was very simple in character, permitting great freedom to the individual and exacting little political subordination. As has been said,⁷ the Bashaba was the great monarch of the region. The natives were divided into tribes in accord-

⁵ Weymouth's True Relation, p. 146.

⁶ Parkman, Jesuits in America, page xxii.

⁷ See page 62.

ance with the totemic clan system. In other words, the clans traced their origin to a common ancestor, the mystical bird or animal, and traced descent through the maternal line. Each tribe had its sagamore or chief and council of wise men known as sachems. It was their business to determine all questions pertaining to war and peace. The sagamore was chosen for life and was generally succeeded by his son or a near relative. Chiefs of the larger nations had under them subordinate chiefs who conducted the affairs of small tribes, and at stated seasons of the year special meetings of all the chiefs were held for the purpose of settling questions affecting the whole nation.

The Abenaki Indian was famous for his gentleness and docility, and indeed he did lack that instinct of cruelty which was so evident in the Iroquois and others. He was scrupulously honest with his neighbors, and was never given to unfair or treacherous dealings. He had a social code emanating from custom which was his law. His morals were generally good. His gratitude for favors received was deep and lasting, but just as deep and lasting was his remembrance of an injury, — for “an Indian never forgets.” He was jealous and revengeful and felt it perfectly right to return evil for evil. Cruelty for its own sake he did not practice, but only in revenge or retaliation. He was very brave and daring, the result of a severe early training and he was wont to boast of his valorous deeds. Patience was one of his virtues, even in the face of real abuse. Although naturally silent, yet in the Indian councils he was often an impassioned orator. He was ambitious of power and would strain every nerve in order to gain some coveted position. His thirst for intoxicating liquors was intense and the white man’s “fire water” proved a great curse to him.

The primitive religious conception of the Maine Indian was animistic. He was wont to invest the inanimate things of nature with flesh and blood; in other words he did indeed

“See God in clouds and hear Him in the wind.”⁸

The Indian was polytheistic believing in a Great Spirit⁹ and many lesser spirits, both good and evil. He was very superstitious and everything which partook of the nature of the mysterious had for him a peculiar fascination. The name “manitou,” given to good

⁸ Pope; “Essay on Man”, Book I, line 190.

⁹ Some recent authorities are of the opinion that the idea of a creative or all-powerful spirit was beyond the Indian’s conception, and that the Indian’s “Great Spirit” was the invention of the Englishman and was elaborated by him.

spirits, in itself signifies *mystery*. The Indian's God was hardly more than a personification of mystery for the Indian does not ascribe to his God an ideal character since he regards him as little better than his worshippers. He had his dwelling in a remote region somewhere in the West where he received the good Indian after death to enjoy immortal life in this blest abode. The unworthy ones were given over to be scalped by their enemies. The good spirits or tutelar deities were thought to have their abode in some tree, rock, or animal, which was venerated accordingly almost to the extent of idol worship. There were also many evil spirits, the most baleful of which was a female spirit, who was regarded as the dispenser of death. By the performance of many rites and sacrifices the Indian sought to appease the wrath of such enemies and to avert their evil influence. Among the Penobscot Indians there was a strong belief in an evil spirit called Pamola who dwelt on Mount Katahdin. They feared to approach this place lest he devour them and nothing could induce them to overcome their fear. Interesting legends were handed down among them relating the experiences of luckless Indians whom he had spirited away to his wigwam in the interior of the mountain. Another evidence of the superstitious nature of the Indian is the powerful influence exerted over him by his Pow-wows, a sort of combination of priest and physician. In his eyes these men were vested with marvelous and supernatural powers, and were supposed to hold communion with spirits and demons. Great was the veneration in which these men were held, and this part of their religion seemed to be the most firmly grounded, for it was the last to surrender to the teachings of Christianity. — Such, in brief, was the life of the Maine Indian when first the European invaded these shores.

III. *Early English Relations with the Indians.* — The British government, encouraged by the glowing reports of the pioneer voyagers, Gosnold and Pring,¹⁰ and stirred with jealousy by rumors of French expeditions to the New World, sent out George Weymouth in 1605 to explore the region along the coast of Maine and take possession in the name of the king. From this voyage dates almost the first knowledge we have of intercourse between the Maine Indians and the English. The policy followed by Weymouth in respect to the natives was unfortunate enough when viewed in the light of subsequent history, and his action is to be regretted.

10 Bartholomew Gosnold and Martin Pring had explored the coast of Maine in 1602-3.

The beginning of the acquaintance of English and Indian, however, was most auspicious, for friendliness was manifested on both sides. After exploring the coast for some distance Weymouth anchored in Penobscot Bay and his men hunted, fished, and planted vegetables on the fertile shore. The movements of the strangers soon attracted the natives and a party of the Indians encamped on the shore nearby, in order that they might better observe the men on the vessel. Three of the natives in a canoe approached to within a short distance of the ship but no amount of coaxing or of bribing with trinkets would induce the timid savages to come on board. A few knives and beads were thrown to them in the canoe and they departed seemingly much delighted. In the morning they returned and this time ventured on board. They were kindly received, and the white men told them by means of signs that they wished to open trade with them. This evidently pleased them, and after being bountifully fed, they paddled away. From this time on more Indians were attracted to the strange ship and an extensive trade was opened, the natives exchanging skins of beaver, otter, and sable for the beads, knives, combs, and hatchets of the white men.

The Indians would remain on deck for hours in the most friendly way and often the hospitable captain would invite them to a meal. They were particularly fond of peas, and on one occasion asked that they might take some to their squaws. The peas were given them in a pewter dish. That they were honest is shown by the fact that they carefully returned the shining pewter dish, which, because of their inherent love of glittering things, we know they must have coveted. The white men in turn visited the Indians on shore where they were most hospitably entertained. One Owen Griffin remained over night with the natives, three of their number having been sent on board as hostages. All went well for a time and trade flourished, much to the advantage of the English, who, for trinkets of the value of five shillings, could obtain sometimes as many as forty valuable skins. One day a canoe approached the ship and its occupants made known to Weymouth that their chief and his men were at a little distance inland, where they had many furs for sale. Weymouth, suspecting treachery as usual, sent Griffin on shore to reconnoitre. He found two hundred and eighty-three men with the chief, and their bows and arrows, dogs and trained wolves so terrified him that he was sure of foul

dealing on the part of the innocent red men. He returned to the ship with his tale, and that night three Indians were decoyed on board by offers of the peas of which they were so fond, and locked into the cabin. Later the captain sent out a boat and two others were kidnapped by treachery and deceit. Hardly had they been hidden when royal messengers from the Bashaba drew near the ship, ignorant as yet of the fate of their friends. They were conveying a very gracious invitation from the great chief, asking the strangers to visit him, but the guilty Weymouth, thinking it best to depart immediately, did not accept. When the kidnapping of their warriors was discovered, friends of the prisoners came piteously begging that they be returned, but the captain was inexorable and set sail with his prey.

Nahanada, one of the kidnapped men, was a sagamore while his companions, Skitwarroes,¹¹ Assecomet, Tisquantum, and Dehamida were men of high rank. They were kindly treated, but the act of Weymouth had made the name of Englishman a synonym for treachery and consequently the English settler was hated and feared by the native upon the coast of Maine. The captives were taken to England where they attracted much attention. Three of them were given to Sir Ferdinando Gorges who taught them English and learned from them much concerning the land from which they had come. By the information thus obtained he learned that this must be a goodly land, and, as a result the Plymouth Company was formed for the purpose of colonizing it. Gorges himself says of the kidnapping of the Indians, — "This accident must be acknowledged to be the means of God of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations."¹²

Two years later the Popham colony was sent out and Skitwarroes, with them, returned to his native shores. They anchored off Stage Island, and the Indians soon began paddling about them in their canoes. These natives had probably not heard of the treachery of Weymouth, for they gladly began to trade with the Englishmen and seemed to rejoice at their coming. As Popham approached Pemaquid, however, the attitude of the natives changed and they fled from the white men in terror. It happened by some chance that Nahanada had found his way back to his home and he recognized Skitwarroes who had for so long a time been his companion

11 Other spellings of the name are Skidwarroes and Shetwarroes.

12 Drake's Book of the Indians: chap. 2, p. 2.

in captivity. They embraced with great joy, and Popham's welcome was assured. The natives invited them to visit the Bashaba, and Gilbert sailed eastward toward his abode until forced by unfavorable weather to return. The chief, when he heard of the effort which had been made, sent his own son to open negotiations with reference to establishing trade. Gilbert received the envoys kindly, and on the following day, which was Sunday, they attended public worship with the white men, conducting themselves with dignity and reverence.

These Indians farther toward the East were more approachable and kindlier in spirit than those on the Sagadahoc and the Popham colonists carried on a flourishing trade with them. It is a recognized fact that this trade was a great stimulus to further colonization. In addition to the other hardships which the little band of Englishmen suffered during the following winter, they in some way became involved in a quarrel with the Indians. After the death of Popham, there was little law and order in the colony and the Indians were ill-treated and insulted. There are various stories concerning their relations with each other during the winter, but the authenticity of these stories is uncertain. At any rate the Popham store-house was burned, whether by accident or by incendiary Indians, and the discouraged Gilbert with his remaining colonists abandoned their fort and returned to England where they painted the character of the Maine Indian in the blackest of terms.

The English still visited the Maine coast for the purpose of trade, and two of the captains, Edward Harlow in 1611, and Thomas Hunt in 1614, had kidnapped several Indians and were more cruel than Weymouth because they sold them into slavery. John Smith, in 1614, and Thomas Dermer, in 1619, attempted to revive the settlements at Sagadahoc, and Hubbard says in his "Narrative:" "By Dermer's prudence and care, a lasting peace was effected betwixt the natives of the place and the English; and mutual confidence was restored so that the plantation began to prosper."¹³

By reason of this peace the settlements of that region had an unbroken existence until the outbreak of the First Indian War. Traders from the Plymouth colony established a post at Cushe-nock, the site of Augusta, in 1628, and a peaceful traffic was carried on for thirty-four years. During this whole period of comparative friendliness they did nothing to improve the condition of the

¹³ Hubbard, *Narrative of Indian Wars*: p. 289.

Indians and provided them with neither teachers nor preachers. When trade ceased to be profitable they left them. Many of the coast settlers were a reckless, almost godless class of people, who dealt in all ways treacherously with the Indians. Suffering from the lack of a clergyman in their midst and the habit of Sabbath observance they gave themselves over to license and dissipation and inspired little respect and much terror in the hearts of their red neighbors.

(To be continued)

TO THE PINE TREE STATE

(Arthur W. Stewart)

I Hail Thee, Pine Tree State,
The land that gave me birth;
There is no fairer spot to me
On God's green earth.

I Hail Thee, Pine Tree State
And my heart with rapture thrills
As I look upon thy rivers, lakes
And pine clad hills.

I Hail Thee as a state
Conservative 'tis true,
But sure to reach success
In whate'er you try to do.

I Hail Thee for thy statesmen
Who have helped to place thy name
High among thy sister states,
High in the halls of fame.

I Hail Thee for thy writers,
And the good that they have done
In all the evils we've attacked,
And the victories we have won.

I Hail Thee for thy sires and dames,
Of sturdy stock were they;
We little know what they endured
For this enlightened day.

I Hail Thee for thy soldiers,
Foremost in every battle fought
To uphold the honor of their state
And bring tyranny to naught.

I Hail Thee for thy foremost place
When of champions there is need;
As ever may your motto be
Dirigo — We lead.

I Hail Thee Pine Tree State,
I hail thee once again,
And may your star forever shine,
Great State of Maine.

Augusta, Me., May, 1921.

A BIT OF MAINE

(Helen L. Worster)

With a box of bulbs to an absent friend
I send a little bit of Maine,
A shallow box can hold,
To sprout upon your Jersey plain,
And 'neath warm skies unfold.

But if the magic power I had
To make my wish come true,
The sunset dream that last night clad
Our hills, I'd send to you.

The rain wet breeze to you should bear
The Mayflower's breath, the lark's refrain,
For your true heart, where'er you fare,
Is still a bit of Maine.

Bangor, April, 1921.

THE WASHBURN FAMILY OF LIVERMORE, MAINE

Mr. R. M. Washburn, in a recent issue of the Boston Sunday Herald, referring to this family of famous sons of Maine, says in part:

Its cradle, now in a private family museum at Livermore, Me., in the 11 children of Israel and Martha Benjamin Washburn, has rocked more renown, in quality and quantity, together, than any other, I believe. Their lives ought to teach the kind of mothers we know, however complacent now, in their own fancied triumphs, a lesson of humility. These lives are now recorded by me with more propriety than apparent, because I have been unable, as yet, to establish a kinship with them.

These are the facts and figures of the 11 children, in the order of their birth, of Israel and Martha Benjamin Washburn, of whom I write.

1 — Israel of Portland, Me. 1813-83. State representative; congressman; Governor.

2 — Algernon Sidney of Hallowell, Me. 1814-79. Banker.

3 — Elihu Benjamin of Chicago, Ill. 1816-87. Congressman; Secretary of state under Grant; minister to France.

4 — Cadwalader Colden of Madison, Wis. 1818-82. Congressman; governor; Washburn-Crosby Flour Company.

5 — Martha Benjamin Washburn Stephenson of Mandon, N. D. 1820-09.

6 — Charles Ames of Morristown, N. J. 1822-89. Elector from California; minister to Paraguay.

7 — Samuel Benjamin of Avon, N. Y. 1824-90. Sea captain; naval officer, civil war.

8 — Mary Benjamin Washburn Buffum of Louisiana, Md. 1825-67.

9 — William Drew of Minneapolis, Minn. 1831-12. Clerk of Congress; state representative; congressman; United States senator; Washburn-Pillsbury Flour Company.

10 — Caroline Ann Washburn Holmes of Minneapolis, Minn. 1833-20.

11 — William Allen Drew of Livermore, Me. Died at 1 year.

To sum up, the average age of these 11 children is 64. The last of them, a daughter, died in 1920. It is significant that the seven brothers who lived made their mark in six different states and

were not borne on by the inertia of family in one state. They include two great business men. In the public service, where they have been best known, they include two state representatives, four in Congress at the same time, one being clerk; two governors, two foreign ministers, one in France at the time of the Commune; one secretary of state and one United States senator. The Field family was a great family in quality, but yields to this in quantity of quality.

Maine, to me, has not seemed alive enough to her great sons who are now dead. I once asked, in a town library there, for a life of Blaine. The attendant, dazed, inquired what Blaine. I replied that it was my wife who wanted the book, but that I would return with the full name, which I had stupidly neglected to get. What state has greater names than Hale, Frye, Dingley, Reed and Blaine?

A monument should be erected in Portland, where it can be easily reached and seen, on the Reed Esplanade, looking toward Mt. Washington to the west, by the mothers of Maine, to Martha Benjamin Washburn. It should be a shaft with her figure upon the top. It should be octagonal, and should bear upon its seven sides the names of these seven sons, and upon the eighth the infant boy and the three daughters. While fathers often live in history, the mothers, who mould the characters of the children, are too much forgotten.

Of such has the great family of Washburn, of Maine, in quantity and quality, together, excelled.

LETTERS

Saint Cloud, Florida, March 21, 1921.

I have been greatly interested in your articles¹ on the Bench and Bar of Maine, but as a native of Waldo County I feel like calling your attention to the omission of names of men who were the peer of any lawyers at any other county bar. You placed Joseph Williamson the most prominent, giving E. K. Smart and A. G. Jewett casual notice. I do not for an instant suggest by design, for I know by experience in a small way the trials of a historian.

¹ The writer refers to an address on a Century of the Bar of Maine, delivered by the editor of the Journal, before the Maine Bar Association in January of the present year, and later published in the Lewiston Journal Magazine.

Jonathan G. Dickerson, who died a Judge, Nemiah Abbott, member of Congress in 1860, W. G. Crosby, formerly Governor, Enoch K. Boyle, County Attorney, W. H. Folger, Colonel in Army, later judge, Frank O. Nickerson, a general in the army, who died in Roslindale, Mass., four years since, at age of 91, a strong lawyer and persuasive advocate. A. G. Jewett was a classic scholar and fine gentleman, well read in the law, away back in 1840, when he contested with Hannibal Hamlin for the Congressional nomination and nearly defeated him, afterwards minister to Peru. In later years Belfast was his home. During the last twenty years of his life he lived on a farm, gave but little attention to law books, but appeared in court in a short faded jacket, the terror of all lawyers; most courteous to the trial judge but a bulldozer to his opponent. He went to Rockland and tried cases against Gould, to Houlton, and went right to the marrow in the Powers case, to Portland against Judge Webb in a railroad damage suit, terribly embarrassing Webb by his personal attacks. Abbott was a great lawyer and advocate. When Jewett was lambasting him on one occasion the judge interfered. Abbott replied: "Don't stop him, Judge, for we shall never have one like him again." Dickerson was a leader of the wild cat faction of democracy and E. K. Smart of the Wool Head. Dickerson developed in law later. Smart never was great in the law, but one of the strongest and sturdiest politicians Maine ever had. Had he been with the majority party, his career the last twenty years of his life, would have left a name to be remembered. Enoch K. Boyle was a waif, an orphan from the poor farm, an orator and advocate. He lived on his will for years, having hemorrhage of the lungs at intervals, and could be tracked from his office to his home by blood. A fellow of fine preserve. Most genial in his association, most courteous to all. He had about ten years of successful practice, and then was taken away, less than 40.

Col. N. H. Hubbard of Winterport would take fair rank with Joseph Williamson. Learned in the law, but not an advocate. They both prepared cases for some more brilliant fellow to present to the jury. Folger was a fine fellow, a good lawyer and fair advocate.

I know you will pardon me for this letter, written from an impulse after returning from Tampa, after an absence of some weeks to find an accumulation of Lewiston Journals, that paper that has prevented me for 39 years from obtaining a divorce from the

State of Maine. I, too, was a Statesman of Maine. As a follower of old Solon, and Senator from Waldo County in 1879. My room-mate being Chase of Sebec, with whom I corresponded to the day of his death. A good practical, solid, sensible gentleman. I now notice that his son has also represented the County in the Senate.

