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never prejudiced.



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Sprague's Journal of Maine History
 DOVER, MAINE

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The residence of the late Calvin C. Chamberlain, of Foxcroft, Maine. The building has been moved and the grounds now form a part of the estate of Colonel Edward J. Mayo.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. III

MAY, 1915

No. 1

Workers With the Divining Rod; Sometimes Called "Water Witches"

By EDGAR C. SMITH.

(A paper read before the Piscataquis Historical Society.)

In a bulletin recently published under the authority of the United States government, by the Department of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper 255, titled *Underground Water for Farm Use*, on page 15, appears the following:

USE OF DIVINING ROD.

Numerous mechanical devices have been proposed for detecting the presence of underground water, ranging in complexity from the simple forked branch of the witch-hazel, peach, or other wood to more or less elaborate mechanical and electrical contrivances. Many of the operators of these devices, especially those who use the home-cut forked branch, are entirely honest in the belief that the working of the rod is influenced by agencies—usually regarded as electric currents following underground streams of water—that are entirely independent of their own bodies, and many uneducated people have implicit faith in their ability to locate underground water in this way.

The writer then gives the results of his own experiments with the rod, and goes on to say:

No movement of the rod from causes outside of the body could be detected and it soon became obvious that the view held by other men of science is correct—that the operation of the 'divining rod' is generally due to unconscious movements of the body or the muscles of the hand. The experiments made show that these movements happen most frequently at places where the operator's experience has led him to believe that water may be found.

The uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the facts that it may be worked at will by the operator, that he fails to detect strong water current in tunnels and other channels that afford no surface indications of water, and that his locations in limestone regions where water flows in well-defined channels are no more successful than those dependent on mere guesses.

. The only advantage of employing a water witch, as the operator of the divining rod is sometimes called, is that crudely skilled services are thus occasionally obtained, since the men so employed, if endowed with any natural shrewdness, become through their experience in locating wells better observers of the occurrence and movements of ground water than the average person.

It is not my purpose to enter into a controversy with the learned author of the foregoing, for I realize that I am poorly equipped, and I am aware that, scientifically, the theories and dogmas are against me. The statement simply offers a good excuse to present a historical sketch of the use of the divining rod in Piscataquis County, Maine, and of the men who have been locally famous as successful operators.

Perhaps, before entering upon the historical part of the article, it would not be out of place to offer one suggestion or thought that the scientists seem never to consider in coming to their conclusions; and that is; that some persons possess a power or sense of which other persons are not cognizant of or do not possess.

The law already recognizes the unreliability of the fixed rules of the scientists and of human experience. In *Post vs. United States*, 135 Federal, page 1, the court say:

Science has not yet drawn, and probably never will draw, a continuous and permanent line between the possible and impossible, the knowable and unknowable. Such line may appear to be drawn in one decade, but it is removed in the next, and encroaches on what was the domain of the impossible and unknowable. Advance in the use of electricity, and experiments in telepathy, hypnotism and clairvoyance, warn us against dogmatism. The experience of the judiciary, as shown by history, should teach tolerance and humility, when we recall that the bench once accounted for familiar physical and mental conditions by witchcraft, and that, too, at the expense of the lives of innocent men and women.

Those who have studied the sciences must admit that there are invisible forces, but vaguely understood, which influence the visible. The powers of hypnotism and mental telepathy are now generally admitted by all, yet there are but comparatively few who possess the ability to work along these lines. Those who have never witnessed the working of the divining rod in the hands of a successful operator, and who have had no personal acquaintance with these men, have been altogether too ready to relegate them to the class of charlatans and fortune-tellers.

Any man of science, with his theories and bald statements, would make but little progress in convincing the people of Piscataquis

County that "the uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the fact that it may be worked at will by the operator," or that "he fails to detect strong water current in tunnels and other channels," because their experience disproves these statements.

One of the earliest investigators of the merits and demerits of the claims of these workers of the divining rod, or water witches, was Calvin Chamberlain, late of Foxcroft, Maine, and to his writings and investigations on the subject the writer is indebted for much information.

Mr. Chamberlain was not an operator himself, and did not profess to understand the reasons or explain the cause for the working of the rod, but accepted the fact. He was a man of broad culture, having acquired a liberal education, and he was a forceful and able writer. He wrote much for the press and agricultural publications, and was a pioneer advocate for forest preservation and conservation, talking, writing and lecturing along these lines when that science was in its infancy. For the many years of his long life he was prominent in the educational life of the community, and an active worker in all things tending to promote the interests and develop Piscataquis County. He was at one time a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and, lacking only one year, he was for half a century one of the trustees of Foxcroft Academy.

The first operator of the divining rod who settled in Piscataquis county, of whom there is any record, was Royal Day. He came from Monson, Mass., in 1820, with those men from that town who settled in Monson, Maine, in the part of the township which is now Monson village. He made the trip with an ox team, taking four weeks for the journey, being delayed one week on the road by sickness. He is described as a small, quiet man, possessed of the wonderful art of locating water by the use of the rod. He became a deacon of the first church organized in Monson and was prominent in the town and church affairs during his lifetime.

Deacon Day in his later years became expert in locating wells and was called to all sections of his county, and made several trips to his native state of Massachusetts in the exercise of his art or gift. He was one of the few who could not only locate the vein, but he would tell at what depth water would be found.

In 1883, in speaking of Deacon Day and his work and also of other rod operators, Mr. Chamberlain said:

It is my belief that not a man can here be found, of ordinary intelligence and common prudence, who would venture on a well in a hard place without

a resort to the water-rod. And I can further say, that not a case of disappointment or failure following its use has yet come to my knowledge.

This statement from a man of education and prominence, and after a careful investigation of the subject covering a period of over thirty years.

Deacon Day died in Monson, Maine, April 26, 1874, at the age of seventy-six years and six months.

Another prominent "water witch" who operated in Piscataquis county about the middle of the last century, was Elder William F. Gallison. He was a Free Will Baptist clergyman, ordained in 1840, and located in Foxcroft at about that time. He was a missionary or itinerant preacher and served many of the churches in this vicinity. He, too, was able to fix the depth at which water would be found very accurately.

One of the notable examples of his work is the well located on the premises now adorned by the magnificent residence of Col. Edward J. Mayo, of Foxcroft. This well was located in 1851. Elder Gallison went with his rod, and after going carefully over the land, indicated the spot where he told the workmen to dig, telling them that an abundant vein of water would be found at a depth of between 25 and 30 feet. A vein of water was struck at 26 feet, the last thirteen of which was blasted in the solid ledge. The well has never failed.

The services of Elder Gallison were in much demand and many wells were located by him during his lifetime. He was elected Register of Probate in 1856, and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1857.

He died at his residence on North street, Foxcroft, March 9, 1858, aged 59 years. His remains rest in the Dover village cemetery and a neat tablet, erected by the Sebec Quarterly Meeting, marks his last resting place.

To the present generation, the best known worker with the divining rod, was Seth Brawn of Foxcroft. He was noted the length and breadth of Piscataquis County, and a list of wells successfully located by him would number into the hundreds. He was born in Foxcroft, January 30, 1824, the son of Reuben and Betsey (Weston) Brawn, and was the grandson of Peter Brawn, who settled in Dover in 1805, and who was the founder of the numerous family of that name residing in Piscataquis County.

Seth Brawn was about 21 years of age when he discovered that he was possessed of the ability to use the divining rod. It was by

accident. Royal Day was employed by his father to locate a well on the home place and Seth was an interested spectator. He asked permission to take the forked stick of the "water witch" in his own hands to see if there would be any evidence of attraction through him. To his astonishment the twig turned with even more force in his hands than when held by the professional worker. Thereafterwards he experimented for himself, more from curiosity and fascination than for any other reason, yet always obtaining results. It was some years after that he commenced to locate wells and water veins as a profession.

I will cite a few notable instances of Mr. Brawn's work: In the autumn of 1880 the stream from which water was taken to supply the boilers of the spool factory in Foxcroft ran dry. Depending wholly upon steam power, and the water from the small brook near the works as a source of supply, the works must shut down unless water was obtained at once. For a number of days teams were put on and water hauled from the river, half a mile distant. In their extremity the owners of the mill called upon Mr. Brawn to help them.

The lot upon which the factory is located is but sparsely covered with soil, and on much of it the ledges are entirely exposed. It certainly was not a place where hit-or-miss prospecting would be practical or profitable. Mr. Brawn went over the extensive lot and traced three veins of water, all of which converged to a point about forty yards distant from the boiler house. He described the situation in detail, gave the comparative size of the veins, and gave the depth and character of the excavation. The well was completed in a brief space of time and his remarkable estimates proved correct in every particular.

The well, but twelve feet deep, did not exhaust in feeding the boilers which used one hundred gallons an hour.

The organ factory on the same stream below, (now the factories of Hughes & Son, the piano manufacturers) was in the same predicament. Here Mr. Brawn located a well in the gravel, and it was so near the surface that it only required the labor of two men with pick and shovel for an hour to strike an abundant supply. This was after prospecting and digging had been done in the bed of the brook without result. The water found by Mr. Brawn furnished an abundant supply for the factory, from a well only ten feet deep, the bottom of which was higher than the bed of the stream and distant only about sixty feet from it.

The same year, 1880, the Piscataquis Valley Campmeeting Association located their grounds in Foxcroft, erected their tabernacle, and several cottages were built. A fine spring of water was found upon the grounds, situated in the northwest corner, issuing from the face of the bedrock. The stables were erected in the southwest corner of the lot, next the highway, over an eighth of a mile from the spring. It was desirable to have a well near the stables for convenience, the water supply being at such a distance, as well as a sanitary precaution to avoid bringing horses to the spring.

The services of Mr. Brawn were enlisted. He located a vein of water near the stables, and as was his custom, followed the course of it to ascertain its location with reference to the whole lot. He told the campground people that the vein which he had located for the stable well was the same, and the only one, which fed the spring in the farther corner of the grounds. That he was correct was proven; for in blasting for the well water came into the sink and was fouled with dirt and powder, and during the time while the work was going on, the water in the spring, over an eighth of a mile away, became muddy and continued so until the work on the well was completed.

Out of the numerous well authenticated cases of Mr. Brawn's work, I will select one more example.

A farmer living on one of the rocky hills overlooking Foxcroft village desired a well. As the prospect for a successful location was dubious, Seth Brawn was called to locate a water vein. He came, and went over the ground with his divining rod, and made a location where, he told the farmer, he would find water at a certain depth.

When work was commenced on the well, the farmer, instead of digging at the exact spot indicated by Mr. Brawn, sank the shaft about six feet to one side. After expending a large amount of hard labor and using quantities of powder in blasting through the solid ledge, and going to a depth of seven feet below that stated by Mr. Brawn at which water would be found, and not finding a trace of water, he sent for the man of the rod and indignantly demanded satisfaction for his fruitless labor and expense.

After examining the work, Mr. Brawn said, "You have not sunk your well at the spot where I told you to." The farmer replied, "I have only moved over the bigness of the well, as it was more convenient for me in this place." Mr. Brawn directed that a hole be drilled in the wall of the shaft, about seven feet from the bottom,

in the direction of the spot first indicated by him for the excavation. A small charge of powder was exploded and a copious supply of water came in; the shaft was filled and the well was a success.

I might go on indefinitely giving instances of the work of the operators of the rod, but I have cited these well authenticated cases of their work in this locality, which seem to raise somewhat of a question as to the correctness of the statement of the eminent government scientist when he makes the declaration that these operators fail to find water when there are no surface indications.

But I am aside from my subject. As stated in the beginning, it is not my purpose to enter into a controversy; I am writing history.

Mr. Brawn continued in his work of locating wells during all his long lifetime, and I have yet to hear of a report of failure. He died at Foxcroft, Maine, February 15, 1906, over 82 years of age, retaining his faculties and power to the last.

Seth Brawn married Mary Jeanette Chandler, daughter of Allen and Olive (Buck) Chandler, October 16, 1852, and of this union there were four children: Frank H.; Clara A., married Arthur Towne of Dover; Susan J., married Albert Boss of Foxcroft, and Hiram A. None of the children were possessed of the gift with which he was so largely endowed, except Mrs. Towne. The divining rod will turn in her hands when over water, but she has never used her powers to any practical purpose.