W. W. Thomas and (I think) Judge Morrison of Franklin County and myself, are the only survivors of that Senate of 79, the last of the Mohicans. Moody of the Council is back as representative from York. Nor must I forget Wm. H. McLellan of Belfast, Attorney General. Cool, learned in the law, an ingenious builder of all sorts of arguments in his mastery address to juries. Waldo County regarded him as one of her best. When A. P. Gould advised that the Court had business to be referred to the Supreme Court, he said to the Conference they cannot revise their opinion in the Madigan Case. McLellan who opposed strenuously such reference exclaimed Mr. Gould, they will revise and find the law to do it.

Well I will bring this incoherent epistle to a close. I was 76 March 5, and have fully recovered my health in Florida, where I came a paralytic and physical wreck three years ago.

I resided in Boston from 81 to 83, and in Chicago for 33 years where I edited the Chicago Opinion for 14 years. Have written some on old timers for Belfast Journal, occasionally for Lewiston Journal.

Yours truly,

Cassus Clay Roberts.

JOHN BURROUGHS

Mr. Freeman F. Burr of Augusta, Maine, geologist, employed by the Central Maine Power Company, contributes the following letter from the late John Burroughs, the great American geologist.

In a note accompanying it he says:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from John Burroughs, and is one of several letters received from the great naturalist, all equally cordial and sincere, and all testifying to the simple, unassuming humanity of the man. In the date, I find that the year is omitted: it would not be a serious error to say that it was written in 1911.

The son, Julian, was a college mate of mine at Harvard. The alphabetical arrangement in classes placed us side by side in the

philosophy course referred to in the letter, and it was through this accident that I first came in personal contact with Mr. Burroughs himself. This must have been in 1899.

It may be worth while to recall another incident. It was on the occasion of a reception to M. Henri Bergson, the distinguished French philosopher given in one of the halls of Columbia University. Entering the hall, I looked for the lion of the occasion, and discovered him standing in the midst of a small group of earnest men and women. On the other side of the room was a much larger group, gathered about some person whom I could not at first identify: in a moment this person turned, and I found that the center of attraction was John Burroughs.

West Park, N. Y., June 2d.

Dear Mr. Burr:

Yes, my son remembers you in Phil, 1 a at Harvard, & I recall being with him at one of the lectures. He is the Julian Burroughs to whom you refer. He is married & has two charming little girls. He lives here & runs the fruit farm.

I do not think the gray & red squirrels ever cross. Last summer I heard of two gray red squirrels such as you describe not far from here. I tried to see them but only caught a glimpse of the tail of one of them as it ran into a hole under the eaves of a house. Its tail was decidedly gray. The nest of oak leaves to which you refer is more like the work of the gray squirrel. I think you might shoot one of those squirrels for purposes of identification. Maybe a new species has suddenly appeared.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) *John Burroughs.*

(From Prof William Otis Sawtelle, at Haverford College.)

Haverford, Pa., March 21, 1921.

My dear Mr. Sprague: —

Realizing that all the nice things that can honestly be said about your Journal and the work that you are doing for Maine doesn't really help much, unless your subscription list is thereby increased I am enclosing check for four dollars and am asking you to send me two copies of the Journal.

There are not many people in this part of the world who are interested in Maine history so I am unable to add any new names to your list of subscribers; but I am most anxious to show you

in some tangible form, how much I appreciate what you have done and what you are doing for the State and what your Journal means to me personally.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Otis Sawtelle.

(Ernest L. McLean, Augusta.)

I am certainly glad to do my bit towards the support of a periodical of the merits of Sprague's Journal.

(From Honorable Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian, Augusta, Maine.)

Flagg's "Alphabetical Index of Revolutionary Pensioners Living in Maine," is one of the finest pieces of work that has been carried out under your direction. I hope you will soon start some other items.

PATTEN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BATH STARTED IN 1847

The Patten Library Association in Bath was started by George F. and John Patten with 132 citizens, who, on October 9, 1847, signed a paper of agreement to become subscribers to a stock joint library and organized in the office of Israel Putnam, Bath's "war mayor," the doctor presiding, and the late E. S. J. Nealley, collector of customs for this port for many years, acting as secretary.

The meeting in Dr. Putnam's office was November 8, 1847. Mr. Nealley continued as secretary until 1876 when he was followed by C. B. Lemont until his removal to Boston, when James S. Lowell became the secretary and has held the office since. George F. Patten was elected first president, holding the office until 1857. Caleb S. Jenks presided up to 1862; Amos Nourse, a leading physician of Bath and for a term U. S. senator from Lincoln county, to 1865; Rev. S. F. Dike, D. D., to 1870; Israel Putnam to 1876; E. S. J. Nealley to 1882; John Patten to 1887; Galen C. Morse until his death; Hon. Harold M. Sewall became president and is still the executive head.

August 6, 1852, George F. and John Patten purchased at auction sale for \$300 the King library, all the books, cases, maps, globes that had been collected and used by Maine's first governor, William King, and presented the property to the Library association on condition that "the same revert to the donors in event the

association should ever be dissolved and also on condition that a suitable room be obtained for the whole library."

It was May 6, 1878, that John Patten, one of Bath's grand old citizens executed a deed of trust to the association, giving to it a house and lot on Center street and providing that whenever the city established a public library and appropriated not less than \$300 yearly for its maintenance, the property should be transferred to the city. The following week the trust was accepted and the books were transferred from the hall in the top story of the building in which the Johnson bakery is located on Front street in January, 1880, to the Center street building where the library had its home until the present structure on the park was presented by Galen C. Moses in 1887.

This gift of Mr. Moses was on condition that a site be provided, he agreeing to pay \$10,000 for the construction of a suitable building thereon. Time went on and the city government took no action toward providing a site, nor did it ever thank the generous donor for his gift. Finally, when it seemed that the offer would lapse, ladies and gentlemen came to the Bath Independent and requested that it would aid in obtaining, by one of its popular subscription efforts, money for the site. Even then, nothing was done for several months when those interested returned and again begged the Independent to act, saying that unless it did, "no one else would and that the offer of Mr. Moses would lapse." The Independent acted and a subscription movement was started like one of the recent war drives; the Torrey mansion on the present site of the library was purchased; then the Snow building on the extreme point of the park was bought with its land adjoining the Torrey grounds, thus making a complete square of the park; George Edward Harding, for his part of the enterprise, had his firm of architects in New York city provide the plans of the building, which he presented the association. Roughly estimated, the total cost of the purchase of the properties on that corner of the park and the grading amounted to \$8500. Then Mr. Moses made good his offer and laid out more than \$10,000 in the construction of the library structure. December 29, 1890, he transferred the property to the city and January 1, 1891, the library was opened to the citizens of Bath, free for all time.

The above is a clipping from a newspaper. If any of the statements are inaccurate, or if important facts have been omitted, will the Patten Library kindly furnish them to the Journal? (Editor.)

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER

(By the Editor)

A brilliant human light was extinguished, when, on Sunday, May 8, 1921, at his home in Portland, occurred the death of James Phinney Baxter, father of Governor Percival P. Baxter. It is only the truth to say that he was one of the greatest of Maine's eminent men of the present generation. He was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831, the son of Dr. Elishu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter. When nine years of age his parents moved to Portland which was ever after his home. At that time there was in Portland a far famed school for boys known as "Master Jackson's School." He was a scholar there until thirteen years of age when he attended the Lynn Academy four years. At first his parents were desirous of his becoming a lawyer and he entered the office of Rufus Choate in Boston for this purpose, but failing health compelled him to return to Portland, and his legal studies thus interrupted were never resumed. He entered into the business of importing dry goods with the late William G. Davis who was later prominent in the affairs of the Maine Central Railroad. Baxter and Davis were pioneers in the canning and packing business and Maine owes them much for successfully developing this great industry in our State.

Possibly his experience as a boy in the Portland schools convinced him that the opportunities for improving educational conditions there were vast. But from whatever source his inspiration may have come he was for a lifetime a consistent and persistent advocate of whatever would advance the cause of education in his city and his State.

Successful in all of his undertakings he acquired a large fortune, but wealth did not narrow his vision, shrivel his manhood, or dry up his milk of human kindness. His benevolence and philanthropy as a private citizen and his activities in organized charities are known to all men.

To his native town and his adopted city he has donated public libraries, and has made other munificent gifts in other directions of a public nature. The city of Portland and the State of Maine have in innumerable ways been benefited by his life efforts.

A publicist of strong convictions, fearless in his positions when believing that he was right, he was long an important factor and a moulder of thought in political and public affairs. And yet political management as such never appealed to him. He never

held but one important office, so far as we are aware, which was when the people of his city demanded his services as mayor which position he held for six years.

He was at the time of his death president of the Portland Public Library, the Baxter Library of Gorham, the Benevolent Society and since 1890 of the Maine Historical Society, also an overseer of Bowdoin College. He was connected with the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Old Colony Historical Society. He also held the office of secretary of foreign correspondence of the American Antiquarian Society.

But this many sided man will be best known in the field of literature and historical research, and as an authority on New England history, especially that portion of it pertaining to Maine's colonial period. In this regard he has left monuments for himself which will last through the ages.

His intellectual activities for the past century have amazed those of his friends who fully realized what a busy life he led along other and diverse lines. In his younger days Mr. Baxter contributed poetry to literary journals like *The Home Journal*, *Shillaber's Carpet Bag*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, the *Portland Transcript*, etc. We have not the necessary data at hand to enumerate all of his labors as an author. Williamson's *Bibliography of Maine*, published in 1896, has a list of twenty-seven at that time. Among his most important works are *The Trelawney Papers*, *George Cleve and His Times*, *The British Invasion from the North*, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, *The Pioneers of New France in New England*, *The Voyages of Jacques Cartier*, *Journal of Lieut. William Digby, 1776-1777*. Only six years ago (1915), he contributed to the literature of the world an important and learned study of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. This was published under the title of "The Greatest of Literary Problems" and elicited much discussion among reviewers and men of letters.

Twenty-four volumes of the *Documentary History of Maine*, have been published all of them part of the *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*. The first two volumes were edited by William Willis, and Charles Deane, and the two volumes of the *Farnham Papers*, were edited by Mary Frances Farnham. The other twenty volumes which include the *Trelawney Papers*, were

edited by Mr. Baxter. The nineteen volumes of the Baxter Manuscripts represent one of the greatest feats of historical research ever performed by any one person that we have knowledge of. Mr. Baxter, at his own expense visited and personally examined all of the records, letters, deeds, or writings of any description pertaining to the history of Maine, in the archives of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, London, and Paris, and procured copies of them. These are what constitute the "Baxter Manuscripts." They are invaluable to all students of Maine history. No accurate story of Maine's Colonial and Revolutionary periods, or of any parts thereof, can ever in all the fulness of time, be written or compiled without reference to them.

It is truly a large footprint on the sands of time. It is the record of a great and worthy achievement.

TABLET TO THE LATE SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN

It has been the custom of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations, which comprise most of the agricultural organizations in Maine, to erect, every alternate year, in the Maine College of Agriculture a bronze tablet in memory of someone who has distinguished himself promoting agriculture in this state. Recently in connection with the Farmers' week activities at the college, a tablet was erected and dedicated in memory of Samuel Lane Boardman, who died in 1914, and who was well known as an agricultural editor and writer.

Mr. Boardman was born in Bloomfield, now the town of Skowhegan, in 1836. He was assistant editor of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., in 1859; editor of the *Maine Farmer* from 1861 to 1878; editor of the *American Cultivator*, Boston, in 1873; editor and publisher of the *Home Farm*, Augusta from 1880 to 1886; agricultural editor of the *Kennebec Journal* from 1889 to 1892; secretary of the Maine State Agricultural Society, 1855 to 1874; member of the Maine Board of Agriculture from 1872 to 1874; trustee of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1874 to 1879; member of the board of managers of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, 1885 to 1887.

The dedicatory exercises were followed by a meeting of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations.

EARLY CHURCHES IN PORTLAND

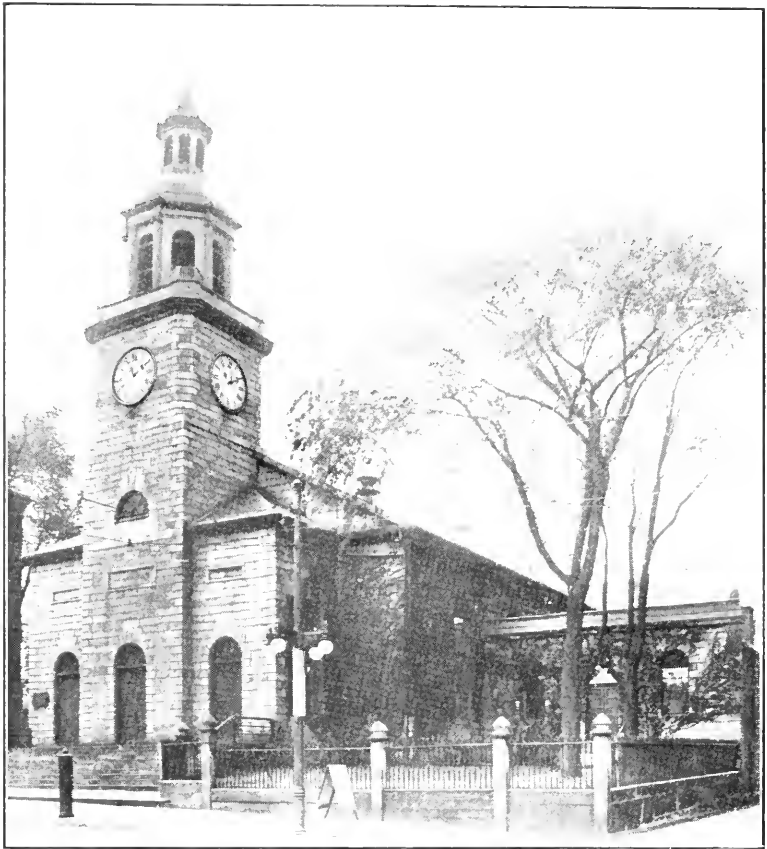
(By Florence Whittlesey Thompson)

Prior to the Revolutionary War there were but two churches in that part of Falmouth which is now Portland. One was the old First Parish, a rough log house on India Street near Middle Street, in which Parson Smith began his noted pastorate in 1727, and which was replaced in 1740 by a new wooden structure on the site of the present First Parish Church on Congress Street. The other was Old St. Paul's, an Episcopal Church on Middle Street at the corner of Church Street. This, also a wooden structure, was built in 1765. Old St. Paul's was an off-shoot of the First Parish, but not its first one, for there were others in neighboring villages, but St. Paul's was the first that was not trinitarian Congregational.

There were many reasons why certain of Parson Smith's parishioners sought another church. Some did not like his preaching. Some objected to paying the salaries of two ministers, those of Parson Smith and his new colleague Rev. Mr. Deane, but many were of English birth and had been brought up in the Church of England and had only been attending the First Parish Church because there was no other church. In 1763 the break came. Forty men, many of whom were men of affairs and position in the town, organized themselves into a parish and asked the Rev. Mr. Wiswell of the Congregational Church of New Casco to be their minister. He accepted their call, went to England for Episcopal ordination, and returned to be the first minister of Old St. Paul's where he remained until the church and Portland were burned in 1775 by the British.

Those members of the new parish who had been members of the First Parish continued to be taxed for the support of the mother church, but after 1772 the First Parish returned to Mr. Wiswell the money that had been collected from St. Paul's and two years later joined St. Paul's in a petition to the General Court in Boston to abolish the tax. In the meantime, the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed twenty pounds a year towards the support of the minister of St. Paul's.

The Revolutionary War had a most disastrous effect upon both the First Parish and the Episcopal Church, but especially upon the latter. As most of its members were royalists, many, including



(Courtesy of J. P. Grenier, Supt. State Printing)

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, PORTLAND, MAINE

the minister, left the country. Parson Smith's house being burned, he moved to Windham to live with his son. His colleague, Mr. Deane, moved to Gorham and there were only occasional services held by them in Portland.

The First Parish Church, because of its location (then considered far up town) escaped the ravages of the fire that destroyed the lower town. Although it was badly shattered by the enemy's firing it was not beyond repair and remained the meeting place for Congregationalists until the present beautiful stone church was built in 1826.

There were no Episcopal services during the war and it was not until 1783 that the remnant of the Episcopal Church met to reorganize. In 1787 a second edifice was erected which was of wood like the first and on the site of the old church. Owing to the distressing effects of the war, the church was in a struggling condition for fifteen years or more.

In 1803 a splendid group of men whose names are still known in Portland history took the church in hand. They sold the church and lot at public auction, and bought another lot a block further up the street where they built a new church on Middle Street facing Pearl Street. This was a brick church with a massive tower and an open belfry in which hung a deep toned bell. This church continued to be known as St. Paul's until 1839 when the parish was again reorganized under the name of St. Stephen's, by which name it was known until it was burned in the great Portland fire of 1866.

In 1820 during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck, while this organization was still called St. Paul's, the Diocese was formed — the same year in which the State of Maine was admitted to the Union — so that in 1920 both the Diocese and the State celebrate their Centenary.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT ON THE KENNEBEC

(By Robert H. Gardiner.)

Few localities along the Kennebec River offer more interesting history than the present town of Dresden. It was a part of what was known as the Frankfort Plantation which includes the present towns of Dresden, Wiscasset, Alna and Perkins. Later on in 1760 these towns were incorporated under the name of Pownalboro in honor of the Massachusetts governor of that date. Pownalboro (Dresden) became the shire town and so remained for 34 years. In 1794 Dresden, Perkins and Alna were set off, while the name of Pownalboro was retained for that section now known as Wiscasset. This latter name was adopted in 1802 and the good old name of the original incorporation was lost to that section.

Pioneer life always included protection against the Indians, so we find records of a block house where all could take refuge in the time of attack. This house no longer exists, but close to it in point of space was built in 1761 a large Court House which still remains.

Many a conflict between the Gardiners, Bayards and Quincys took place within these walls and here rang the eloquence of President John Adams, Judge Cushing and the Sewalls. In 1760 the famous Boston Massacre case was tried here and John Adams the lawyer for the defence of Captain Preston, travelled from Boston to Pownalboro on horseback following a blazed trail, a far cry to our present speed by automobile, but was the journey less pleasurable? This old court house is now the residence of direct descendants of Samuel Goodwin, the first owner, who had his grant directly from the builders, The Plymouth Company. The Goodwin family preserve as nearly as possible the old furnishings which include valuable portraits of Thomas Johnson, whose mother was a daughter of Samuel Goodwin, and of Rebecca Prescott, granddaughter of Samuel Goodwin. The upper story of the house remains with one exception as in the old court days. The old court room has been partitioned off into bedrooms.