A grandson, Stanley Boss of Foxcroft, is possessed of the gift to a remarkable degree. He is now 21 years of age and ever since he was a child of eight or ten years he has been using the divining rod and obtaining results. The rod now works very strongly in his hands, and by grasping the stick firmly and attempting to keep it from turning, when over a water vein, it will turn in spite of his efforts to control it, even to the twisting of the bark from the wood.

But it is not necessary to go to the records of those who are gone to find workers of the rod. There are those yet living within our borders who are possessed of the gift. In nearly every town in our county are living those in whose hands the forked limb will turn when over a water vein. Among those are found men and women of the highest standing in their respective communities, and as a unit they will tell you that the claim, that the working of the rod is due to "unconscious movements" of the body or muscles of the operator, is entirely erroneous; that in fact, their endeavors to prevent the rod from turning are overcome against their wills, and against their greatest physical efforts to prevent it.

One of the best known and most highly respected divining rod operators now living in Piscataquis County is Edwin R. Haynes, of Monson. Mr. Haynes was born in Canaan, N. H., July 30, 1836, and came to Monson with his parents in 1842. During his life residence in Monson he has been closely identified with the business, social and political activities of the town. He was a charter member of Doric Lodge, F. & A. M., and was its secretary for fifteen years or more. He was commissioned postmaster December 12, 1864, and held the office for nearly twenty-one years. He was at one time one of the principal merchants of the place and has held various town offices.

Mr. Haynes modestly professes not to be "an expert with the rod," but his work has extended over a long period of years. In a letter to the writer he says: "I have located many veins of water for people and have never failed to find water, and have been very accurate in estimating the depth to be excavated. I have held the rod so firm in my hands that the bark would twist from the wood. I am a strong believer in the rod; experience is better than guess-work."

As a closing word, I will quote from an article by Calvin Chamberlain, written thirty years ago:

"I only desire to add that we claim to have here . . . all the necessary applicances to cure the most inveterate cases of unbelief in the water-rod, and will engage to receive patients sent from a distance, treat them free of cost, and return them restored and in their right mind."

"Instructed by the antiquary times,

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise."

Shakespeare.

The Bar Harbor Times recently published an illustrated article describing the old Rodick House which was once the largest and most popular hotel in that town. It was built in 1882 by David Rodrick & Sons, but is now non-existent and its spacious grounds now form the heart of the business section of the village. For several years Fountain Rodick and his brother S. H. Rodick were the managers and then, before the advent of the palatial cottages of today, it was the rendezvous of the summer colony there. It had 400 sleeping rooms and 700 people could be seated in the dining room.

Honorable Peter Charles Keegan

For more than a half century, or from the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain (1783) and the Webster-Ashburton treaty (1842), a controversy raged between these governments regarding the Northeastern boundary of the State of Maine. Its storm centre was the Madawaska settlement.

One of the incidents of this disagreement was the arrest of one Ebenezer Greeley of Dover, Maine, on June 6, 1837, who was in that region as a census taker having been appointed to this task by Robert P. Dunlap, Governor of Maine. This arrest was made by two officers, Colonel Maclauchlan a warden of the then disputed territory and James Keegan a constable.

Mr. Keegan was in that period prominent in local affairs there and was the father of Peter Charles Keegan of Van Buren, one of Maine's famous men of today. His ability as a lawyer, publicist, and political leader, his long service in the Maine Legislature and his numerous and varied activities generally are well known to Maine people.

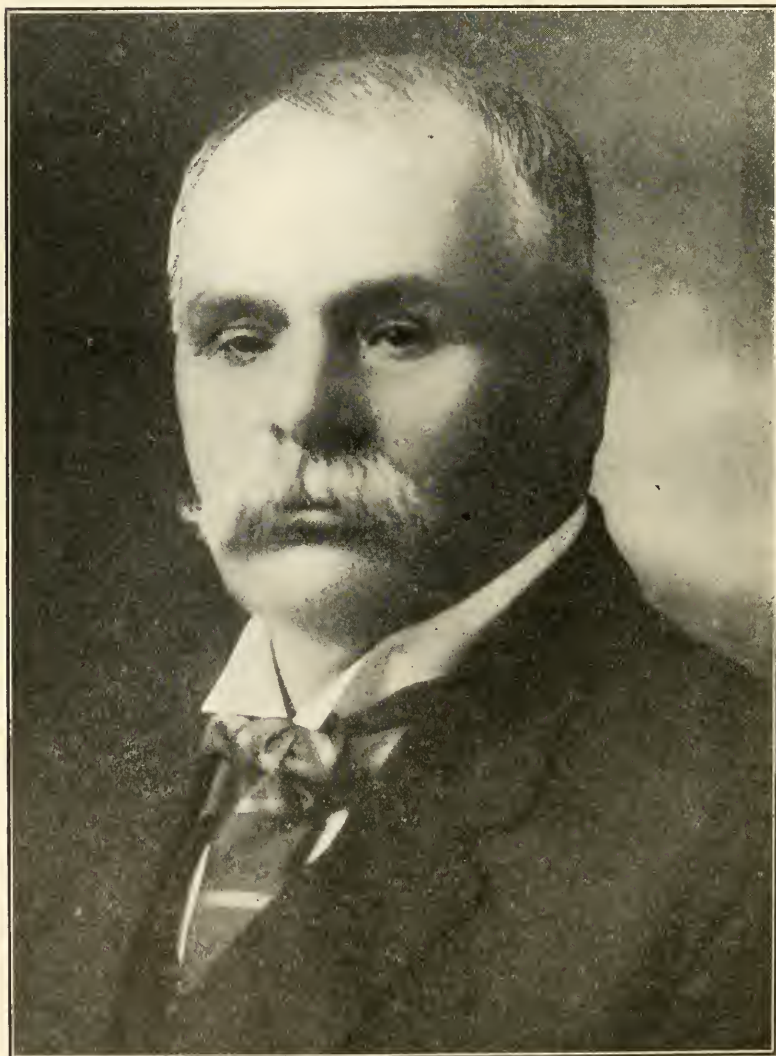
It is the purpose of the Journal to occasionally make record of some of the Maine men and women who are "making footprints on the sands of time" today as well as such of the days past and gone. Mr. Keegan is one of those that we desire to thus mention.

Mr. Clinton Vannah recently writing of Mr. Keegan in the National Magazine, and characterizing him as "The Sage of the Saint John Valley," says:

Peter Charles Keegan! The name is a slogan whose sharp-cornered syllables explode with the barking staccato of a machine gun. Withal there is a note of old-fashioned honesty in it, a breath of free air and open places. You feel instinctively that here is a man worth tying to.

If one may confess to a just feeling of resentment toward him who fails to measure up to the possibilities of his name, there is no small degree of satisfaction, than, in knowing that this name, the name with a punch, is not a misfit. The sturdy figure of he man with head set solidly upon a pair of heavy shoulders, a square jaw beneath the overhang of mustache, the fire in the deep-set black eyes tell of things done and well done. . . .

He set himself the task of getting an education under difficulties which would make most of the boys of today lie down on the job.



Honorable Peter Charles Keegan.

Though not yet past the prime of mature manhood, his life measures almost the full span of civilization in northern Aroostook. His parents were pioneers in the new country. Schools there were none, except such as were maintained by the few scattered people of a community uniting to hire a teacher, the term running as long as the money held out.

To such a school came the boy at the age of four. His teacher was the typical schoolmaster of fifty years ago, with blue coat, brass buttons, stock and beaver hat. He ruled his flock with the hand of a tyrant, and if to "spare the rod" is to "spoil the child," there surely were no spoiled children within reach of his birch! But he knew the three "R's," and there is not a doubt that his scholars learned them, too.

When he was nine years old the only school within reach of the Keegan home was across the St. John River in New Brunswick. There were no ferries in those days, and he tramped to the river with his dinner pail in the morning, paddled across in a dugout and walked two miles to the schoolhouse, returning the same way at night. Three years later the nearest school was three and a half miles away, and he walked the distance twice a day.

The age of fifteen found him in the University of New Brunswick, winning second highest place in his entrance examination. He was graduated with honor in a class which had among its members a number of men who have since become eminent in Canadian government affairs.

College was followed by a period of law study, then admission to the bar, and the young lawyer settled in his native town to become in a vital way a part of its life and progress. He saw that there were certain things needed for the development of the valley which must be obtained through the state government. Very well, he would go to the legislature. They told him he was foolish. How could he expect to win on the Democratic ticket when Democrats were as scarce in Aroostook as hen's eggs in January? They didn't know Peter Charles Keegan. His hard early training had given him the habit of success. When he jumped into the ring, the campaign opened with a bang. He had the votes on election day, but a hostile election board decided against him. Keegan decided the other way, and when the legislature met in Augusta that winter he was right there under the big dome of the state house, with fight written all over him, from the sanguinary red of his flowing tie to his square-

toed, stubborn-looking boots. An effort to decide the contest on party lines was squelched, and Keegan was seated.

Another old-fashioned habit of his, formed in the stress and grind of early struggle, is that of work. He lives on a big farm, a hundred acres of which is a part of the home place where he was born. The comfortable farmstead crowns one of the rolling hills which swell upward from the river, where from the pine-shadowed veranda a superb view of the beautiful St. John valley opens northward. His neighbors say that his alarm clock is the big rooster in the hen house, and his quitting time anywhere from midnight to morning, according to when the last task of the day is finished. He works at politics as skillfully and successfully as he practises law, and farms for recreation, making good at all three by keeping everlastingly at it.

I saw him once on the train coming down from Fort Kent on a broiling August morning in 1912. He appeared to know everybody, swapped stories with the drummers in the smoker, came out scathless from an encounter of wits with a brother lawyer, chatted in soft patois with the Acadians of the valley who swarmed in the car, all the while radiating good humor and driving away thoughts of the stifling heat with an infectious laugh. It is said of him that he knows most of the children of the valley by name, a stupendous accomplishment surely, when one thinks of the bewildering size of the families in that land, where race suicide is unknown and where one may easily lose tab on the little Jeans and Felices in a single home after counting up to twelve.

Later in the day I met him in his office, where he gave two hours from the middle of a busy day to help a stranger with a matter in which he had no special interest. I came away with a deep understanding of his genius for attracting and holding men.

In 1909 he was appointed a member on behalf of the United States of the International Commission pertaining to the St. John River, rendering with distinguished honor an important service to the state and nation.

The forty-eighth report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University 1913-1914, has been received by the Journal from Mr. Samuel J. Guernsey formerly of Dover, Maine, who is its Assistant Curator of Archaeology and Ethnology.

A Famous Lawsuit

RELATING TO BATH AND THE KENNEBEC RIVER.

(Wayfarer's Notes)

Editor's Note: The late Honorable Joseph W. Porter of Bangor, from 1885 to 1893, published "The Bangor Historical Magazine," and after its discontinuance and for a few years prior to his decease, he contributed to the Bangor Commercial a series of exceedingly valuable papers relating to the early history of eastern Maine.

These were all written by Mr. Porter and published under the nom de plume of "Wayfarer" and known as "Wayfarer's Notes."

Like all of his historical research these papers are of inestimable value for their accuracy and the care with which they were prepared.

The early land grants or patents in Maine were made by the Crown and by the Indians without much regard to each other or to location or to boundaries.

THE PLYMOUTH PATENT.

This patent, the most ancient and long lived, was made by the "Council of Plymouth, England," who were grantees of the crown in 1620, to William Bradford, and others of New Plymouth in New England, January 13, 1629:

Foreasmuch as they (the Pilgrims) had no convenient Place either for trading or fishing within their own Precincts.

The grant was of "all of that part of New England in America which lieth within or between and extendeth itself between the utmost limits of Cobbisecontee which adjoineth to the river Kennebec, towards the western ocean and a place called the Falls at Neguankike in America aforesaid and the space of 15 miles east side of the river commonly called the Kennebec that lies within its limits." It may never be known where these Falls were, but the Patent was a broad one.