Battles of tongues were not the only kind that waged in Pownalboro. During the Revolutionary War, Mr. Jones, familiarly known as "Mahogany Jones" on account of his dark complexion, prompted by patriotism headed a small party who went to the house of Brigadier Cushing, took him out of bed, carried him over to the Penobscot and delivered him to the British.

Any sketch of Pownalboro or Dresden would be far from complete which does not include the story of St. John's Church and the Rev. Jacob Bailey, the first rector and missionary to these parts. Through the influence of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, a glebe lot of one hundred acres was granted by the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase and by November 1770 the church was erected and sufficiently completed for the first service. Near by it was built the parsonage, long promised to Mr. Bailey. He gave most unselfish devotion to his scattered flock, but during the Revolution showed such loyalty to the Royal cause that in 1778 persecution was so great that he was obliged to flee the country. The loss of the shepherd was followed by the desertion of the flock and both church and parsonage fell down. Thus the lot was forfeited, but the Company by suit regained possession and the property was granted to Trustees, (Samuel Summer Wilde, then of Hallowell, a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts who removed to Massachusetts on the separation of Maine; James Bridge of Augusta; and Robert Hallowell Gardiner), for the benefit of the minister of the Congregational Society in Dresden, so long as no

Episcopal Society shall exist in said town, but when an Episcopal Society shall be established and a minister settled over it in said town then for the use and benefit of said Episcopal minister. Said society was established, but only fragments of its records remain and the fund is still held by succeeding Trustees for the benefit of the Episcopal Church.

A PETER EDES ITEM

A valuable and interesting historical document has been given to the Bangor Historical Society, in the form of a letter written by Peter Edes, who came to Bangor over 100 years ago and established the first newspaper to be published there, to Sam Dutton, Esq., one of the city's prominent early residents. The letter inquires of Mr. Dutton of the outlook in Bangor for the establishment of a newspaper, Mr. Edes, who had been conducting a newspaper in Augusta, having been obliged to give up his business there because of a falling off of his business due to the entry in the field of a third newspaper in Hallowell. Mr. Dutton's reply must have been favorable as Peter Edes came to Bangor shortly after and set up his plant. The historical society came into possession of the letter thru the kindness of William J. Dutton, of San Francisco, Cal., grandson of Sam Dutton.

The letter follows:

Augusta, March 29, 1814.

Sam Dutton, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Since Mr. Goodale has established a News Paper in Hallowell, my customers are falling off. I therefore think it my duty to seek a place where I can procure a living for my family, as I am confident three papers cannot be published here to any profit; and the Hallowell people will do any thing to prevent their paper from being discontinued — I wish I could say the same of Augusta.

A printer is wanted at Bath, and I have received a letter from a gentleman there on the subject; I have mentioned the business to some of my friends here, and they advise me in case I should leave Augusta, to prefer Bangor.

If it be the wish of the people at Bangor and the neighboring towns, to have a printer, be so good as to draft a subscription

paper with a prospectus and forward it to me, and I will strike some off and send them to you for circulation. Tho the paper would be published at Bangor I think some general title would be more taking with the people, such as The Hancock, or Hancock & Washington. A few gentlemen might get together and agree upon some title. If seven or eight hundred good subscribers could be obtained I would make arrangements to be with them. In which case I should depend upon some gentlemen to assist in the editorial department.

I shall rely solely on your opinion with respect to the eligibility of the place for a printer confident you would not advise me to a measure that you thought would be injurious to me.

Your friendship and assistance in this undertaking will confer an obligation upon me, which I would endeavor to cancel when I become an inhabitant of Bangor.

Your with respect and esteem,

Peter Edes.

A line from you as soon as convenient will be received with pleasure, and I hope satisfaction.

GENERAL BUTLER ONCE A MAINE SCHOOL TEACHER

No less a personage than General Benjamin F. Butler taught two or more terms in the little schoolhouse in Cornville, Maine. Butler was a native of New Hampshire but studied for a time at Colby College. Being poor he worked his way thru college by teaching school. That is how he came to be a resident of Cornville. Ben was a picturesque character even in his youth with the same lop-eye he carried in older life, which gave an uncertain, quizzical expression in his facial landscape, and kept the college from being dull. Calvinism held full sway at Colby when he was a student, and absence from prayers or sermons was a heinous offence. The faculty consisted of nine doctors of divinity and with the student body numbered about 100. The president one Sunday in preaching about the elect calculated that only about six of 100 souls could enter the kingdom of heaven, wherefore Butler petitioned to be excused from further attendance on divine service, because he said with the nine doctors of divinity in his 100 he stood no chance. Only the audacious sarcasm for which he was always noted saved him from expulsion for such sacrilege.

—Lewiston Journal.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN TO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL TEACHERS AND PUPILS. CONDUCTED BY AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, AUGUSTA, ME.

EXTRACTS FROM MAINE HISTORIES WRITTEN BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

(By Augustus O. Thomas.)

No study is more enticing than the achievements of men and the study becomes doubly interesting when it has to do with the beginnings of things with which we are now perfectly familiar. Many of the schools of our state, from the little country school on the hillside to the girls in our state normal schools, are doing research work in local history and are producing some very fine stories of the beginnings of their towns. Miss Nellie Jordan, with her class in the Aroostook State Normal School, produced some wonderful books, each student taking for her own work her local town. In some instances, the book compiled is a community affair, each child contributing some fact or some paragraph or some source material from which the paragraph is written. I hope the work may be carried on in future years. Teachers who have not begun it will find explicit directions in our little booklet, "One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine."

I am giving herewith some of the paragraphs culled from the books sent in to the office by schools throughout the state. It will be noted that these paragraphs are finished exercises in English and show a very nice discrimination of leading facts. It is really worth something to the child or even to a high school student to make some original investigation from the sources of information, collect that data around a central idea and write it up definitely and purposefully. I am pleased to call the attention of the teachers of the state to the following very fine paragraphs or extracts from Maine books.

TOWN HISTORIES

HISTORY OF CARIBOU

(By Charlotte F. Doe.)

"One of the important events in the history of Caribou was the building of the dam across the Aroostook River in 1889 by the Caribou Water Company. In 1887, the first Electric Light Company was organized and a plant was installed and run by steam on the banks of the Caribou Stream. In 1892, the Water Company installed the power house at the dam."

HISTORY OF SHERMAN

(By Viola M. Hughes.)

"Growth of Sherman Mills. There are now sixty-five residences in town, one modern flour mill, a starch factory, four grocery stores, three blacksmith shops, two dry goods stores, a grange store, a harness shop, a well equipped garage and a few other stores which deal in miscellaneous goods. The grange store does from \$80,000 to \$90,000 of business each year. The census this year gave the population of the town a little over eleven hundred. The town is steadily increasing in size and wealth."

NEW SWEDEN

(By Minnie O. Peterson)

"In 1873, the colony had increased to six hundred. Fifteen hundred acres of land had been cleared, four hundred of which were laid down to grass. There were 22 horses, 14 oxen, 100 cows, 40 calves, 33 sheep and 125 swine owned by the colony. The commissioner recommended that all special state aid to New Sweden should cease as the colony could very well take care of itself."

MADAWASKA

(By Elsie Chassie.)

"One of the first attentions of the Maine governor was to make known to his new subjects the constitution under which they were henceforth to live. It was for this purpose that an Irish-Catholic of good education and well acquainted with the French

language, James Madigan, was sent to them as a civil missionary. Madigan went over the country giving lectures and teaching the people about the U. S. constitution, the administration and the civil government. He was for a time postmaster, instructor, collector of taxes and magistrate for the whole region. But as soon as one locality was ready to take up the administration of its own affairs, he would pass his functions to the citizens."

HARTLAND

(By Gertrude Davis.)

"Perhaps one of the most important and interesting of the early settlers was William Moore. He erected a log house not far from where the offices of the American Woolen Co. stand at present. Mr. Moore built a saw mill which soon became a very busy place, as there was no other for several miles from there. It is related that the original mill was built entirely of wood, everything being made from wood but the saw. The first dam he built of logs and it was not far from the dam owned by the American Woolen Co. at present. It is said that so little disturbed was the wilderness by the encroachments of the settlers, that at times Mr. Moore allowed the machinery in his mill to run all night in order that it might frighten away the bears and other forest prowlers."

HIRAM

"General Peleg Wadsworth, a graduate of Harvard College, was Hiram's great educator in the early days. When eighty years of age he rode through the town on horse back, announcing that he had provided a private school at the Town House and wanted all the good little boys to attend free of expense."

FORT GEORGE — CASTINE

(By Frieda W. Hatch.)

"Its history dates back to the year 1779 when Great Britain was at war with her colonies. The Americans were mostly dependent on the Maine seacoast for their supplies of lumber, fish, etc., and to prevent them from getting these, the English determined to establish a military post there. Castine, or Bagaduce as it was then called, was chosen for the site of this and late in the

spring of the year 1779, British soldiers, about seven hundred in number, landed and began clearing the land."

"Castine has had many experiences. It has been held by the Indians, Dutch and English. After the Revolution, Castine became rapidly settled and for a long time it was the most important mart of business in the eastern part of Maine. Ship building was formerly the leading industry."

SCHOOLS

FORT FAIRFIELD — TOWN SCHOOLS

(By Eva M. McShea.)

"Another important change in 1881 was the purchase of text-books by the town. We may picture the hard times of the early students when we consider the condition of the country, how hard it was for most of the people to make both ends meet. We can picture the sacrifices, and what a joy it must have been to many boys and girls when they were told that their books were to be free."

PRESQUE ISLE

(By Alda E. Haines.)

"The first school in the village was held in a room above the saw and grist mill of Dennis Fairbanks who was the founder of the town. This school was taught by the daughter of Mr. Fairbanks who had what was then considered a good education. She must certainly have had patience, enthusiasm and courage or the inconveniences of such a room and the lack of equipment would have made the school a failure. That it was not a failure we are sure, since the boys and girls who attended it became Presque Isle's most honored citizens."

HOULTON — HIGH SCHOOL

(By Winifred Duplisea.)

"In 1915 there began a new era in the history of Houlton High School with the completion of the new building. This building was erected just beyond the old Central Building at a cost of \$50,000. It is a large brick building, one of the best in Maine, containing in addition to its many recitation, study and lecture

rooms, well stocked physical and chemical laboratories, domestic art and science rooms, typewriting rooms, manual training rooms, gymnasium and auditorium. It is furnished throughout with hard wood, and has a steam heating system, and is well lighted with electric lights, while its ventilating system is exceedingly good."

PRESQUE ISLE — RURAL SCHOOLS

(By Mercie Ruth Wilson.)

"The schools should be given great credit in the ways that they have helped themselves. Nearly every rural school has its own treasury with a goodly sum in it. This year the Whittaker school raised through community entertainments one hundred and eighty dollars. Practically every school has good pictures, a small library, a bubbler drinking fountain, oil stove for warm lunch, organs or victrola with cabinet. The Reach school is the only one to have a piano. Sash curtains have been made by the children and hung at the windows. The money is usually raised by means of the old-fashioned box social, many schools raising one hundred dollars at one social."

AROOSTOOK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

(By Chrystal E. Waddell.)

"During the first two years, the students were required to board in private families. This made the work much more difficult on account of distance. In 1905, a beautiful dormitory was erected for the girls. At that time, it was the best in the state."

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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

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OUR MESSAGE TO YOU

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Preserve this issue of the Journal. You will then always have what will be of exceeding interest and worth to yourself and family. Hand it along to future generations! It will be of priceless value to them.

ORIGIN OF THE STATE NAME OF MAINE

The National Geographic Magazine in an article on "The Origin of American State Names" (Aug. 1920, p. 111) says:

The generally accepted version of the origin of the name of Maine is that it was so called by some early French explorers after the French province of that name, wherein was located the private estate of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England.

There is another meaning ascribed to the name, fairly well supported by authorities. According to this version, the fishermen on the islands along the coast of Maine always referred to that region as the "Mayn land," and in support of this theory we find that the colony referred to in a grant of Charles I. to Sir Fernando Gorges in 1639 as "the province or county of Mayne."

THE MAINE NATURALIST

Is the name of the latest Maine periodical to appear upon our table. Two numbers on April 1 and October 1 of each year are to be issued at \$1.00 per year. It is published by the Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences at Thomaston, Maine. Norman Wallace Lermond, a well known student of natural history, biology, etc., is its managing editor. Its "department editors" are all experienced research writers along these lines as follows: Arthur H. Norton, Portland; Prof. Alfred O. Gross, Brunswick; Alton H. Pope, Waterville; Edith M. Patch, Orono; Prof. C. H. Batchelder, Orono; Edwin W. Gould, M. D., Rockland; Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan; Prof. John M. Briscoe, Orono; Prof. Edward H. Perkins, Waterville; Prof. Wm. L. Powers, Machias.

It has several fine engravings of beautiful specimens of Maine botany, birds, etc., and a photograph likeness of Dr. Dana W. Fellows, President of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine. There is certainly an immeasurable need for a Maine publication devoted to this work of such value to science and to Maine. The Journal extends its congratulations, cordial welcome and bestows its blessing, sincerely hoping that the people of our State will give it their generous support to which it is entitled.

The editor invites all who are interested in this phase of Maine history in the following note:

"We want every scientist, naturalist, nature lover, student and teacher in Maine, young and old, to become a member of our Knox Academy family, and to make free use of the *Naturalist* in recording their observations, their 'finds,' telling about their trips to the woods, fields, lakes and seaside. Tell the rest of us something of the habits, songs or actions of the birds, mammals, insects, flowers, etc., seen on these trips. Work out the life history of some insect — there are thousands of insects whose life histories are unknown, or only partly known — note the kinds of insects visiting the different kinds of flowers. There is much still to be learned of the habits of birds and animals (all kinds of animals, from the amoeba to man). Send in photographs. We shall award prizes to young nature students making the best ones."

The fountain head of organized effort in historical research and history teaching in the schools, in this country, is the American

Historical Association. It was organized at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1884, and incorporated by Congress, Jan. 4, 1889.

It is obliged by its act of incorporation to report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. These reports are printed by the government. Its 33d report for the year 1917, has just been issued at Washington. The meeting for that year was held in Philadelphia, Dec. 27-29.

Since 1904, a conference of delegates of historical societies has been held in connection with its annual meetings.

The above mentioned report (page 26) says: "At these conferences, are considered the problems of historical societies — for example, the arousing of local interest in history, the marking of historic sites, the collection and publication of historical material, the maintenance of historical museums, etc."

Since 1911, it has assumed a guiding interest in that invaluable periodical the History Teachers Magazine. It co-operates with all State and local historical societies.

In Maine there are only four societies allied with it. These are:

The Maine Historical Society, Portland; the Bangor Historical Society, Bangor; the Piscataquis Historical Society, Dover, and the Maine Genealogical Society, Portland. The states altogether have a total of 350 of these societies. Massachusetts leads the nation with 75; other New England States are as follows:

Maine 4, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 1, Rhode Island 5. Among other States, Pennsylvania has 45, New York 43, Illinois 36 and Indiana 27.

OUR ANCESTRY

On May 3, 1921, when the U. S. Senate were debating the question of restricting immigration to America, that giant debator, Senator Reed, of Missouri, made reference to American ancestry in a general way. The Senator's pungent remarks are historically true and apply to the origin of the people of Maine, the same as they do to those of all the New England States and all other portions of the country as well.

We append the following brief excerpts from his speech:

But where did you come from? I question whether there is a man in this room whose ancestors have been here four generations who can say that he comes from any one blood. In your

veins meet and mingle the bloods of many peoples. Do you call yourself an Englishman? Then what are you? English blood is a polyglot, if such a thing be upon all this earth — the original Celtic stock conquered by a German tribe, overrun by the Italians, who were called Romans then; partially conquered by the Danes and their blood left there; and then another German tribe, which gave to Britain the name of England, because that tribe was the tribe of Angles; then a mixed breed of Norsemen and French, who had established themselves in part of France and who had named it Normandy because the Norsemen had overrun it. This breed of English is therefore a breed of many breeds, and I have no question it was the meeting and the mingling of these different strains of blood which made the Englishman what he is to-day, the most dominant character in all the world, the most determined in his policies, the most deathless in his determination, the great conquering race, that with but 38,000,000 Britishers in the British Isles floats the flag of England over one-third of the world's surface and over one-third of its population. So, if you are English, you are pretty well crossed up.

But why spend time over there? Let us come home. At the time of the Revolution, 26 different languages were spoken in the city of New York. We had the Pennsylvania Dutch with us then, so provincial, so attached to their old customs, that in parts of Pennsylvania to-day they still speak their original tongue, although the ancestors of some of them came here 175 years ago.

Then there were the French Huguenots. Somebody proposed here a moment ago to close the door on account of religion. There is not the descendant of a French Huguenot in the United States whose ancestor did not come here to escape religious persecution. They were the outcasts of their country. They were driven away because they did not worship God according to the forms and ceremonies which had been laid down for them by others. So they came in great numbers, and to-day every man I know of who has a drop of that blood in his veins is proud to boast of it.