In 1640 Bradford and others sold out to Plymouth colony, which built forts and trading houses and carried on a large business at Kennebec. The colony claimed all the territory from Casco bay to Femaquid and from the ocean to Caritunk Falls, and established courts and a "body of laws" for its protection. Minor offenses and small civil suits were tried at Kennebec, while trials for higher crimes and causes appealed were tried by the general court at Ply-

mouth. For over 20 years they exercised jurisdiction over the larger part of the territory claimed by them.

The northerly line of the patent was shadowy and to protect the colony and improve the title, more Indian titles were obtained in 1648 and 1653.

The colony of Massachusetts Bay was constantly encroaching in the western part of the Province of Maine, and by judicious manipulation obtained the consent of a majority of the inhabitants of the Province to annex it to Massachusetts.

October 27, 1661, Plymouth colony sold out its interest in the patent for \$2,000 to some Boston men, viz: Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow.

The colony of Massachusetts Bay was growing strong, Plymouth colony was growing weak and it virtually surrendered.

From 1661 to 1751 very little is known of the Patent; but few of the heirs of the grantees of 1661 had any share in it. The land speculators had got hold of it. They built forts at Richmond, now Bowdoinham, and at Frankfort,⁽¹⁾ now Dresden, in 1751.

In June the owners were incorporated under the name of the "Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase." The modern way of promoting is not new.

In the meantime, by the reduction of the French in Canada by the English in 1759, the property of the company was much increased in value and fabulous estimates were put upon it.

Many other claimants had arisen, whose claims had overlapped the Kennebec proprietors, and the company determined to compel them to settle or recognize it. Dr. Sylvester Gardiner of Boston, was a large proprietor and a man of great energy and determination, and by direction of the company he undertook the job. Long, tedious and expensive litigation ensued, the results of which will be shown.

THE CLARK & LAKE CLAIM

Was derived from Indian chiefs, who in 1649, deeded lands to Christopher Lawsen; he sold out to Clark & Lake in 1653. These lands were east of Kennebec river. In the lapse of time this claim passed into the hands of land speculators. The Kennebec company compromised with the owners of this claim in 1758, by an agreement that: "The north line of the present town of Woolwich should be

(1) Old Pownalborough, which included Dresden, Wiscasset and Alna, as they are now bounded, was the ancient plantation of Frankfort.—Williamson's History of Maine, Vol. I. p. 51.

the south line of the Plymouth patent and the north line of the Clark & Lake claim."

THE WISCASSET CLAIM.

In 1663 the Indians sold George Davie, a settler at Wiscasset point, a large tract of land west of the Sheepscot river which included the present town of Wiscasset, and another tract east of Sheepscot. In 1734 certain wealthy and influential Boston gentlemen had come into possession of these lands and formed a company called the Wiscasset company. The Kennebec company compromised with them in 1762 by fixing the boundary line at:

"Half way between the Sheepscot and Kennebec rivers from Monsweag Bay to the Upper Narrows in Sheepscot river."

THE PEJEPSCOT PURCHASE.

The Plymouth England Company is said to have granted a patent to Thomas Purchase and George Way, June 16, 1632, of:

"All lands lying on both sides of the Pejepscot river on the eastern end of the Androscoggin river on Kennebec river and Casco Bay."

This patent was never recorded and is said to have been lost; the evidence of its existence was by frequent references to it in ancient deeds. This patent covered a part of the Plymouth patent, and while its existence may have been doubtful, it served for a foundation.

July 4, 1683, John Shapleigh as agent for certain heirs and claimants sold one-half to Richard Wharton of Boston. July 7, 1684, Wharton mended his titles by the purchase of lands of Worumbo and other Indians. He died in London in 1690, insolvent. Ephraim Savage was appointed administrator December 30, 1693.

Savage sold Wharton's interest in the purchase November 5, 1714, to Adam Winthrop, Thomas Hutchinson, John Watts, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes, David Jeffries and John Ruck of Boston, and John Wentworth of Portsmouth, N. H., for £700. They bought up other claims. By judicious management they obtained a confirmation of their title from the general court May 27, 1715. They made some claim to the town of Bath as against the Kennebec proprietors. The conflict between these two companies was long and tedious. A compromise was effected Feb. 20, 1758, which was not final; another settlement was made May 29 and June 11, 1766 (in the shadow of this great trial) when, among other things, the Pejep-

scot company released all their claim to lands between the "New Meadows and Kennebec river" to the Kennebec company. This included Bath. The Pejepsco proprietors had left to them the present towns of Danville, Lewiston, Greene, a part of the town of Lisbon, Leeds, Poland and Minot, and the towns of Durham, Bowdoin, Topsham, Brunswick and Harpswell. The Kennebec company had the territory to the northward. Having now compromised or settled with all the other claimants, the Kennebec company turned its attention to the poor settlers at Bath who seemed to have no rich or influential friends. No attempts to compromise are seen.

(To be Continued)

As the bee makes its first perfect cell at the first attempt, and as the beaver is a skillful and accomplished engineer from its babyhood, so the Indian, a child of nature as much as the bee or the beaver, without training or trainer, fashioned when a youth with his flint knife and bone awl the ideal boat for the treacherous inland waters for the rapids and the falls.

He made his canoe from the bark of his graceful white birch trees, and the white man has copied its model for more than three centuries without being able to improve upon the plan of its general construction.

"Scientific Proof and Legal Proof" is the title of an able and exhaustive treatise on the law of evidence by Mark A. Barwise, L. L. M., and member of the Maine State and Penobscot bars which appears in the December (1914) and January (1915) issues of the Maine Law Review. It is a valuable addition to the legal literature of Maine and is worthy of any lawyer's profound attention.

Henry Parker, a subscriber to the Journal and a well known commercial traveler and business man of Bangor, Maine, was born in Brewer, Maine, September 17, 1843, and died in Bangor, March 13, 1915. He was a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and the Madocawando Club of his city. He was an energetic and successful business man and beloved and respected by a large circle of friends in Eastern Maine.

Biddeford, Maine, Cemetery Inscriptions

Copied and Contributed by JAMES I. WYER, JR., of Albany, New
York.

All the following are copied from stones in a private cemetery in the center of Fletcher's Neck, (Biddeford Pool) Me. In 1914 this cemetery stood midway between Sea View Inn and Ocean View Hotel. It was no longer used for current interments and was overgrown and pretty much neglected.