How did your ancestors get here, anyway? Do you think that God Almighty went around and picked out a few select individuals of the highest character and morals and respectability and brought them here, and you have descended from that particular stock? You are descended from people who came here

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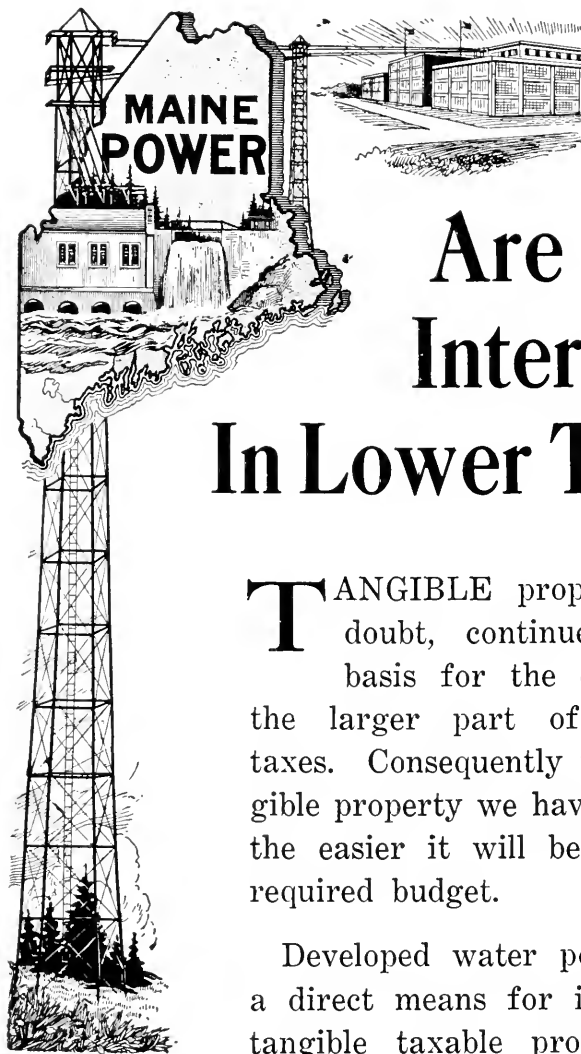
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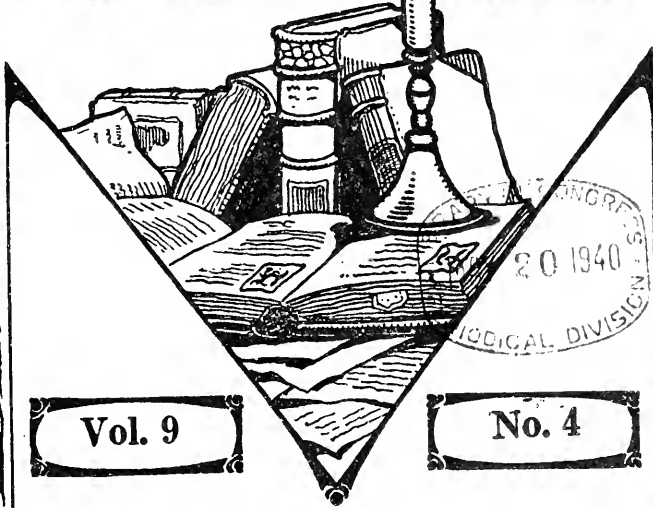
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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 9

No. 4

History is the truth; ever impartial;
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1921

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To our Friends:

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.

Will not our friends make personal efforts to induce their friends to become subscribers?

Address

Sprague's Journal

Dover, Maine

MAINE INLAND SCENERY



FROM W. B. KENDALL'S COLLECTION OF MAINE AGRICULTURAL ETCHINGS

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For sketch of the life of Mr. Baxter see the Journal, vol. 9, p. 78.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. IX

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1921

No. 4

NATURE WORSHIPERS MAY FIND IT ALL IN THE STATE OF MAINE

(By the Editor)

These are diverse views of great and inspired worshipers of nature. The Creator fashioned and generously bestowed upon that portion of His earth which is now the State of Maine, wonderful and gorgeous gifts. Here is big nature, silent, relaxing, restful and inspiring. Hence all humans who adore nature and worship at her shrine, may here find complete satisfaction and happiness, and have their hearts filled with thrills of joy.

Ye children of the mountain, sing of your craggy peaks,
Your valleys, forest laden, your cliffs where Echo speaks:
And ye, who by the prairies your childhood's joys have seen,
Sing of your waving grasses, your velvet miles of green:
But when my memory wanders down to the dear old home,
I hear, amid my dreaming, the seething of the foam,
The wet wind through the pine trees, the sobbing crash and roar,
The mighty surge and thunder of the surf along the shore.

I see upon the sand-dunes the beach-grass sway and swing,
I see the whirling sea-birds sweep by on graceful wing,
I see the silver breakers leap high on shoal and bar,
And hear the bell-buoy tolling his lonely note afar.
The green salt-meadows fling me their salty, sweet perfume,
I hear through miles of dimness the watchful fog-horn boom;
Once more, beneath the blackness of night's great roof-tree high,
The wild geese chant their marches athwart the arching sky.

The dear old Cape! I love it! I love its hills of sand,
 The sea-wind singing o'er it, the seaweed on its strand;
 The bright blue ocean 'round it, the clear blue sky o'erhead;
 The fishing boats, the dripping nets, the white sails filled and
 spread;—

For each heart has its picture, and each its own home song,
 The sights and sounds that move it when Youth's fair memories
 throng;

And when, down dreamland pathways, a boy, I stroll once more,
 I hear the mighty music of the surf along the shore.

JOE LINCOLN (JOSEPH CROSBY LINCOLN)

in National Magazine.



MAINE COAST-LINE SCENE NEAR CAPE ELIZABETH

For the sea is murderous, cruel, and catlike in its treacherous habits, and all shore men know it. It tempts one out upon its surface, toys with you for an hour most pleasantly to yourself; then suddenly and fiercely tosses you up, and you, coming down beneath an overturned boat,—why, the “beautiful sea” has enriched its vast death-chamber with another corpse!

Two yachtsmen, after storm,—out of whose clutch their yacht had been wrenched as by the hand of God,—were strolling on a

beach one morning, with the dear old pines on the one hand and the dread billows still rolling hungrily on the other, when, clambering around a point of slippery rocks, they suddenly saw, half embedded in the sand, two white faces, both young, lying side by side. A man's and woman's face, both young, lying so closely that the pale cheeks almost touched. Doubtless they had, when warm with life, touched each other lovingly a thousand times, for surely these two lying thus on a foreign beach, a thousand leagues from home, were lovers, death-mated. They were young emigrants seeking by faith another and a better country. God grant they found it! * * * * *

But the woods, the dear, frank, innocent woods. God bless them! They kill no one. At their sweet roots no lovers, sleeping, die. Along their green edges no man and maiden lie side by side, killed by their treachery. Once in a hundred years, perhaps one man, and he by accident, is killed by the falling of a tree—some poor, dead tree that could not stand one instant longer, nor help from falling just then and there. Ay, the dear woods that kill no one, tempt no one, but rather warn you to keep out of their depths, near their bright margins, where the sun shines, flowers bloom, and open spaces are; the woods that cool you so with their untaxed restfulness; that never moan of nights because they have killed any one, but rather because any one, for any cause, must be killed, the world over. Yes, yes. St. John was right. There will be "no sea there!"

W. H. H. MURRAY in
"Lake Champlain and Its Shores."

Nothing so fair, so pure, and at the same time so large, as a lake, perchance, lies on the surface of the earth. Sky water. It needs no fence. Nations come and go without defiling it. It is a mirror which no stone can crack, whose quicksilver will never wear off, whose gilding Nature continually repairs; no storms, no dust, can dim its surface ever fresh;—a mirror in which all impurity presented to it sinks, swept and dusted by the sun's hazy brush.—this the light dust-cloth—which retains no breath that is breathed on it, but sends its own to float as clouds high above its surface, and be reflected in its bosom still.

HENRY D. THOREAU in
"Walden Pond."

Maine is a mosaic of bright spots in life, inlaid with more genuine, worth-while, health-giving pleasure places than any other State in the Union, and framed between the most picturesque mountain range in eastern America and a seacoast, in beauty and utility, unequalled in any country in the world.

WALTER EMERSON in preface to
"The Latch-string."

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS OF MAINE

Evidence Is Increasing That the People of Maine Want It

The editor of the Journal read a paper before the history department of the Maine Teachers' Association in Portland, Maine, October 27, 1921, entitled, "Should Maine History Be Taught in the Public Schools?"

The fact that all of the daily and a large number of the weekly newspapers of the state gave this effort at an argument in favor of the proposition, such generous publicity, is convincing proof that the people of Maine are heartily behind the movement to have the history of Maine a part of the general course of study in the schools of Maine; that they desire that their children should have knowledge of the history of their own state, as well as, quoting from that great American, Walt Whitman—"the small theater of the antique or the aimless sleepwalking of the middle ages."

The paper herein referred to was published in full in the *Lewiston Journal*.

FROM CONGRESSMAN HERSEY

Washington, D. C., October 31, 1921.

John F. Sprague,
Dover, Maine.

Dear John:

Permit me to extend to you my warmest congratulations upon your very practical and valuable address before the teachers' convention at Portland on teaching the history of Maine in the schools.

Every boy and girl should understand the leading events of the

history of the state. Also they should be familiar with the lives of the men who have made the state. I hope your modesty will not hinder you from making this address a part of the next issue of your valuable Journal.

Sincerely yours,

IRA G. HERSEY.

(Editorial Kennebec Journal, October 28, 1921)

"Should Maine History Be Taught in the Public Schools?" was the subject of the able address given by John F. Sprague at the Maine Teachers' Convention in Portland, yesterday. As might be expected, the editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History made a convincing argument and one of absorbing interest as well.

It is to be supposed that the grandchildren of Adam and Eve asked questions about their grandparents, that being in accord with natural desire, but for many thousands of years the accuracy of historical research may be questioned and it is known that tradition became a warp to be filled in with the variegated coloring supplied by the imagination. Later more attention was paid to the fact and less to the fiction, and historical research "kept pace with the expansion of every phase of human enlightenment."

Now if history is to be taught in our schools—and no one will seriously oppose that—it follows, or should, as a matter of course, that attention should be given to the study of Maine's history. The history of our state may not be comprehended without recourse to the history of certain other parts of the world, history that had a very important part in shaping our own along with the world's affairs. Mr. Sprague very aptly shows that the impulses which had to do with this part of the land during its formative period had their origin in old world conditions at a time when they were undergoing far-reaching changes. How may a child acquire knowledge of Maine history and escape some valuable conception of European affairs when: "The very roots of the history of Maine begin in the splendid dream of the French nation, a new France in the new world"?

Then, viewed from another angle, the speaker rightly concludes: "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 own town, county and state and you have gone a long way toward teaching them to know and love their country." And that is the way we would have our youth travel.

(Editorial Bangor Commercial, October 29, 1921)

John F. Sprague of Dover, in a valuable address given Thursday at the convention of teachers in Portland, made a strong argument for more extended teaching of Maine history in the public schools. It is nothing new for Mr. Sprague to offer vigorous remarks along this line as he has frequently done so in his historical publication.

The Commercial is thoroughly in accord with the views of Mr. Sprague as has more than once been expressed in these columns. We do not wish to give the impression that Maine history is not taught in Maine schools but with very few exceptions we believe that it is not sufficiently taught, that the attention paid to our own rich history is far too meagre.

Our early history is a large part of the early history of New England. As a part of Massachusetts our Maine soldiers took a very prominent role in our early wars and in the Revolution, although it has been the custom to give the credit therefor largely to Massachusetts. A knowledge of the history of our state is not only a vital part of the education of our people but it remains a constant source of pleasure and interest to those possessing it. We believe with Mr. Sprague that this is a matter demanding more extensively the attention of our educators although we are glad to note that in recent years more and more effort is being made in many of the schools to give the pupils a good ground work of Maine history.

As our early days become more and more distant it is increasingly difficult to collect historical data and Mr. Sprague in his journal of history and the efforts of the Maine Historical Society and local organizations such as the Bangor Historical Society are doing a splendid work that will be appreciated by future generations of Maine people.

(Editorial Portland Herald, October 28, 1921)

Addressing the Department of History at the Maine Teachers' Convention yesterday, John Francis Sprague, editor of Sprague's

Journal of Maine History, made an earnest and eloquent appeal for the teaching of the history of Maine to the pupils of Maine, pointing out that it was equally essential, if not more essential, that they become thoroughly acquainted with the lives and characters and accomplishments of the pioneers of Maine and the historical events that transpired on Maine soil, as it is to be taught the doings and hopes and aspirations of ancient warriors and statesmen of centuries ago.

He referred to the popular campaign for the teaching of Americanism and democracy and declared his firm belief that in teaching the history of the state and the locality in which the pupil resides is a vital and necessary first step, for without love of city and town and state, how can a child expect to develop a love of country.

Referring to the statement of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation that only twelve per cent. of the children who enter the public school remain until they are sixteen years of age and that 83 per cent. of the children are studying Latin, French and other languages other than English, which less than five per cent. will ever use, he quoted the lines of Pope:

“’Tis education forms the common mind:
Just as the twig is bent,
The tree's inclined.”

And said:

“And right here the point that I would make, the seriousness of which impresses me deeply is that the 88 per cent.—or whatever it may be, of children who do not long remain in the schools, many of whom do not even graduate from the high school or the academy, should be taught the fundamental principles of democracy; that in the graded schools these twigs should at least be bent towards the patriotism of democracy and that interesting them in the history of the highway over which they daily travel, of the pioneers of their own town, of the things with which they are familiar is a first and long step in its accomplishment.”

This point was further emphasized when he said he would have the pupil “as much interested in the thrilling story of Arnold's expedition through Maine, as in the question of whether or not the Spartans betrayed their allies. Would have him know something of what a deed of land means when it says that a farm ‘lies

north of the Waldo Patent,' as well as to know all about Demosthenes' speech on the embassy."

Editor Sprague has called attention to an important feature of the educational system, one that should be given careful consideration on the part of educators and parents alike.

(Editorial Evening Express, Portland, October 29, 1921)

There should be no necessity of a Maine man's appearing before a group of Maine teachers and arguing for the teaching of Maine history in Maine schools. That broad and extensive instructions regarding this state and its past should be given the boys and girls is so self evident a proposition as to admit of no denial. That there has been a lack in this regard is no doubt due in part to the fact that the curricula of our schools have been so crowded with subjects, one striving with another for a place therein, that there has been a tendency to overlook matters that have not been especially urged by individuals interested.

In a paper read by him at Thursday's session of the Maine Teachers' Association, John F. Sprague of Dover presents with unanswerable logic and in the pleasing style which always characterizes his writings, the case of Maine history.

In this paper Mr. Sprague not only demonstrates why Maine pupils should be instructed in Maine history, but he gives in brief outline the story of our past and tells how it was linked with the great events which stand as the mile posts to mark the advance of civilization and the development of popular government.

Maine history is so indissolubly and so conspicuously linked with world history is one of the reasons Mr. Sprague gives for urging the paying of greater attention to the subject in our schools.

Another and fully as important a reason that is given by him for a more extended study of our state is that such a study engenders patriotism and creates good citizenship.

Patriotism is defined as love of and devotion to one's country, and it is axiomatic that the more our children know of our past and the more they find to admire in it, the greater will be their love for it.

In Mr. Sprague's opinion two false ideas relative to the importance of knowing Maine history are more or less prevalent among

Maine people. One is that as Maine early came under the political jurisdiction of Massachusetts it has no distinct place in early American history. The other is that if we have a history it is not of interest or value to any but lovers of anything that is antique and venerable.

Both these are false premises, as Mr. Sprague conclusively shows. From the days of Waymouth, as he says, down to the Governors of the present day "Maine has had a continuous record of potential events in the history of democracy in the world," and these records have an important bearing on the problems that now confront us.

It is a satisfaction to learn, as the Dover historian states near the conclusion of his deeply interesting paper, that the state superintendent, Dr. Thomas, and his assistants are now making the study of Maine history an important feature in the regular course of study in the schools of Maine.

(Editorial *Piscataquis Observer*, November 3, 1921)

John F. Sprague delivered an address before the department of history at the Maine Teachers' Convention in Portland last week which received the hearty commendation of those who heard it and of the daily papers, many of which spoke of it at considerable length editorially.

The subject was the teaching of Maine History in the public schools, a matter which Mr. Sprague has consistently advocated for years in his *Journal of Maine History*, and he made a strong argument for it.

All who are in harmony with the spirit of the foregoing should do everything possible to sustain Dr. Thomas in his efforts to have the schools of Maine teach the youth of Maine the story of the past and the present of their own native state.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND THE STATE OF MAINE

(By Charles E. Waterman)

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was a product of New Hampshire, but he came into personal contact with the people of the State of Maine on two occasions during his lifetime, or, to be more exact, he came into contact with the people

of Maine on one occasion and nearly came in contact with them on another.

In 1820, when sixteen years of age, Pierce entered Bowdoin college, and, after the customary four years course, graduated. The next year after he entered this college came Nathaniel Hawthorne, and, although belonging to different classes, the two young men became warm friends. This friendship lasted through life. When Pierce ran for the Presidency in 1852, Hawthorne wrote a biography of his friend for the campaign. In payment for this work Hawthorne was appointed surveyor of customs for the port of Salem. While holding this position, Hawthorne, in ransacking the lumber in the basement of the custom house, came upon a faded letter embroidered on cloth which so stimulated his imagination that he wrote that classic of American fiction, "The Scarlet Letter."

In this biography of Pierce and that part of it devoted to his college life can be found two statements which are interesting to and connected with Maine people. The first is that his class chum was Zenas Caldwell, and the second that "during one of his winter vacations Pierce taught a country school."

These two statements can be taken together. Zenas Caldwell was the son of William and Nancy (Woodward) Caldwell and born in the town of Hebron, afterward Oxford, in that part known as East Oxford, and being the friend of Pierce secured the school in his neighborhood, locally known as District Number Six, a district located near the birthplace of the writer and therefore of interest to him, for his friend. Not much has come down regarding his pedagogy, and the fact of his teaching this school might have been forgotten had he not attained the Presidency and therefore put a distinguishing mark on this schoolhouse. He had one pupil, however, that was destined for state-wide recognition at least,—John Jasiel Perry, who became a lawyer, editor, major-general of militia and was member of Congress during the term of Pierce's incumbency at the White House.

It might be recorded here that Caldwell came to an early death. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824 and was immediately elected principal of Yarmouth Academy. He died in 1826 while holding the position.

Pierce was a brilliant and active man. Of his attainments as a student, Hawthorne says:

During the early part of his college course, it may be doubted whether Pierce was distinguished for scholarship. But for the last two years he appeared to grow more intent on the business in hand, and, without losing any of his vivacious qualities as a companion, was evidently resolved to gain an honorable elevation in his class. His habits of attention and obedience to college discipline were of the strictest character; he rose progressively in scholarship and took a highly credible degree.

Leaving college he studied law, then entered political life, in which he rapidly advanced. On the north side of the pedestal supporting his statue on the capitol grounds in Concord can be seen the following in regard to his political life:

Member New Hampshire Legislature at 25 and Speaker at 27
Congressman at 29
United States Senator at 32 and Resigned at 37
Later in Life Declined the Office of Attorney General of the United States; that of Secretary of War; the United States Senatorship and Governorship of New Hampshire
President of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention
President of the United States
Died at Concord October 8, 1869

This inscription concerns the history of New Hampshire particularly. Where he expected to come into personal touch with the people of Maine for the second time was in Mexican War service.