Didamia Bond d. Dec. 16, 1855 ae. 75.

Henry Bruell d. Oct. 22, 1871 ae 75 yrs. 1 mo.

Susan wife of Henry Bruell d. Feb. 7, 1867 ae 59 yrs. 10 mos. & 15 ds.

Phebe wife of Henry Bruell b. Mar. 18, 1798 d. Mar. 18, 1874.

Ellen Evans wife of Horace Bryant Aug. 31, 1828 Dec. 1, 1896.

Our baby Daniel E. Son of D. & E. Davis d. Oct. 19, 1889 ae 2 mos.

Hannah wife of Jotham Davis d. May 13, 1834 ae 55.

Grace L. dau. of Jotham & Adelaide Davis Jr. died Oct. 17, 1869 ae 6 mos.
25ds.

Nathaniel Davis d. Jan. 12, 1887 ae 76 yrs. 6 mos.

Our mother Hannah C. wife of Nathaniel Davis d. Oct. 3, 1869 ae 57 yrs.

Elizabeth T. dau. of Nathaniel & Hannah C. Davis d. May 30, 1842 ae 10
mos.

Henry B. son of Nathaniel & Hannah C. Davis d. Apr. 12, 1861 ae 22 yrs.
1 mo. & 21 ds.

Selena J. wife of Daniel A. H. Davis d. Nov. 14, 1877 ae 22 yrs. 5 mos. &
25 ds.

Alice wife of Lyman Evans d. Nov. 25, 1837 ae 63.

George L. Evans d. Aug. 28, 1877 ae 45 (or 6) yrs. 7 mos.

Mary E. T. wife of George L. Evans d. Aug. 6, 1875 ae. 31 yrs. 10 mos.

Thomas Evans d. Sept. 1, 1869 ae 73 yrs. 6 mos.

Dorcas wife of Thomas Evans d. May 5, 1878 ae. 84 yrs. 11 mos. & 20 ds.

In memory of
Mr Pendleton Fletcher
who d. Apr. 17, 1807
ae. 100

Father
William H. Goldthwait
Mar. 1817
June 1866

Mother
Elizabeth
wife of
William H. Goldthwait
July 1816
Apr. 1889

Eunice wife of Garret Garris d. Apr. 5, 1828 ae 69 yrs. 9 mos.

Lizzie W. wife of E. C. Hathaway 1862-1889

Edward McBride d. Dec. 2, 1872 ae. 69 yrs. 6 mos. 19 ds.

Lydia A. wife of Edward McBride d. June 2, 1860 ae. 55 yrs. 11 mos. & 21 ds.

Edward McBride, Jr. d. Sept. 1, 1872 ae 34 yrs. 3 mos. & 18 ds.

Wesley son of Edward & Lydia A. McBride d. Nov. 26, 1863 ae. 23 yrs.

Freeman D. Rich, d. Apr. 8, 1892 ae. 43 yrs. 6 mos. 29 ds.

Infant babes of F. D. & Isabell Rich.

Lucelia F. dau. of Freeman and Elizabeth Rich d. Mar. 12, 1859 ae 2 yrs. 8 mos.

L. F. R.

at foot of above.

Wm Warren Rich

July 30, 1843

Dec. 23, 1904

at rest

George W. Amber

Feb. 22, 1821

Sept. 30, 1912

Sally

wife of

George W. Amber
d.

Mar. 3, 1887

ae 68 yrs.

Achsah

dau. of Ebenezer & Eliza Rogers

d.

Mar. 21, 1857

ae. 21

at side of above

Markers

E. R.

W. H. R.

F. L. B.

and a little further along

M. S. B.

E. R.

E. D. R.

Sacred to the memory of

Leonard Spear

son of

John Spear, Esquire & Ruth his wife

who d.

Sept. 19, 1818

ae.

16 yrs. 4 mos. 12 ds.

Jesse Tarbox d. Mar. 19, 1834 ae. 59 yrs.

Abigail F. wife of Jesse Tarbox d. Sept. 1, 1855 ae. 84 yrs.

Rozilla A. wife of Benjamin Tarbox d. Feb. 11, 1838 ae. 27 yrs.

The following 7 stones are copied from private burying ground on the left hand side of the road from Biddeford Pool to Biddeford, about 2 miles from Biddeford Pool.

In memory of
John Emery, Jr.
son of John and Elizabeth Emery
d. Feb. 2, 1811
ae. 10 yrs. 6 mos. 19 ds.

In memory of
John Emery, 3rd son of John and Elizabeth
Emery d. Oct. 4, 1823 ae. 11 yrs. 8 mos. 3 ds.

In memory of
Mary only dau. of John and
Sarah Haley who d. Aug. 3, 1837
ae. 20 yrs. & 5 mos.

Sylvester Haley
d. Nov. 1, 1826 ae. 64.

Sarah wife of
Sylvester Haley d. Feb. 7, 1846
ae. 83.

This stone is erected by Mrs. Abigail McKenna in memory of her beloved father Nathaniel Perkins who d. July 31, 1832 ae. 76 yrs.

Sacred to the memory of
Sarah wife of
Joseph Wadlin d. Mch. 31, 1820
ae. 25 yrs.

(To be continued.)

Hon. Elias Dudley and Some of His Political Correspondence

WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

The Honorable Lucilius A. Emery of Ellsworth, Chief Justice Emeritus, of the S. J. Court of Maine, recently furnished the Journal with some old letters, to and papers of Honorable Elias Dudley who was prominent in the political affairs of the Whig party in Maine, when Edward Kent was its leader and both of whom helped found the Republican party. The Whigs carried Maine in the Harrison campaign in 1840 and elected Mr. Kent Governor, who then served his second term (1841). There was a Whig doggerel at the time, the first line of which read:

"And Maine went
Hell bent for Governor Kent."

We believe this correspondence will be of interest to all who are interested in the early history of political parties in Maine.

We also append the following data relating to Mr. Dudley.

ELIAS DUDLEY—born at Pittston, Me., Jan. 21, 1789, married Sarah Crosby, daughter of General John Crosby, at Hampden, Me., March 5, 1815. He died at Hampden, Jan. 29, 1867. His wife was born Sept. 29, 1792, and died Oct. 28, 1880. In his early career he was a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Hancock. He operated a saw-mill and was engaged in merchandising and shipping.