When President Polk called for volunteers, two regiments were assigned as New England's quota. One of these regiments was to be raised in Massachusetts and the other in the remaining states, two companies to each.

Pierce had been brought in a military atmosphere. His father, General Benjamin Pierce, had been a Revolutionary soldier, serving seven years in that war. There was a military company attached to Bowdoin College during the four years he lived in Brunswick and Pierce was one of the officers. He was a southern sympathizer, and, therefore greatly interested in the Mexican war. He intended to take part and was early slated as one of Polk's generals. In

1847 there were not many trained soldiers, therefore a political general was a necessity as well as a privilege. Pierce was not unmindful of dramatic effect, and perhaps had the morale of his troops in view through force of example. Although sure of his general's star, he enlisted as a private in a company raised in Concord, but on the passage of the bill to increase the size of the army was appointed colonel of the New England regiment, which afterwards became the Ninth United States Infantry; and before reaching Mexico received a commission as brigadier general.

This regiment was a pet scheme with General Pierce, in which was associated Truman Bishop Ransom. Colonel Ransom, at the opening of the war, was president of Norwich (Vermont) University, an institution founded by a West Pointer, Captain Alden Patridge, and which has always maintained a military character. In all, up to the opening of the world war, 517 of its graduates had been in the United States military service. Six of these reached the rank of major-general and eight that of brigadier-general. It has also produced three rear admirals, the most noted of whom was George Dewey, victor at Manila Bay. Over 700 of its graduates served in the world war.

Inasmuch as this regiment was to have had two companies from Maine, it interested the writer to quite an extent. Upon inquiry at the Maine Adjutant General's office, however, no record of such organizations could be found. An application to the Adjutant General's office in Washington brought no better results. General H. P. McCann, who held the office at that time, wrote:

It does not appear from the official records on file in the War Department that any company belonging to the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, of which Franklin Pierce was colonel, was raised in the State of Maine.

It seems therefore, no units of Maine troops were raised for this regiment. There are several reasons that may be assigned for this default. Maine was not favorably inclined toward the war. It was considered a plan to increase slave territory. Then the regiment was assembled and mustered into service at Fort Adams, Providence, Rhode Island, where Maine could see and hear little of the bustle of preparation. Nevertheless, it sounded somewhat singular that no mention of the regiment appeared in the documents of the time, or of the organization of troops for

the war. Albert Greenlaw, when adjutant general of Maine, found records of the raising of two companies for the Mexican war, not in his office but in that of Secretary of State. These companies were raised in the town and vicinity of Sanford, more especially in Shapleigh. The roll discovered is in the form of a single company, but according to Edwin Emery's history of Sanford, the men were organized into two companies, the officers of the Sanford company were Moses Goodwin, captain, with Charles E. Webb and Samuel S. Thing, lieutenants. The captain of the Shapleigh company was William Emery. These companies were organized and mustered, then disbanded, costing the state the sum of \$167.00 and, it might be added, Captain Goodwin a banquet for the men. These men were raised for the First Regiment of Maine Volunteers, but that was early in the war and before the quota had been agreed upon. The roll, which has never been printed, follows with the exception of age and occupation of the members.

WE, whose names are hereunto affixed, do severally consent, and by our signature hereunto made, do agree to be enrolled into the Company to be raised by Moses Goodwin, Jr., of Shapleigh, a citizen of the State of Maine, acting under the authority of the Governor thereof, which Company is to form a component part of the "First Regiment of Maine Volunteers," which Regiment is, when called for, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and placed at the disposal of the President, under authority of an act providing for the prosecution of the War declared in said Act to exist between the Republic of Mexico and the United States. And we do further hereby covenant and agree, to be holden by this enrolment, and well and faithfully to serve as members of said Company, according to the time for which we shall be mustered into the service of the United States.

Enrolled from Shapleigh June 25, 1846, Moses Goodwin, Jr., Alexander H. Prime; June 26, 1846, Samuel Gewish, Franklin Hubbard, William Hammet, Ichabod Abbot, George Abbot, Benjamin Gowan, Orsamery Jellison, George F. Wentworth; June 27, 1846, Simon Huntress, Albea Norton, James M. Trafton, William Muchnow; June 29, 1846, William X Hussey his mark, Moses Littlefield; July 2, 1846, Hazenk X Nason his mark, John H. Bragdon, Solomon Littlefield; July 11, 1846, Thomas B. Seavey; July

16, 1846, Stephen Damon; July 17, 1846, Daniel M. Challier; July 24, 1846, Elisha Wentworth; July 27, 1846, David B. Smith; August 6, 1846, Reuben Horn.

From Sanford June 25, 1846, Samuel Lord, Asa Low, Charles E. Weld, Samuel S. Thing, Samuel B. Emery, John Day, Albert Day, James M. Burbank, Jason Hamilton, Jordan D. Frost, James E. Wilson, Samuel M. Frost, Otis Y. Chandler, George Kinney, Joseph N. Wilkinson, William H. Wiggin; June 26, 1846, Dennis Hatch, Richard Lunny, Orrin Day, John S. Carter, Caleb S. Emery, Edward Ricker, Luthur W. Paul; June 27, 1846, James P. Nutting; June 29, 1846, Joseph Jellison, Reuben G. Wentworth; June 30, 1846, John T. Hickbonol; July 2, 1846, Nehemiah Welch; July 16, 1846, William H. Lord; July 18, 1846, Isaac Reed, Samuel L. Pillsbury, Joshua Littlefield, William E. Pillsbury, Daniel Zebulon; July 20, 1846, Joseph Welch signed to take A. P. Hubberd's place; July 23, 1846, Leander Garey, George W. Witham; July 25, 1846, D? M?; August 6, 1846, Joseph Welch.

From Saco August 20, 1846, William Emery, 3d.

From Waterboro July 8, 1846, Horace A. Pinkham, Ivory Thing.

From Acton July 9, 1846, Daniel Nason, Simon W. Brackett, Aaron Goodwin, Jr., Ivory Goodwin; July 15, 1846, Charles H. Rowell; July 18, 1846, Calvin Sanborn; August 5, 1846, Noah Marsh.

From Lebanon July 14, 1846, John Ricker, Jr., Frederick A. Wood, Joseph Stacpole; July 16, 1846, Nathaniel W. Keay; July 17, 1846, Latan? X Penn his mark; August 6, 1846, Nathaniel Wentworth.

From Alfred July 20, 1846, P. H. Burnham, Stillman B. Allen.

THE MAINE INDIANS AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS

(By Ethel M. Wood)

(Continued from page 125)

V. KING PHILIP'S WAR

The Indians and English in Maine were generally at peace with each other until 1675, a year of general unrest in New England. At this time the towns and plantations in Maine numbered thirteen,

Kittery, York, Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Scarborough, Falmouth, Pejepscoot, Sagadahoc, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Pemaquid, and Monhegan. The Indians were much fewer in number than when the white man first came in contact with them, for a dreadful plague had decimated their ranks. This disease, believed to be either small-pox or yellow fever, was contracted from the English, and it ravaged the whole region from Massachusetts as far east as the Wawenock tribe in Maine, in some cases extinguishing whole tribes. The bleaching bones of the dead were found by the settlers. As has been said, the two races lived in comparative friendliness for many years. They even shared each others' hospitality, but still the Indians felt that the English cared only for their furs, and consequently they learned to put more trust in the French, who manifested some interest in the natives for their own sake.

King Philip's War broke out in the Plymouth colony in June 1675, and in a few weeks Maine was astir. Captains Lake, Pettehall, and Wiswell were appointed "a committee of safety for the eastern parts."¹ They met to decide upon a course of action, and finally sent a party up the river for the purpose of disarming the natives. Meeting a party of five Androscoggins and seven Kennebecs, they made them surrender their arms. In the course of the proceeding, Sowen, a Kennebec, struck at one Hosea Mallet and would have killed him had not Mallet's friends restrained the savage. Sowen's companions begged that his life be spared, and ransomed him with forty beaver skins. An agreement of peace was then made with Mahotiwomet, the principal sagamore of the Kennebecs, who, by the way, was called by the English by the romantic title of Robinhood. The entire tribe was assembled the next day and a dance held in honor of the peace. From the Merrimac to Pemaquid, there was a visible agitation among the natives, and a change in their attitude toward the English settlers which boded ill. The first overt act of hostility committed by the Indians occurred on the fifth of September when the house of Thomas Purchas at Brunswick was sacked. While no one was injured, the family was threatened with further disaster. On September 12 occurred the first Indian massacre in Maine. The victims were Thomas Wakely and his family of eight persons at Falmouth. The youngest daughter, Elizabeth, aged eleven, was taken captive, but

¹ Hubbard's Indian Wars; p. 301.

after nine months she was restored to the English through the instrumentality of Sqaundo, chief of the Sacos. In the three months following this first massacre, seventy-two white persons were killed between Casco and the Piscataqua, largely by the Sacos and Androscoggins.

Scarborough was a town which suffered much in this and subsequent Indian wars. In and about this town lived members of the Saco tribe, the fiercest of all the Maine Indians. The inhabitants and natives were bound by what was called a "treaty of amity and tribute,"² which required that each person should pay annually the nominal tribute of one peck of corn to Madockawando, sagamore of Penobscot and Bashaba of the Indian tribes. It was fortunate that heretofore the Indians had made no trouble for the settlers, for Scarborough would have been in a particularly dangerous situation in the event of an attack, since it was far removed from any available aid. King Philip had tried in vain to induce the Sacos to join him, but they probably would never have done so except for a certain unfortunate occurrence which happened about this time. The wife of Squando was one day crossing the Saco in a canoe with her baby. Some British sailors nearby thought this a good opportunity to test the truth of the common belief that an Indian child swims as naturally as a young puppy or duck. Accordingly, as she was about to land, they approached the canoe, and, in a half-joking manner, overturned it, throwing the occupants into the water. The little one sank to the bottom, and the mother barely saved it from drowning. The child died soon after, and naturally the angry Squando attributed the sad event to the recent ducking which the child had received. He was now determined to join in the attack against the English settlers. He was a man of genius and ability and consequently had much influence with other tribes. Now stirred with grief over the death of his child and filled with a lasting hatred of the English, he called the neighboring Indians to councils and war dances, and soon induced them to join him in making war upon the English.

The first attack made upon any citizen of Scarborough was on September 20 at the house of Robert Nichols at Blue Point near Dunstan. The two old people, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, were alone;

² See Me. Hist. Soc. Coll. Series 1, Vol. 3, p. 102.

they were killed and the house burned. Another attack was made in October, this time upon Alger's garrison house, situated at some distance north of the settlement at Dunstan. The garrison house and twenty-seven dwelling houses were burned to the ground, and the homeless families left to suffer. Other attacks were made during the year. During the winter there was a cessation of hostilities, but on the thirteenth of May a three days' siege of the Black Point garrison in the southeastern part of the Town of Scarborough was begun. As a result of the siege only three men were killed and one taken captive by the Indians. The leader of the band, Mugg, a Penobscot chieftain, was killed, and his death caused much relief among the settlers, who had long regarded him as a veritable scourge. In the meantime the garrison was reinforced, and in the next engagement, compelled the foe to withdraw after sustaining a severe loss of men.

On September 24 Newichawannock (now South Berwick) was attacked by a band of Indians under the leadership of Andrew of the Sacos and Hopehood* of the Kennebecs. One of the nameless heroines of the war figured in this encounter. Among the dwellings attacked by the savages was that of John Tozier, in which fifteen women and children were alone and unprotected. A terrible fate would undoubtedly have been theirs, had it not been for the noble heroism of a young girl of eighteen, who made the door fast and held it by main strength while her friends escaped by a back way. Finally the door was beaten down, and the savages enraged at being thus outwitted showered blow after blow upon the poor girl; then, leaving her for dead, pursued the fugitives. The brave girl afterward revived, and lived to a good old age.

The traders at Sagadahoc upon the Kennebec were trying to keep the war from their midst, and Abraham Shurte, an honest, kind-hearted magistrate of Pemaquid, was employed as a peace-maker. He invited some of the sagamores to Pemaquid and there they told him their grievances, that is, how certain of their number had been taken captive and sold into slavery, and how, through the fact that the English had withheld firearms and ammunition, they had suffered from lack of food during the winter and some had actually died of starvation. Mr. Shurte promised them justice

* Hopehood was the son of the chief Robinhood referred to on page 30.

if they would remain at peace. Later he issued an invitation to the sachems of all the tribes to meet him in council at Teconnet.³ Shurte sailed in his own boat to Sagadahoc at the mouth of the Kennebec, where he took on board Capt. Sylvanus Davis, whom the committee had appointed to accompany him. A large number of Indians awaited them at Teconnet, including chiefs from the Kennebecs, Penobscots, and Androscoggins. Squando of the Sacos did not appear. Tarumkin of the Androscoggins spoke eloquently in favor of peace and the other chiefs readily agreed with him, but no general treaty could be made in the absence of Squando. The Indians pleaded for guns that they might kill necessary game for themselves, but the English, fearing lest they might give or sell their guns to the Sacos, refused their request. Hunger and famine now stared them in the face. Driven to desperation and despair because of the refusal to grant them arms and ammunition, they became angry and abruptly terminated the council by their sudden departure.

The warriors of King Philip were circulating tales of warlike deeds, exciting revengeful thoughts in the breasts of the Maine tribes. The first war party was formed of certain of the Kennebecs in alliance with the Androscoggins. On August 13, 1676, they plundered the trading fort of Richard Hammond at the outlet of Merrymeeting Bay, where three were killed and sixteen taken captive. A brave young woman fled in the night to Sheepscot and warned the settlers there of the impending danger. From there they went to Clark and Lake's post on Arrowsic Island. Only a few escaped from the fort; Capt. Lake of the committee was among those who perished, and Capt. Davis was wounded. There was a general devastation along the coast from Piscataqua to Pemaquid, but during the winter the Indians were obliged to go to the English for food and there was a temporary peace.

(To be continued.)

³ Teconnet was near the site of the present town of Winslow.

Winthrop Agricultural Society, 1820

President, Samuel Wood.

Vice-President, Nemeiah Pierce.

Corresponding Secretary, Deacon Joseph Metcalf.

Treasurer, Alexander Belcher.

**GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN THE
KENNEBEC REGION—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED IN 1921**

(By Mrs. Mabel Goodwin Hall, Hallowell, Maine)

(Continued from page 27)

Paul Lancaster—Lieut. Died Feb. 18, 1814, aged 79. Buried at E. Winthrop. Enlisted from Ipswich. Served as ensign and lieutenant.

Daniel Lane—Capt., is buried at Leeds, the grave being marked with gov't stone. He was 1st Lieut. in Capt. John Lane's Co., in seacoast defense, probably stationed at Cape Ann. Was detained as prisoner at Dartmoor prison nearly 2 years.

James Lawrence—Died July 3, 1811, aged 66. He is buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne. He came to Wayne from Sandwich, Mass., in 1786. He enlisted from Sandwich as private in Capt. Ward Swift's (2d Sandwich) Co. of militia.

Stephen Longfellow—Died Nov. 3, 1824, aged 78, and is buried at Hallowell. He enlisted July 13, 1778, from Ballstown Plantation, as private in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Maj. William Lithgow's detachment of militia, service 1 mo. 15 days, defending the frontiers of Lincoln Co.

James Lord—Born in Ipswich, 1737, died Feb. 13, 1830, and is buried in the Grant Neighborhood, Litchfield. He served 3 yrs. in the old French war and 4½ yrs. in the Revolution. Held Lieut.'s commission and commanded the company which led the way to Bunker Hill on the morning of the battle.

John Lovejoy—Died Jan. 11, 1831, aged 80. He is buried at Fayette beside his wife Martha, who died Nov. 2, 1847, aged 93. "He served in the Revolutionary war faithfully and with honor." Is on rolls from Amherst, N. H.

Nathl. Lovering—Died Dec. 30, 1842, aged 77, and is buried at E. Winthrop. He served in the Mass. militia. Is on the pension rolls of 1835 and 1840.

Andrew Mace—Died Apr. 6, 1845, aged 88, and is buried at E. Readfield. Pensioned Feb. 15, 1806, for life; amount of annual pension, \$144.00. He served as private and sergeant in Mass. militia.

Ebenezer Mayo—Died Apr. 29, 1814, aged 57, is buried at Hallowell. He served as private and sergeant, enlisting from Eastham, Mass.

- William Morse—Born, Methuen, Mass., July 22, 1762; died Apr. 17, 1844; buried at Hallowell. He served as private in Capt. John Peabody's Co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.
- John Mower—Died Feb. 4, 1854, aged 94 yrs. 10 mos. He is buried at Greene. He served as private in Capt. Nicholson Broughton's Co., Col. Glover's Regt. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.
- Thomas Neal—Died Sept. 20, 1835, aged 83; is buried at E. Readfield. Served in the Revolutionary war; is on the 1835 pension rolls.
- Samuel Norcross—Died Dec. 2, 1800, aged 75; is buried at Hallowell. Served as private in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Col. Samuel McCobb's Regt. Service, 3 mos., Penobscot expedition.
- Nathan Norris—Formerly of Wareham, Mass., died July 13, 1825, aged 75; is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne. He served as private in Capt. John Gibbs' Co., Col. Ebenezer Sprout's (4th Plymouth Co.) Regt.
- Elisha Nye—Capt.; born in Sandwich, Mass., Apr. 22, 1745; died May 12, 1833; buried at Hallowell, having a gov't stone. Served as Lieut. in Capt. John Gramis' Co.; commissioned Jan. 1, 1776; also captain, entered service Jan. 4, 1776.
- Hugh W. Owen—Died Jan. 16, 1846, aged 77, and is buried at Wales. He served as private in Capt. John Read's Co., Col. James Hunter's corps, raised for defense of eastern Massachusetts; enlisted Apr. 12, 1782; service 7 mos. 9 days. Pensioner 1835 and 1840.
- Dr. Benjamin Page—Died Oct. 28, 1824, aged 78. He is buried at Hallowell. Served as physician in the N. H. line.
- David Paul—Died Aug. 25, 1850, aged 89, and is buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. 1835 Bounty list gives residence Lewiston, enlisted from New Gloucester.
- Obadiah Pettingill—Born in Brockton, Feb. 9, 1761; died Mar. 29, 1846; buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds. He served in Capt. Joseph Cole's Co., Col. Robinson's Regt., service 5 mos. 25 days.
- William Pettingill—Born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1759; died Nov. 16, 1846; buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds. He served in Capt. Cole's Co., Col. Robinson's Regt.
- Isaac Pilsbury—Born in Amesbury, 1762; died May 4, 1814, aged 52; buried at Hallowell. He served in Capt. Gray's 3rd Co.