In 1841 he was a member of the Governor's Council and had held other important offices and honors.

His children were:—

1—Sarah Crosby, born Jan. 31, 1816, married Barnabas Freeman, Jr. of Yarmouth, Me., June 1, 1845. She died, Yarmouth, March 24, 1879, the mother of four children.

2—Mary Godfrey, born May 19, 1817, married Capt. Samuel Child, July 21, 1846. She died at Hampden, June 8, 1858. The compiler of the family record states:—"Her health was very delicate. So it was also with others of her family. They were good and bright souls in frail bodies."

3—Almira, born Jan. 5, 1819, married Jacob W. Curtis of Hampden, Oct. 12, 1848, died July 17, 1875.

4—George, born Nov. 11, 1820. A Sea Captain. Married Caroline M. Holmes of Frankfort, Me., July 3, 1855. They lived at Winterport, Me. Father of three children. Date of death not given in family record.

5—Ann Maria, born Feb. 15, 1823, died May 4, 1834.

- 6—John Crosby, born Aug. 13, 1825, died June 19, 1856.
 7—Elias James, born Jan. 28, 1828, married Sarah Scott, Oct. 12, 1854.
 Father of two children. Date of death not given in family record.
 8—Irving, born Apr. 23, 1832, died Feb. 3, 1857.
 9—Ann Elizabeth, born Sept 5, 1835, married Benj. S. Crosby of
 Bangor, Apr. 8, 1858. Died Feb. 14, 1864. Mother of one child.

ELIAS DUDLEY was the second child of James Dudley, the other children being:—

- 1—Sibyl, married James Gorton of Hampden.
 3—Mary, born 1791, died Apr. 17, 1815. Married Charles Godfrey
 of Hampden in 1810.
 4—Edmund, born April, 1794.
 5—James, a Sea Captain. Died at sea.
 6—Pamelia, died unmarried, aged 21.
 7—John, Died at Hampden in 1888.

JAMES DUDLEY, father of Elias Dudley was the seventh son of Samuel Dudley. He was born in 1761 and died in 1805 in Hampden. He married Miss Sibyl Cheney at Pittston, Me., in 1785. He was on the tax list at Pownalboro, Me., from 1787 to 1798. He was taxed at Pittston in 1803. "A good, active, sensible man, and useful to society." He was killed by the fall of a tree he cut down. His wife died May 26, 1848 at Hampden. His children were all born at Pittston, except John.

SAMUEL DUDLEY, born 1720, was the son of James Dudley.

JAMES DUDLEY, born 1690 at Exeter, N. H., was the son of Stephen Dudley.

STEPHEN DUDLEY, born at Exeter, N. H., was the son of Rev. Samuel Dudley.

SAMUEL DUDLEY, born about 1610 in England was the son of Thomas Dudley.

THOMAS DUDLEY, born 1576 in Northamptonshire, England was the son of Capt. Roger Dudley, a warrior. Died in 1653 in Roxbury, Mass., after having been Deputy Governor and Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

BOSTON, 1st MARCH, 1868.

SIR,

IT has been resolved, at a large and respectable meeting of our political friends, to support as Candidate

FOR GOVERNOR,

The Honorable CHRISTOPHER GORE,

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

The Honorable DAVID COBB,

and the federal Representatives from towns in your County, have appointed yourself and the gentlemen, whose names are subjoined, to be a Committee for the county of for the purpose of promoting these and other (¹) Federal Elections.

(¹) This refers to the Federal party which elected only two Presidents, Washington and John Adams before its dissolution.

We confidently hope the failure of success the last year, will not produce a relaxation of exertion among good men, to save their country.—The abuses of power actually committed by the ruling party, and those which are still threatened, have fulfilled our predictions and justify our fears. If time permitted a full development of the proceedings of Government to the views and understanding of the people; if they could be made seasonably to comprehend the extent and tendency of the innovations which have already been adopted, we think the effect of their conviction would be manifest in the approaching election. But the progress of truth has no proportion to the rapid violence of passion, and if from this cause we cannot promise ourselves immediate success, we should endeavor to ensure it hereafter, we "SHOULD DO MORE, WE SHOULD DESERVE IT."

We can only add, that our actual observation confirms all our apprehensions that political intolerance and persecution will be pushed to any extremity which the people will suffer, and the liberties and property of the citizen are in actual jeopardy from doctrines which are avowed, and measures which are adopted.—The hour of peril is at hand—our safety consists in vigilance and exertion—Let us yet rally to prevent the ruin of the constitution—and if this be ineffectual—

LET US STAND TOGETHER AND ENDEAVOR TO BREAK ITS FALL.

We therefore intreat you to be earnest and vigilant in exhorting, encouraging, and organizing your different towns and sections, in a judicious arrangement of a List of SENATORS: and we trust your labour will be crowned with success.

JOHN H. LEE

WM. ABBOT

————— SHAW

STEPHEN PEABODY

JOHN WILSON

BOHAN P. FIELD

WM. CROSBY

SAM'L E. DUTTON

PHILIP H WASHBURN

JOHN CROSBY

GEORGE HERBERT, ESQRS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS FOR
THE COUNTIES OF SOMERSET AND PENOBSCOT.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I had the honor of addressing you, under date of August 12th, last, proposing myself as a Candidate for Representative to Congress for this District. The second Monday of September hath passed; and the result is well known. I had the pleasure of perceiving that a large number of the Electors had sustained by nomination, in a manner which the law calls legal: whilst many more who voted for me, were deprived of their rights, by mere verbal errors in the votes, errors conjured up by technical lawyers, to defeat justice and equity. Another ingenious mode, to prevent the free suffrage of the electors in my favor, was, the artful givings out of my opposers, that my address was mere sport, and no real nomination:—that it was one got up for amusement, or to draw to me votes in order to defeat the choice of

either of my opponents as Representative. And, Fellow Citizens, it was further asserted that there was no probability, were I chosen, that I would devote my time and talents to the service of the public. Such conduct and suggestions of my opponents have thus far had their weight. But I now, with seriousness, and honesty, again come forward, to assure my Fellow Citizens, voters in this District, that my intentions are TRUE, PURE, and HONORABLE. THAT I DO PRESENT MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE AT THE NEXT ELECTION, FOR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

That if the office be devolved by their suffrages upon me, its duties shall be faithfully, honestly, and judiciously performed. That the talents and abilities possessed by me shall be unremittingly and devotedly exerted for their good. Self interest does not now influence me in taking this step, nor shall it ever bias me from the straight-forward march in the path of my public duties.