- Benjamin Pratt—Died Sept. 16, 1825, aged 68, and is buried at Greene. He was a private in Mass. militia. On pension rolls of 1835.
- Abraham Pray—Born in Berwick, Sept. 20, 1753; died Jan. 20, 1840; is buried at Hallowell. Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Darby's Co., Col. James Scammon's Regt. (30th).
- John Rice—Born in Bristol, Eng.; died May 29, 1835, aged 76. Buried on Litchfield road, Hallowell. He was a soldier of the Revolution, receiving a pension 1835, private in Mass. militia.
- Bradley Richards—Capt.; died June 12, 1821, aged 71; buried at Hallowell. Private in Capt. Thomas Cogswell's Co. Ensign. Lieut. in Col. Loammi Balden's 38th Regt.
- Matthias Ridley—Born in Saco, Feb. 4, 1749, died May 13, 1837, and is buried Wayne-Strickland's Ferry, beside wife, Dorcas. He was a corporal in Capt. Jeremiah Hill's Co., Col. James Scammon's Regt.
- Luther Robbins—Died Sept. 15, 1840, aged 83. Buried at Greene. Private and Quartermaster in Mass. Militia. Rec'd pension in 1833.
- John Rogers—Born in 1758, died Apr. 18, 1824. Buried at Litchfield Plains. Revolutionary pensioner.
- Abraham Shaw—Capt.; died Apr. 8, 1813, aged 55. Is buried at Winthrop. Born in Middleborough, Mass., Aug. 10, 1857. He marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, with Capt. Isaac Wood's, Col. Theophilus Cotton's Regt. Went to Winthrop in 1797.
- Elisha Shaw—Died Aug. 6, 1839, aged 81, and is buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds. He served in the Mass. state troops as sergeant and ensign. Revolutionary pensioner, 1835.
- John Skinner—Born Dec. 27, 1749; died Mar. 16, 1844; buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. Served in the Continental Army, engaged for town of Cape Elizabeth, joined Capt. Smith's Co., Col. Patterson's Regt., term 3 years. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.
- Matthias Smith—Died June 20, 1812, aged 53 yrs. Is buried at Readfield. He was born in Rehobeth, Mass., Aug. 30, 1759. Served as private in Capt. John Blunt's Co., Col. Samuel McCobb's Regt., from June 28 to Sept. 28, 1779.

Samuel Smith—Died Oct. 10, 1811. Buried at Hallowell. Served as private in Capt. Sherman's Co., Col. Gerrish's Regt.

Adin Stanley—Born in Attleborough, Mass., 1761; died Nov. 20, 1850; buried near Stanley's, Winthrop. He served 3 years in the Rev. army. Was engaged in the battles of Springfield and Rhode Island. Went to Winthrop about 1785. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

Solomon Stanley—Born in Attleborough, Mass., May 13, 1740. Died Mar. 9, 1819. Buried at Winthrop. Private in Capt. Jabez Ellis' Co. of Minute Men who marched from Attleborough, Apr. 19, 1775; also as ensign in Capt. Caleb Richardson's Co., Col. Timothy Walker's Regt., Oct. 6, 1775.

Daniel Stevens—Born in Brentwood, N. H.; died Mar. 24, 1796; buried at Hallowell. Served as sergeant in Capt. Ezekiel Ladd's Co., Col. Timothy Bedel's Regt.; also Capt. Benjamin Whitcomb's Co. of Rangers, N. H. line.

Joseph Stevens—Born in Billerica, Oct. 17, 1720; died Oct. 4, 1791; buried at Winthrop. Was allowed 12s. for military service by the town, Jan. 15, 1777.

Enoch Strout—Deacon; died Apr. 1, 1832, aged 71; buried at Wales. He was formerly from Limington, Me. Served as private in Capt. Joshua Jordan's Co., Col. Jonathan Mitchell's Regt.

Thomas Taylor—Died Feb. 18, 1825, aged 89; buried at Barker's Mills, Lewiston. He enlisted from Dracut, as private in Capt. Stephen Russell's Co. of militia. He fought at Lexington and Saratoga.

Jeremiah Towle—Born 1753; died Dec. 6, 1835, aged 77; buried near No. Monmouth. He fought at Trenton, Monmouth, White Plains and Stillwater, was with Washington at Valley Forge and was present at the execution of Major Andre. He was wounded, 1777.

Noah Towne—Died Mar. 10, 1841, aged 84 yrs. 11 mos. Buried at Litchfield. Served as private in N. H. line. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.

- Aaron True—Died Apr. 3, 1837, aged 79 yrs. 7 mos.; buried at So. Litchfield. Served as private in Capt. Stephen Jenkins' Co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's Regt. Service 1 mo. 2 days. Pensioner in 1835.
- John Wadsworth—Born in Stoughton, Mass., Nov. 11, 1762. Died Apr. 18, 1834; buried at East Winthrop. Served as private and musician in Capt. Gulliver's Co., Col. Henry Jackson's Regt., for six months from June, 1778; also enlisted April, 1780, for nine months, in Capt. Daniel Lunt's Co., Col. Benj. Tupper's Regt. Pensioner in 1835.
- Braddock Weeks—Died Oct. 11, 1811, aged 50; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne, beside his wife, Bethiah. He served in the Rev. war, enlisting from Falmouth. Bethiah Weeks rec'd pension, 1840.
- James Weeks—Died Mar. 10, 1843, aged 82 yrs. Buried at Monmouth. Served as private in Mass. militia. Pensioner in 1835.
- Benjamin White—Died Dec. 18, 1833, aged 77. Buried at Chelsea. Enlisted from Hallowell, service 3 mos. Penobscot expedition.
- Jonathan Whiting—Born in Wrentham, Mass., May 25, 1726. Died Oct. 11, 1807. Buried near Stanley's, Winthrop. Served as 1st Lieut. in Capt. Timothy Foster's Co., 2d Lincoln Co. Regt. of Mass. militia.
- John Wilcox—Born Apr. 26, 1759; died Mar. 10, 1844; buried at Monmouth. He enlisted from Tiverton, R. I. Pensioner in 1835 and 1840.
- Dr. John Wingate—Died July 25, 1819, aged 76. Buried at Hallowell. Served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Hallowell.
- Joshua Wingate—Born in Amesbury, Mass., Mar. 4, 1747; died Oct. 11, 1844; buried at Hallowell. Served as ensign in Capt. Matthias Hoyt's Co. of Minute Men, which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, service 9 days.
- John Witherell—Born 1758; died June 12, 1854; buried at Monmouth Ridge. He was private and serg. in the Mass. militia, serving as quartermaster during the war.
- Samuel Wood—Sept. 10, 1759—Sept. 10, 1848; buried at Stanley's, Winthrop. He enlisted from Middleborough as private. His company marched to Bristol, R. L., service 73 days.

**MORRILL FAMILY REUNION AT NORTH BERWICK,
MAINE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921**

The first Morrill family reunion, which was held at the old ancestral estate at North Berwick, Maine, on September 3, 1921, was very successful.

The morning was given over to the inspection of the numerous historical places on the estate. This was under the personal direction of the hostess, Mrs. Harriette (Randell) Morrill, and the various places pointed out and the story told, as only she can tell them.

Starting from the house along the shore of Bauneg Beg Lake, the first object of interest is the old pot hole of the Indians, now little more than a slight depression in the earth. It is beneath the great pines, on a slight bluff near the lake. Here, around this camp-fire stood the wigwams of the Indians who were snowed in while on their way to Canada after a raid on Kittery, and here was born the child of their white captive, Katherine Allen. Food was so scarce the whole party nearly starved to death, and the cries of the white infant, starving slowly, so annoyed the savages that the mother was forced to gather faggots and after lighting them lay on her living infant, she being too weak with hunger to offer resistance.

Later she was enabled to elude the vigilance of her captors long enough to discover in the ashes a single hip bone of the child. This she carried for weeks in her dress until it was discovered by a squaw, who destroyed it because it made "squaw heap laugh," meaning it gave her pleasure.

From Breezy Point one follows the shore along a fine road beneath the beautiful pines, until near the Maine road, when we came into the old Indian trail from Kittery to Canada. One-half minute along this ancient highway brings one to the Winthrop Morrill homestead, which is still in very good repair, thanks to "Dan and Hattie." Here is also the first schoolhouse in these parts. Across the street in the great barn is stored the "wonderful one-horse shay" and its companion, a well preserved top buggy, which was the cause of certain jealous neighbors dubbing the owner "the aristocrat of Bauneg Beg."

Beside this barn lies the old cemetery with its four generations

of owners and their wives, lying side by side in a row. At their feet, in the second row, are their children and so on.

The "old homestead" is rich in traditions and antiques. A spinning wheel, flax wheel, child's dress, andirons, ancient lantern, foot warmer, and bread toaster are only a few of the many things preserved by the present owners. Here is to be seen one of the first melodeans made, which is pumped, not by foot power, but by hand, as it sits on any convenient chair or table.

Through the courtesy of our host the writer had the pleasure of visiting the "Tidy lot," which lot belonged to the John Tidy who married Hannah, daughter of John (1) Morrill. Adjoining it is the lot of Peaselee, ancestor of two governors.

Many other interesting spots are here, but must be left for future use; truly it was worth a long day's journey just to spend a morning in the company of the owners of this place. It is doubtful whether there is another estate just like it in America.

At noon a bountiful dinner was served in the Grange hall by the local descendants of the Morrill family, to which over 100 persons did ample justice. After dinner several group photos were taken, when the guests adjourned to the hall to enjoy the following program:

"Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," all standing; one moment of Quaker (silent) prayer. A brief outline of the early history of the family was given by Hon. Melville P. Morrill of Natick, Mass. Mr. Morrill, who is 85 years of age and did not expect to be called upon, held the close attention of every one present and proved that he is thoroughly versed in his ancestry. Although he has traveled extensively in his lifetime, and is not now a resident of this state, he still keeps his faith in the natives of Maine. Said he:

"I am proud of the fact that I was born in the State of Maine; no better people live in the United States. I have met them in all parts of the west, and Maine people have done more to start the western states right than any other eastern state; and the Morrills have certainly done their part wherever they have been located."

Mr. Morrill has been a Mason for sixty years, having held all the offices in the higher bodies. Some years ago, the Grand Lodge

of Massachusetts presented him with a "Henry Price Jewel," a rare honor.

"The Litchfield Branch, by One of Them," was read by the author, L. B. Morrill of Lewiston, who presided at the meeting. Song, "Auld Lang Syne," by audience; "Historical Glimpses of Bauneg Beg," from the pen of Harriet R. Morrill, was read by Mrs. Rosa Morrill Brown of Newton Highlands, Mass. Poem by W. H. Totem of Seattle, Washington, read by Miss Grace Hussey of South Berwick. Mrs. Delia Morrill Greenfield presided at the piano.

The discussion which followed was led by Senator Mathew C. Morrill of Gray, Maine, and Hon. M. P. Morrill of Natick, Mass.

The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Morrill of Lewiston; vice president, William H. Austin of North Berwick; secretary, Mrs. Delia Greenfield, Rochester, N. H.; historian, Mrs. Ethel Morrill McCollister, Mexico; treasurer, Nelson C. B. Morrill, Rochester, N. H.

The oldest person present was Ephriam Morrill of South Lawrence, Mass., age 86 years. The list of guests follows: Lewis Morrill, age 80 years, of Providence, R. I.; the following were from North Berwick: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Austin, Mrs. Bessy Emma Morrill, Vivian E. Morrill, age 5 years, Charles O. Morrill, Elizabeth Morrill Ricker, Katherine M. Ricker, age 5 years, Winthrop Ricker, age 4 years, E. Raymond Morrill, L. M. Sherburne, Ida M. Sherburne, Sumner C. Morrill, Grace J. Morrill, Katie A. Morrill, Charles W. Abbott; those from South Berwick were Nellie M. Hussey, Miss Grace Hussey; from Wiscasset, Mr. Clifford P. Dow, Mrs. Blanche Dow Fowle, Mrs. Emma Morrill Dow, Mrs. Earle Dow, Philip G. Dow, age 2 years one month, Charles H. Dow, age 2 years; from West Cumberland, Mrs. H. H. Morrill, Mr. Edwin C. Morrill, Mrs. Emma M. Morrill, Mr. Fred H. Morrill, Miss Inez I. Morrill, Mrs. Mary C. Brackett; from Falmouth, Mrs. Ada Morrill Winslow, Mr. Ernest W. Winslow, Charles E. Winslow, age 5 years, Miss Lena B. Winslow; from Portland, Mr. Walter E. Morrill, Mrs. W. J. Hunton, Mrs. Morrill Hamlin; from Lewiston, Mrs. Sadie (Morrill) Morrill, Mr. L. B. Morrill; from Norway, Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Morrill; from Gray, Hon. and Mrs. M. C. Morrill; from East Dover, Mrs. Lena Dow, Miss

Eleanor Dow; from Cornish, Florence L. Morrill, Annie L. Morrill, Fred L. Morrill; from Waterville, Mrs. W. P. Stewart; from Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davey, Miss Maude E. Davey, Mrs. Everett McGee, Mrs. Blanche Alyward, Evelyn G. Alyward, age 8 months, Miss Laura M. Morrill, Mrs. Ethel Morrill McCollister, Mrs. E. E. McCollister, Master Andrew L. Bandon McCollister; from Berlin, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson; from Rochester, N. H., Mrs. George E. Greenfield, Mr. Nelson E. B. Morrill, Mrs. Mary Kelley Morrill, Mrs. George E. Greenfield; from Union, N. H., Mrs. Ethel Morrill, Mrs. G. W. Morrill; from Dover, N. H., Clyde R. Morrill; from Newton, Mass., Mrs. Rosa Morrill Brown; from Natick, Mass., Miss Julia L. Morrill; from West Somerville, Mass., Mr. Frank L. Morrill, Florence O. Morrill, age 8 years; from Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Florence N. Osgood; from Lawrence, Mass., Mr. John H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lillian Wilkinson; from Mansfield, Mass., Mrs. Will Freeman, Mr. Will Freeman, Miss Nettie Freeman, Robert A. Freeman, age 9 years; from East Deerfield, Mass., Mr. Harvey A. Morrill, Grace A. Morrill; from Alliston, Mass., Ethel Al Shunway; from Marblehead, Mass., Mrs. S. B. Dingley; from Somerville, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Morrill; from Lawrence, Mass., Mrs. John H. Wilkinson; from Bauneg Beg, Me., Mrs. Harriette Randell Morrill, Mrs. Daniel P. Morrill; from Mechanic Falls, Mrs. E. A. McCollister, house guest of E. E. McCollister.

LINES ON THE MORRILL FAMILY REUNION, NORTH BERWICK, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921

By William D. Totten of Seattle, Washington, Great-grandson of Enoch Morrill, Who Was Born in Cornish, Maine, February 6, 1769

Visions of beauty sweetly come
 Of scenes near old Atlantic's shore,
 With thoughts of our ancestral home,
 Whose memories sacred we adore.

As pilgrims meet at sacred shrines,
 Their holy saints to contemplate,
 Meet we where stand the ancient pines,
 Brave souls of old to venerate.

God-fearing pioneers were they,
From creeds of bigotry apart;
Content to labor day by day,
Sisters and brothers, hand and heart.

Morrills in name, and living true
To moral rules, their course to guide,—
Gladly their story we review
With patriotic joy and pride.

One soul inspiring purpose runs
Through our devotion to our sires,—
To nobly live as worthy sons
And keep alive loves altar fires.

Let us assemble every year
As kinsmen near Atlantic's shore,
And honor them with hearts sincere,
Whose memories sacred we adore.

(By Mrs. Ethel [Morrill] McCollister)

CHRONICLES OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN MORRILL OF KITTERY, MAINE, 1640-1920

Very few of the early settlers of the territory now known as the State of Maine can boast a longer list of distinguished descendants than that of John Morrill of Kittery. Not only in Maine but in many other states as well, are these names household words, for they were pioneers in manufacturing, political, religious and educational pursuits.

Almost nothing has been published about them collectively, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that each one has been so busy pushing forward in strange unblazoned trails that there was no time to contemplate the past. Moreover, the Quakers were never given to "shouting their deeds from the housetops." It has been said that the Quakers were such good citizens that they often counted for far more during the Revolution for offices they performed for the government, than if they had fought in the ranks.

In writing the history of the Morrill family one could not easily separate it from the history of beautiful Bauneg Beg, which has been truly said to resemble in many characteristics the lake of Killarney, celebrated in song and story the world over, for the history of Bauneg Beg is the history of the family, who were the first white settlers upon its shores, coming when the Indians alone listened to the music of the waters, or searched for the plentiful fish and game which then abounded.

Beneath the same great timber pines which cast their shadow over the red man, today walk the descendants in the eighth genera-



A Glimpse of Bauneg Beg Lake from Breezy Point

tion, going about the business of log sawing at the ancient mill, or the numerous errands of the home nestling almost in the shadow of the old homestead built many, many years ago. Many descendants come each year from far off cities to rest and recuperate from their labors.

The first white owner was Ferdinando Gorges, who explored the coast of what is now a part of Maine in 1635-6; in 1639 he was granted a charter of a great tract which he called New Somershire.

It included Kittery Commons, so-called, which extended from the Salmon Falls River on the south to Bauneg Beg hills on the north. There in what is now Kittery Township, in the following year, 1640, was born the first American of our line—John Morrill.

The name had been very popular in the days when persons were named for familiar objects such as fish, hand, etc. It is derived from Latin meaning "yellow hair" and was popular in Italy, France, Holland and the British Isles.

England claimed two Morrill families with coat-of-arms. Although the founder of this family in America was a wealthy Englishman, it is not known to the writer whether he was related to either of the titled families.

This John was a brickmason. In 1686 he was licensed to "conduct" a ferry and house of "entertainment." His wife, Sarah,



First School House at Bauneg Beg Lake—An Old-Time Chaise

was a daughter of Nicholas Hodgson, who was in Hingham, Mass., as early as 1635, and was killed by Indians in Wells, Maine, 1704. Her mother was a supposed daughter of John Wincoll.

In 1674 John Morrill's father-in-law gave him a deed of Birch Point in what is now South Berwick. In 1676 he exchanged this for land at Cool Harbor (Eliot), still in the family. Between 1658-1703 he was granted 3,100 acres by King George, which included Bauneg Beg lake. He was a Quaker as were many of his descendants, as we shall see. A great-great-grandson, John (5) had seven children, all of whom died unmarried. This John (5) was born in Eliot, October 17, 1797, lived on the homestead there and died in 1881; his wife Sarah (Jenkins) having died in 1868.

An admirer of Andrew Jackson, for whom he named a son born in 1843.

John (1) had six children. The oldest, John, born 1668, was a blacksmith. He had the homestead at Kittery. Ordered by the military officers in session at York, August 25, 1720, to erect a garrison of refuge near the ferry for the benefit of "ye inhabitants and families from William Frys' to John Morrill, son of Nicholas, inclusively." Sarah (2) married George Huntress in 1701. Edah (2) married Jonathan Nason in 1702. Hannah married John Tidy same year. John (2) married Hannah Dixon, lived at North Berwick, was prominent in town affairs, being a large land and slave



The House Winthrop Morrill Built in 1763 at
Bauneg Beg Lake, North Berwick

owner. One slave was willed to his wife with the provision that she be freed at her death. Some of our most prominent lines sprang from his sons, particularly Jedediah (3), Peter (3), and Peaselee (3). The others were John (3), Thomas (3), Richard (3), and Stephen (3).

Abraham (2), son of John (1), married Phoebe Heard but died soon after without issue. Elizabeth, the youngest of John's (1) family, married Thomas Hobbs in 1721. She lived in Boston.

Jedediah (3), son of John (2), held 2,000 acres of the King George grant. Was prominent in town affairs. To his son Winthrop he gave the tract of land at Bauneg Beg, Peter's share nearer

what is now North Berwick village, and Josiah the homestead. He was one of those versatile pioneer spirits who could "turn a hand" to any kind of work; in addition to carrying on his great farm and the mill at Baumeg Beg, he was a blacksmith and was one of the first in Maine to practice medicine. A Quaker in religion. The first three mills built were burned by the Indians. The first dwelling was a log cabin, soon followed by a small frame house. In 1769, when Winthrop (4) came there with his bride, Susannah (Lewis), who rode on horseback through the forest from York, he built the fine colonial mansion which still stands, and the present mill. The Indians, having learned that he was a "William Penn man," never molested him. This mill is now run by his great-grandson, Daniel Morrill.

His daughter, Anna, was the first white child born at Baumeg Beg. Last summer her great grandson, Mr. A. A. Thompson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, visited Baumeg Beg. During his visit he was presented with a chair which had been a gift to Anna from her mother. Originally there was a set of six of these old "1700" Windsor chairs. Anna Morrill before her death divided these chairs between her daughters.

Winthrop in his old age was cared for by his grandson, Nathan Morrill.

Nathan was the father of the present owner of the estate, Mr. Daniel Morrill. He was cared for in his turn by his son, and Daniel's wife has a number of stories which grandpa told her, one of which she passed on for this article. It was told to Nathan by his grandfather, Winthrop.

An Indian brave with his wife and papoose asked at Jedediah's house for shelter from an approaching storm. The baby was strapped to a board as was their custom. Bidden to enter, they stood the board and baby against the outside of the house. "Bring baby in, it rains," said Mr. Jedediah. The brave replied, "Me toughen baby." When ready to resume their journey they found the papoose "toughened" indeed. The water from the eaves falling on his head ran into his mouth and drowned the child. They stoically carried it down by the river and buried it, continuing their journey as though nothing had happened out of the ordinary.

Doors were never locked in these times and it was an every-day occurrence for Winthrop and his wife to awake in the night and

lie quietly in their great four-poster bed in the kitchen, and watch the Indians who had stolen quietly in and were warming themselves by the fireplace, talking softly in their guttural, their swarthy faces lighted by the blaze of the great logs. When warm and rested they carefully covered the fire with ashes as they found it, and resumed their journey, never disturbing this Quaker family, who had no fear of them.

Nathan very closely resembled in features Andrew Jackson, whose staunch admirer he was, being as they used to express it, "a Jackson man." To his son Daniel's wife, Harriette (Randell), all seekers of our lineage owe a great debt of gratitude. For forty years she has been an able and untiring assistant to one and all. Her prolific pen often working far into the night to record the many interesting morsels of family history which she so well knew how to make interesting, even to the most casual reader.

This couple are the last of their line, having lost all their children many years ago. But Mrs. Morrill's great mother love would not be starved; several girls have been fed, clothed and educated by her and worthy boys helped to start in life. At present she has three, the youngest not yet of school age.

Jedediah, Jr., son of Jedediah, settled in the town which was afterward named for him, "Morrill," in Knox County, near Belfast, Maine. Two others, Josiah and Peace married Meader, settled in the eastern part of the state. One of his granddaughters was a famous Quaker minister of Seabrook, New Hampshire. This lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrill Folsom, was the dearest friend of J. G. Whittier's mother. On her death the poet wrote the lines of

The Friend's Burial

"My thoughts are all in yonder town,
Where, wept by many tears,
Today my mother's friend lays down
The burden of her years.

Oh, not for her the florist's art,
The mocking weeds of woe;
Dear memories in each mourner's heart
Like heaven's white lilies blow.

How reverent in our midst she stood
Or knelt in grateful praise!
What grace of Christian womanhood,
Was in her household ways.

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and human blent
Their kindred loves in one.

An inborn charm of graciousness,
Made sweet her smile and tone,
And glorified her farmwife's dress,
With beauty not its own."

Many pictures of this lady and others, sisters, cousins and other relatives are still preserved by North Berwick descendants. The quaint and prim Quaker head-dress, white folds at neck and shawl, make very aristocratic photos.

John (2), son of John (1), had a son, Stephen, who married Elizabeth Winslow of Falmouth. Peter (3) had a daughter killed and scalped by the Indians. As the story is told, she and an older brother had been sent into the forest to get a hemlock broom. She happened upon some lurking savages, who were waiting for darkness to attack the settlement. She screamed and the savages caught and scalped her to prevent the spread of the alarm. She expired on her father's doorstep.

When the Indians learned that they had killed a Quaker maiden they were filled with regret; on their return march north they stopped at a small lake, some three miles away and carved her picture on a great tree.

This lake was then named "Picture Lake" and is still so called. The tree was often visited and the story is still told beneath its boughs by the old inhabitants to the children of today "in her memory."

Peter's (3) son, David, was the ancestor of ex-Congressman Daniel Jackson Morrill of Johnstown, Pa. Daniel J. was born at N. B. Aug. 8, 1821, served in Congress 1867-71. Interested in steel mills, his mills had at one time the largest daily output in

America. Was the first to use Bessemer steel for railroad, created the great Cambria Iron Works. At the time of the Johnstown disaster, a cousin, Thomas Morrill, chemist of the Cambria Iron Works, lived near him. When Thomas' house was swept away he and his wife jumped, being lashed together. Both were expert swimmers, so they progressed favorably till a floating house held them under till nearly drowned, but it finally passed on. At last they caught a line and were drawn into the attic window of Daniel Jackson's great mansion. Clothing was made by cutting holes in blankets with a pair of discarded scissors found in an old desk in the attic. Here they remained for three days till a rescuing party reached them.

(To be continued)

IN MEMORY OF

DR. GEORGE A. PHILLIPS

Dr. George A. Phillips died at his home in Bar Harbor October 21, 1921. He was born in Orland, Me., April 18, 1854. He graduated from the University of New York (now Cornell Medical College) in 1882 and had practiced medicine ever since in Hancock County, first at Ellsworth and since 1901 at Bar Harbor. He was a leading physician in that part of Maine and a public man of note throughout the state.

He was a member of the Legislature 1919-20 and 1921-22. He was a gentleman of culture, a student of wide range and familiar with the best literature. He was deeply interested in two subjects that have always interested the writer, Maine's colonial history and the preservation of wild life in our state. He had a host of friends all over Maine, who will regret his departure from this life.

SAMUEL M. GILES

Samuel M. Giles, for many years a prominent and well-known resident of Sangerville, Me., was born in Vienna, Me., February 6, 1832, died at Camp Etna, June 21, 1921. Until about 11 years ago his home for about 40 years had been in Sangerville.

His occupation in life had generally been that of farming, lumbering, etc. He was a man of staunch and upright character,

always supporting measures in his town which were progressive and for the public good. He was in every sense of the word a good citizen; a true and loyal friend and never wavered in his support of the principles which he believed in and adhered to.

He was, at the time of his death, one of the oldest members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Piscataquis County. In this great fraternal order he had always taken a deep interest, had been a very active member and held prominent offices in the subordinate and grand lodge.

Politically he was a Republican and in religion he was a member of the Universalist church, but many years ago he made a study of what is now known as "modern Spiritualism" and embraced its philosophy and became a firm believer in the truth of its phenomena. He was an officer in and a leading member of the Maine State Spiritualist Association.

His funeral occurred at Odd Fellows' Hall in Guilford, June 22. The services were conducted by Good Cheer Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Golden Link Rebekah Lodge.

The following poem was penned by one of his friends and published in a recent number of the "Banner of Life" of Boston:

"My good old friend, All hail to thee
Since thou hast entered eternity,
Where angel friends hold communion sweet,
With all thy dear ones there to greet.

We would have kept thee longer still,
Within our sphere thy place to fill,
But by that wise and wondrous power,
The summons came to that bright bower

Where no more pain will come to thee,
Where your soul is now unfettered free,
So we must not mourn but carry on,
The work you so nobly tried to perform.

Always ready with heart and hand,
To lend thy aid to a fellow man,
To work unceasingly for the right,
Thy presence still will bring us light.

Your blessings we shall still receive,
For your interest in us we believe,
Still holds good, from that fairer shore,
And to Camp Etna you come once more.

To blend your love and fill your place,
'Tho we may not see your form or face,
'Tho your familiar figure is hidden from view,
You, yet are there the living *you*.

And I believe with many more,
The old Camp will grow as ne'er before,
For with strong forces for the right,
Etna will hold aloft the Banner of Light.

So all hail to thee, my elder brother,
Let us all live for one another;
If out of the temple of flesh and clay,
Or encased therein, let us work while 'tis day.

Unity, Me., August 4, 1921.

C. B. Crosby."

FREDERICK H. COSTELLO

Frederick H. Costello, the well-known author who has been for the past 30 years manager of R. G. Dunn & Co's. local agency, died Tuesday, August 2, 1921, at the age of 69 years, 10 months and 8 days. He leaves beside his widow, one son, Harold Costello, who now lives in Terra Bella, Calif.

The funeral will be held from the home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the burial will be in Mt. Hope cemetery.

Mr. Costello lived in Bangor for the past 35 years, during which time he was connected with the local Dunn Agency. For the past 5 years of his service he was a reporter and for the past 30 years has officiated as the manager of the local branch.

He was always a profound student of history and wrote a number of books, mostly boys' stories built around valuable historical data, which he spent most of his leisure time in collecting. During his lifetime he collected an excellent historical library and was an authority on matters of historical and political interest.

Frederick H. Costello was born in Bangor, September 4, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of the city and by private tutors. In his early twenties he journeyed west to California, where he became principal of a private school in that state, a position he held for several years.

In early life he was unwell a great deal of the time, but in California he recovered his health by being out of doors a great deal and by doing gymnastic work. In 1886 he came east and became associated with the R. G. Dunn Co., at their Bangor agency. For the first 5 years he was a reporter and then he became manager.

In 1903 he married Mrs. Mabel E. Hennessey of Bangor and they have lived since then at 15 Poplar Street.

On account of ill health Mr. Costello was obliged to give up his work at the R. G. Dunn office last fall and Mrs. Costello has carried on the work for him. His poor health was brought on largely by overwork, his friends think, as he was accustomed to work hard at his office days and to study for his own pleasure late at night.

Among his published works are the following books: *The Two on Galley Island*, *Master Ardick, Buccaneer*, *Under the Rattlesnake Flag*, *On Fighting Decks in 1812*, *A Tar of the Old School*, and *Nelson's Yankee Boy*, *Sure Dart*, *Morgan's Youngest Rifleman* and *The Girl with Two Selves*.

Mr. Costello's books for boys met with a ready sale and received very favorable notices from the critics as they deserved, for they were the product of a man who had fine control of English and who made a profound study of his facts. He always wrote very interestingly and displayed an historical knowledge that was only explained by his constant study and his love of the work, to which he devoted most of the time not given to his office duties.

Mr. Costello was especially well versed in the history of the Revolutionary War and in matters of the sea and his maritime tales displayed the knowledge of a sailor.

He was also much interested in politics and kept in constant touch with governmental affairs, the Bangor newspapers often being enriched by communications from him on current news, these always showing a thoughtful mind and wide study.

Mr. Costello was a thorough gentleman, courteous, kindly and

affable, one of the best of husbands and fathers and a neighbor who was universally esteemed and respected.

HON. EDWIN M. JOHNSON

The death of Hon. Edwin M. Johnson, long one of the most prominent business men and political leaders of eastern Piscataquis, occurred suddenly at his home in Brownville, Me., on Tuesday, October 11, 1921, in his 77th year. He was born in Orono, the son of Moses S. and Betsey (Snow) Johnson, attended school in that town and East Maine Conference Seminary and Westbrook Seminary. The most of his life was spent in this town and he had extensive business interests here and in other parts of the state.

He took an active interest in town, county and state affairs. For six years he was chairman of the board of selectmen. He was state assessor from 1909 to 1915, represented the county in the state senate in the session of 1899-1900 and was always high in the counsels of the Republican party. He is survived by his wife and one son, Edwin S. Johnson of Brownville.

Oxford Agricultural Society

Incorporated February 24th, 1814.

Annual meeting, 1st Tuesday in January.

President, Seth Morse.

Secretary, Caleb Prentiss.

Treasurer, William Reed.

Trustees, Daniel Stowell, Elias Stowell, William C. Whitney, Abner Rawson, Wm. Barrows, Seth Morse, Joel Robinson.

Committee of Correspondence, Cyrus Hamlin, Benjamin Chandler, Alanson Mellen, Samuel F. Brown, Thomas Clark.

John Chandler of Monmouth was Sheriff of Kennebec County in 1809. Pitt Dillingham and Samuel Weston were Deputy Sheriffs at Augusta, John Hazeltine at Gardiner, and Daniel Evans and Jesse Robinson at Hallowell.

GOOD WILL HOME ASSOCIATION



REV. GEORGE W. HINCKLEY

The writer in a public address once described the school and its founder at the Good Will Home Association at Hinckley, Maine, as follows:

"A school unique in some ways and great in every way, founded and presided over by one whose capacity for training and building real manhood has become so well understood and so highly appreciated that his talents in this direction are recognized as those of a genius, is situated on the westerly banks of one of the beautiful and most historic rivers on the North Atlantic coast."

In the year 1889 the Reverend George W. Hinckley of Guilford, Connecticut, with no capital but a great vision, abundance of courage, a belief in Providence and possessing all of the human elements which make a noble and cheerful optimist, began this great work. He has acquired an enviable and well deserved reputation as a great and successful teacher of youth, one who can take crude and raw material of boyhood and make it into good and successful manhood. He has accomplished this and established this now famous and almost wonderful institution without noise, fuss or organized publicity. Modest and unassuming, he has never been, and by temperament could not be, a seeker for front page or gallery applause.

Hundreds of children in Maine unfortunately circumstanced have owed an inestimable debt to this institution. Its value to our state cannot be measured.

The Independent Reporter of Skowhegan in its issue of July 21, 1921, published an interview with Mr. Hinckley, in which he gave a brief and interesting review of his work. In this among other things he said:

"In May, 1889, I purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, situated in the town of Fairfield, Somerset County, Maine. This farm was paid for with two thousand dollars which had been contributed by sympathetic people, in sums ranging from five cents to two hundred dollars; the contributions had come from all parts of the country. This first purchase was an important step in a plan which I had cherished from boyhood—a plan to form a philanthropic and educational institution for needy and imperilled, but deserving boys. It was a more extensive and comprehensive plan than it was wise to discuss in those days of small beginnings, there seemed to be no reason for attracting ridicule by telling of dreams of great things for God and humanity when only dimes and nickels were available, and when at best, the project was in its primeval stage. My dream was based on faith in God's power; upon the belief that the country is the best place for boyhood and development of character; upon the conviction that to make philanthropy effective in young life, a change of environment is often necessary; upon the theory that in laying foundations for future citizenship there is no substitute for family life, and that an old-time New England family often consisted of fifteen children, but not often of a larger number; upon the persuasion that in the development of character, neither a home nor a school nor industry nor discipline nor religious training is in itself sufficient, but that all are needed.

I believe that anything worth doing is worth doing well; that nothing worth doing can be accomplished in any other way than by long continued persistent effort; that when philanthropic people fully understand the plan and its possibilities, they would rally to its support and development, and that I would be allowed to see to some extent, the plan mature and fructify."

It may not be in the ordinary use of the term a "state institution," yet all good citizens of Maine must be proud of the fact that this great and worthy institution is within our state and each should deem it a pleasurable duty to render it material aid as well as sympathy and praise.

Postmasters in Maine in 1843

Auburn, S. H. Pickard; Ellsworth, Joseph A. Wood; Calais, William Goodwin; Augusta, Richard S. Perkins.

MAINE HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

This Department is open to contributions from all teachers and pupils.

Conducted by Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Me.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO LOCAL HISTORY IN SCHOOLS

From ("One Hundred Years of Statehood and One Hundred Leading Facts of Maine")

Maine History from the Sources

Almost every town in the State of Maine offers an opportunity for pupils to gather from the sources many facts of history. In South Berwick stands the old Hamilton house which figured in the life and interests of John Paul Jones. In the town of Kittery is the Sir William Pepperell mansion, the Sparhawk mansion, now occupied by Hon. Horace Mitchell. In Winslow is old Fort Halifax; at Fort Kent the old blockhouse still stands. There are battlefields, old buildings, Indian trails, war trails and trails of the pioneers in all sections of the state, the home of Longfellow, the Oaks about which he wrote. Trophies of Peary's Arctic explorations are to be found in the museum at Bowdoin College. There is endless variety of interesting materials for study first-hand.

How to Conduct the Study

The work should be well planned by the teacher before it is undertaken. Pupils should be instructed to make a map of the town, to find out from whatever means possible where the first settlement was made and when. Find the names of the early settlers; are there any descendants of the earliest inhabitants now living in the town? Children should get from the oldest settlers the stories of the early days—tradition handed down from the preceding generation; photographs and descriptions of old buildings and historic places should be made.

The children in the history classes may be detailed to specific features of the local history; some may gather any information

relative to the town of the present day. Children should be instructed in collecting data to reject unreliable information, to distinguish between first-class evidences and unreliable data. When the data are gathered the pupil should make a brief, carefully written narrative covering his project.

Mr. Sprague, publisher of the Journal, also submits to this department the following "suggestions for the study of Maine local history" and an offer of awards as follows:

- 1 The name of your county?
- 2 From whence was its name derived?
- 3 Date of its organization?
- 4 Give the number and names of the plantations, towns or cities in your county.
- 5 How does a town differ in its organization from a plantation?
- 6 Difference between a plantation and an unorganized wild land township?
- 7 How do the children in unorganized townships obtain an education?
- 8 The name of your own town?
- 9 The date of its first settlement?
- 10 Give names of some of its pioneers or first settlers.
- 11 Date of its organization?
- 12 Give names of the town officers—selectmen, overseers of the poor, assessors, clerk, treasurer, school committee, road commissioner, etc.
- 13 How are these officers chosen and qualified?
- 14 State the powers and duties of such officers.
- 15 Give number of votes by political parties cast at the last three state elections in your town or city; same at the last Presidential election.
- 16 If you reside in a city give date of its organization, its officers and their powers and duties.
- 17 Differentiate between the town and city form of government?
- 18 Give reasons for or against the study of Maine history in Maine schools.
- 19 What men or women of state or national fame have been natives of your town or city?

20 Give any other data about your town that your teacher may regard as of historical interest.

The Journal will present to the scholar writing, under the direction of his or her teacher, the best composition answering the above questions, two bound volumes (7-8) of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, and to the scholars writing the next three highest ones, each a year's subscription to the Journal. Awards for the same to be made by the State Department of Public Schools.

The work of gathering and preserving the historical data and sources of information of today for the use and benefit of the people of tomorrow is not only a pleasant and enjoyable task but is of vast importance as well. The following excerpt from a paper by Prof. Alvord, of the University of Illinois, read at the Seventh Annual Conference of the American Historical Societies at Indianapolis, December 28, 1910, and published in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1910—(Washington, 1912) p. 251, is an interesting and concise presentation of this thought.

"In the middle of the seventeenth century—about the first third of the seventeenth century—there lived in London a bookseller by the name of Thompson, who was regarded by his neighbors as a crank, because he gathered everything that was printed or written—that floated in the atmosphere in his particular neighborhood—the floatsam and jetsam of life in London. It consisted of printed newsletters; it consisted of invitations to dinners; it consisted of notes between one gentleman and another; it consisted of programs of vaudeville shows in Vauxhall Gardens and elsewhere—everything that was a record of the times. He had a vision of posterity and gathered it all; but he did not know how to classify and use it; he simply gathered. He wrote on each one the time and the conditions under which he had collected it. They were tied up and piled in piles, and after his death somebody bought the collection and presented it to the British Museum, and it lay there until Macaulay found it and used it. He saw in this collection a vision of life during the civil-war period of England, and with the assistance of his imagination he pictured for us, from this collection of odds and ends, the life of that period.

"So I say that any historical society, no matter how broad or narrow its scope, should gather material, for someone has said, 'The literary rubbish of one generation is the priceless treasure of the next.' The members of the historical societies should have a vision of posterity. What is interesting to you that has come down from the past? Some old colonial newspaper; some playbill when the English were occupying Philadelphia and having a gay time; something that keeps you in touch with the old days? That all interests you today and helps you to rebuild the past, and so what we are gathering today will be considered treasures by the next generation. We should have a vision of posterity, and that is the basis on which an historical society should be conducted."

And the above will apply with equal force to schools and school libraries as well as to historical societies, for the aims of each are the same.

Questionnaires Sent to Pupils

By

TRUE C. MORRILL

Superintendent of Schools, Bangor, Maine

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING THE GEOGRAPHY OF YOUR TOWN

Dear Pupils:

The eighth grade boys and girls of Bangor, Maine, are anxious to receive information from you concerning the following points. Kindly write your answers to the following outline in interesting story form, so they will be of interest to boys and girls of your own age.

What was the town's population at the last census?

How many schools has it together with their enrollment?

Brief description.

Locate your town as to its nearness to some prominent physical feature of the state, e. g. upper Kennebec Valley. Lake Umbagog noted for, etc.

Kinds of soil and for what best adapted?

To what river system are the lakes and streams in your section tributary? How many lakes and ponds have you?

What are the important historical facts concerning the settlement of your town?

What historical places or events are marked by monuments or tablets? If none, is anything being done to encourage such work?

Has anyone of national fame been born in your town or lived there as a permanent resident? For what noted?

Means of transportation and communication.

What is your chief trading center? Why?

What nationalities are prominent?

What are the chief products and industries of your town?

Names of different settlements in your town and the principal industry of each.

What are the town's resources for maintaining its present size and future growth?

About how much taxable property is owned by summer residents?

Chief attractions and resources that attract capital and summer visitors.

Kindly include anything of special interest with respect to your town or omit any of the above points that do not apply. Picture post cards or samples of products as paper, cloth, etc., will be gratefully received.

We want to know about your town.

A new organization was perfected in connection with the recent Maine Teachers' Association convention when an association was formed to be known as the Association of Secondary School Principals of Maine. The following officers were elected: President, William E. Wing, principal of the Deering High School; vice-president, William B. Jack, principal of the Portland High School; secretary-treasurer, Clarence P. Quimby, principal of the Cony High School. The three members of the executive committee are Prin. L. E. Moulton of the Edward Little High, Clarence E. Proctor of the Bangor High, and Principal Woodbury of Thornton Academy.

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.

A NEW MAINE BOOK

"Somerset County in the World War" is the title of one of the most important Maine books recently issued, its author being Florence Waugh Danforth of Skowhegan, Me. Mrs. Danforth is well known in the literary circles of Maine.

This is a book of 330 pages, finely illustrated, and is a complete history of Company E of the National Guard of Maine. She has set an example that other patriotic people ought to follow in every county in the state. The history of these brave men who crossed the ocean to defend America in the darkest days of the world war should be compiled and preserved for future generations now when the data and all the facts are easily accessible.

Maine has had a glorious record in all of the American wars for defense. It begins in 1745 at the siege of Louisburg, when the name of Sir William Phips of Kittery Point, Me., was inscribed on the roll of Anglo-Saxon heroes and knighted by England for his valor, and it is a part of the history of the wars of the revolution, 1812, the Spanish war and the world war.

D. H. Knowlton & Company, publishers at Farmington, Me., are now publishing a series of little paper covered books called "Excelsior Classics." One of their latest issues is an exceedingly interesting and scientific history of Maine Gem-Stones by Charles A. Waterman, a well-known Maine newspaper writer and author.

It is a valuable Maine brochure on a subject of much importance that but few Maine people have extensive knowledge of.

HONORABLE D. A. ROBINSON

Bangor, Me., October 25, 1921.

Editor Sprague's Journal:

I was much interested in your account of the Home Rule meeting in your last issue of the Journal; but I want to say for your information that, in the language of Daniel Webster, "I aint dead yet"

Sincerely yours,

D. A. ROBINSON.

The above letter from Dr. D. A. Robinson of Bangor, Me., reveals the committing of a blunder. Probably the most self-aggravating mistake known to humans is the one that the maker of cannot blame onto anyone but himself, where it is not the result directly or indirectly of any other person's carelessness, absentmindedness or stupidity.

Frequently an ingenious and resourceful mind, will, in such cases, light upon some co-laborer who can easily be made "the goat." Not so in this matter. This is a fact, though a sad one. For many years we have known Dr. Robinson as a leader in the business, professional, social, intellectual, religious and political life of the city of Bangor; when this particular blunder was made we knew all this, had known it for more than a quarter of a century and knew that he was then alive and enjoying the same eminent place in the citizenship of Bangor now as then.

We are exceedingly sorry that this occurred but we have no copyist in our office, there is no one in the print shop that prepares the Journal for publication, no proof-reader, no one that can be blamed except

THE EDITOR.

**LETTER FROM DR. GEORGE L. CROCKETT,
ROCKLAND, MAINE**

Rockland, Me., July 2nd, 1921.

Dear Sprague:

Gen. Samuel Waldo died at what is now Brewer, Maine. His

body was first buried at Fort Point (Fort Pownal), then exhumed and taken to Boston.

In 1768 his heirs and family had a council at Boston, at which they made an indenture to divide the land of the Waldo tract among themselves.

I never knew this until last Sunday, when I found the original indenture dated at Boston 1768 and recorded at Suffolk County. This family agreement passed into the hands of the famous Samuel Adams and now is in my office.

In the near future I shall give the public a copy of the original. It clears up many names and locations.

In 1793 the heirs of old Samuel Waldo, who died at Brewer, 1759, gave full power of attorney to Gen. Henry Knox to become owner, manager, etc., of the Waldo Patent. This same year Knox had Monvel explore the Waldo Patent. I base my limits of the Patent on the Journal of Monvel, the original that I gave Harold Sewall.

I have no deed of Knox County earlier than 1710.

I hope to get up to see you this summer for a good chat. Mrs. Crockett will go with me. The Angel of Cushing is very ill. Have not heard from Sam for some time.

Good luck, etc.,

DR. CROCKETT.

OTIS O. ROBERTS

Dexter will have the honor of sending the only Maine man, as far as known, to be the nation's guest on Armistice Day and to be one of the nation's official mourners at the burial of the unknown American soldier.

The invitation has been extended to Otis O. Roberts of this town, late sergeant in Co. H, Sixth Maine Volunteers, and wearer of the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in the field, to come to Washington for Armistice Day, all expenses paid by the nation. Mr. Roberts has accepted the invitation which came from Adjutant General P. C. Harris.

It is understood that similar invitations have been extended to all holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor in the country. Mr.

Roberts has the distinction of being one of thirty odd soldiers in the Civil war to receive the highest decoration awarded in this country for valor on the battlefield.

He was the son of Christina (Ryerson) and Amos Roberts and was born in the town of Sangerville, Me., on March 20, 1842. Mr. Roberts won the medal for bravery at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, on November 7, 1863, when, single handed, he captured a Confederate flag, which, a few days later, accompanied by an honor guard he took to Washington and delivered to the Secretary of War. The awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor soon followed. A year later at the Cedar Creek engagement in the Shenandoah Valley he suffered wounds which resulted in the amputation of a foot.

Only a few days before Mr. Roberts was to depart he was informed that the order inviting him to attend had been rescinded. A cog had apparently slipped in the military machine at Washington. This machine is generally supposed to be bound together largely by red-tape, so it is possible a piece of it had broken

Anyhow, Otis O. Roberts was for a brief time a rather disappointed old hero.

The Reverend Father C. T. Maney learning of his predicament, immediately moved about among his neighbors and told them the story. This resulted in his raising in a few hours a sufficient sum of money to pay all of the expenses of the trip.

Thus through the efforts of Father Maney and many other loyal citizens of Dexter, the journey was made.

Honorable John C. Stewart, a prominent lawyer of York Village, Maine, has recently edited and compiled one of the most important Maine items of historical value that we know of. It is entitled "Biographical Sketches of Natives of Maine Who Have Served in the Congress of the United States," and has contributed it to the Journal for publication. We shall publish it serially beginning the first part in the January-February-March number of vol 10, which will be the next issue of the Journal. We look forward to this being greatly appreciated by our readers.

Honorable George C. Wing, Jr., has written for the Journal an historical and descriptive sketch of Mount Katahdin, which will be a valuable addition to the literature upon this subject. Much has been said about it in the press, in magazines and on the forum, but so far as we are aware this is the only accurate historical paper ever prepared. Mr. Wing's research extends from the earliest writers, Greenleaf, Williamson, etc., to Commissioner Parsons of the Maine Inland Fish and Game Department. We can assure our readers that this will appear during the next (10th) volume of the Journal.

The Journal's library has recently been presented with a copy of "Sketch of Deer Isle," Maine, by George L. Hosmer (Boston, 1896). This gift is from our esteemed friend, Dr. B. Lake Noyes of Stonington, Maine, and we extend to him our sincere thanks for the same.

The Saunterer in the Portland Sunday Telegram has been shown the log book of the brig Brutus of Bath on its voyage to Barbadoes, beginning December 25, 1825, and ending with its voyage from Havana to Portland in August, 1827. The first master of the brig was Harvey Preble, who in June, 1827, was succeeded by William Thomes. In this log book are recorded the speed of the vessel, direction of the wind, latitude by observation and general remarks. As a fair specimen of the remarks the following are copied from the record of June 4, 1827: "First part of this 24 hours commences with light breeze and fine weather, middle and latter part much the same. Part of crew employed, bent sail and got ready for sea. The wind from southward. So ends this day. I joined the brig May 26, 1827." This was evidently written by Master William Thomes.

(EDITORIAL IN HALLOWELL ADVOCATE)

(March 4, 1820)

The bill for the admission of Maine has at last passed the Senate with the amendments. These amendments are, first, the bill for the admission of Missouri, without restrictions, and secondly, a provision for the exclusion of slavery from all that part of the territory purchased of France, which was called Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. This last provision, introduced by Mr. Thomas of Illinois, is denominated the compromise. The advocates of slavery have insisted vehemently upon having the whole western world beyond the Mississippi kept open as a market for their slaves; and their opponents have contended for the utter exclusion of slavery therefrom.

By the compromise the friends of humanity will accomplish much, perhaps all that can be done in the present state of feeling and interest in the slave-holding states —

There may be some danger of the repeal of this provision for the restriction of slavery when the slave-holders shall have increased in numbers and strength, by the admission of Missouri and others. We believe that a period of greater infatuation, and more prostituted for zeal for servitude than the present, will never arise. The light of truth and the principles of justice and religion will hereafter illumine the whole of our country, not excepting even those dark and degraded portions now blackened by the curse of slavery and we trust that every future Congress so far from repeating this restrictive provision, will regret and blush for their predecessors, that it had not been extended to the whole instead of a part.

The bill with these amendments was sent down to the House for concurrence, and occasioned a very spirited debate, which we this day present to our readers.

We have, more than once expressed, in unequivocal terms, the opinion which we entertain of the conduct of the Senate, in coupling Maine and Missouri.

It appears by the debate, that the members of the House are not insensible to the gross insult offered to them, and to the nation, by this unprincipled mode of legislation.

The House would undoubtedly concur at once in the compromise, but they cannot, without self-degradation, concur in the

union of the Missouri bill with that of Maine, which was proposed and rejected in the first instance, and before the bill was sent to the Senate.

FLAGG'S ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN MAINE

This exceedingly valuable work compiled by the late Charles Alcott Flagg, was published as a serial in the last two volumes of the Journal. Only two hundred copies of this have been preserved in book form. It makes a book of 91 pages with 3 illustrations. It contains the names and data of fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one such pensioners. It is neatly bound in paper boards, schoolbook style with label titles. This is the only authoritative work of any extent upon this subject ever published in Maine and is invaluable to all interested in Revolutionary history and ancestry. Price, \$3.00. Orders for this may be mailed to Sprague's Journal, Dover, Me., or to A. J. Huston, 192 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

A book of unusual interest, which has been presented to the Waterville Historical Society by Edward G. Meader, is Record Book No. 1 of Waterville Engine Company No. 3, one of the first and finest of the fire-fighting organizations to be organized in that city. From this book may be gleaned many facts of historical interest which become increasingly fascinating and precious as time goes on. To anyone who is at all interested in the past of the city, especially in the work done by one of its pioneer fire companies, reading of the book, almost in its entirety, will prove a genuine joy. It harkens back to the past, the long, long ago, and tells accurately something of the work of Waterville's sterling old citizenry whom this generation and perhaps no generation can hardly be said to exceed in any particular.

The city of Westbrook will possess a public park and a public place of amusement for social meetings, according to the will of Cornelius L. Warren of Waltham, Mass., allowed in Probate Court in Portland recently. Joseph A. Warren, Philip Dana and John E. Hyde of Westbrook are made trustees of a fund to be obtained from real estate belonging to the testatrix in Standish and Westbrook, including the "Elms" in the latter city and the library at Cumberland Mills.

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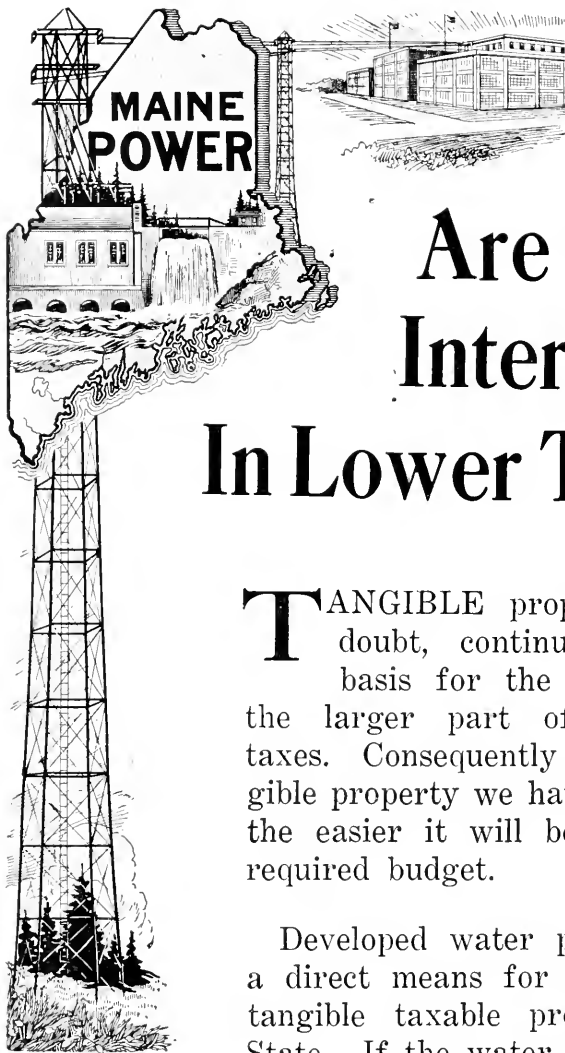
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