For my qualifications and political views, I refer you to the before mentioned address.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I AM A CANDIDATE FOR YOUR SUFFRAGES.
SIMON HARRIMAN.

BANGOR, DECEMBER 8, 1826.

(To be continued.)

The Editor of that excellent publication, The Maine Catholic Historical Magazine, says:

"We beg to acknowledge, as we go to press, the excellent February number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, which offers as a leader, a most interesting article, by the Editor, John Francis Sprague, on the life and Work of Colonel John Allan, Indian Agent, for Maine Indians during the Revolution. . . . Mr. Sprague's interesting article shows research, is well arranged, and should be a valuable addition to this eventful period of our history. To Catholics, Mr. Sprague is no stranger. Many have read with interest his life of Father Rale, as well as his other contributions from time to time on the Catholic History of our State.

"There are many interesting features in Mr. Sprague's Journal, which should make it valuable for the future historian."

H
Among the sheriffs in Maine in 1826 were: Josiah W. Seaber, South Berwick; Peter W. Green, Bath; Jessie Robinson, Hallowell; Wm. C. Whitney, Hebron; Jonas Parlin, Jr., Norridgewock; Leonard Javis, Surry; Wm. D. Williamson, Bangor; Wm. Chaloner, Lubec; Horatio G. Balch, Machias.



William Hutchings.

William Hutchings was born at York, Maine, October 6, 1764, son of Charles Hutchings; moved to Penobscot when four years old; witnessed the siege of Castine in 1779; enlisted at Newcastle, Maine, as a soldier of the Revolution in 1780 or 1781, in Colonel Samuel McCobb's regiment, Capt. Benjamin Lemont's Company; in 1865, when over one hundred years old, he attended a 4th of July celebration at Bangor; that same year he was one of the four surviving Revolutionary soldiers; died in May, 1866.

The above is from a photograph taken on his one hundredth birthday and furnished us by Mr. Charles F. Bumps of Milo, Maine, who is one of his descendants.

Franklin Simmons, the Sculptor

Contributed by HONORABLE AUGUSTINE SIMMONS.

Among the passengers on the *Fortune*, the next ship to follow the *Mayflower* in November, 1621, was Phillippe De La Noye, since called Philip Delano. He was born in Leyden, whither his Huguenot parents fled from the south of France in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Philip was nineteen years old when he arrived at Plymouth. He settled and married in Duxbury. Among his children was Dr. Thomas Delano, who married Mary Alden, a daughter of John and Priscilla. One of their children was Jonathan Delano, and he was the father of John Delano, who was the father of Zebedee, who came to Maine, first to Winthrop, and then to Livermore. Zebedee was a Baptist preacher. He and his son James founded the Baptist church in North Livermore. The daughter of James, Sophia Delano, married John Simmons, the son of Samuel Simmons, a Revolutionary soldier, and a Baptist preacher, who came to Maine in 1781, and died in Canton in 1835. John and Sophia Simmons were the parents of Loring Simmons, the father of Franklin. The maiden name of Loring's wife was Dorothy Bacheller.

When Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, was born, on the 11th day of January, 1839, his parents resided in Bath, the Franklin was born in Webster, where his mother was visiting her relatives. He passed his childhood in Bath, but before he attained his majority his parents moved to Lewiston. He attended the public schools and afterwards the old Maine State Seminary, which became Bates College in 1863. He took his first lessons in Latin from Frank L. Dingley, the editor of the *Lewiston Journal*. The youthful friendship between him and Mr. Dingley continued during the remainder of Franklin's life.

Young Simmons was employed in the counting room of one of the cotton mills in Lewiston, but his artistic temperament chafed under the drudgery of his employment. When he was 18 and even younger, his acquaintances were amazed at his genius in crayon work and cameo figures.

Among his friends in that early period was Reverend George Knox, pastor of the Baptist church in Lewiston, a clergyman well known, in his denomination and outside of it, for his ability as a preacher and for his kindly heart and helpful life. From Mr.

Knox, Franklin received good cheer and stimulating encouragement in his ambition. In memory of his early friend he left a legacy for a scholarship to Colby College, of which Mr. Knox was a trustee when the institution bore the name of Waterville college.

His little statue of "The Newsboy" elicited great praise, and for a long time was in the possession of Bates college. When he was 22 years of age, Franklin went to Brunswick to make the busts of President Woods and Professor Packard of Bowdoin college and of Dr. Isaac Lincoln. His studio was over the Pejepscot Bank. Shortly afterwards he made a marble bust of Governor Dunlap, which surmounts the Dunlap monument in Pine Grove cemetery, Brunswick. About this time his first important public works, the Soldiers' Monument for the public park in Lewiston, and the Edward Little statue for the grounds of the Edward Little Institute in Auburn, enlarged his youthful fame. Then he went to Washington, and there received the patronage of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Governor Pierrepont of West Virginia, Governor Morton of Indiana, and many others. His success in Washington and his extensive acquaintance with so many public men and women, endeared that city to him, so that in after life his greatest public works found a place there.

In 1867, Franklin went to Florence, Italy, to study art, and remained there about a year. Subsequently, in 1868, he established himself in Rome, among the great sculptors and painters of modern time, and amid the world's treasures of ancient sculpture, architecture, and painting, but he never regarded Rome as his permanent home, although he remained there in pursuit of his profession to the time of his death, December 6, 1913, more than 45 years. Showing how he was regarded in Rome on account of what he was as sculptor and man, it may be mentioned that he was decorated by the late King Humbert of Italy and afterwards by his son, the present king.

It would be impossible to give a complete list of all the portrait busts he made of distinguished men on both sides of the ocean. Among his public works the writer remembers the following: The Longfellow statue, and the Statue of the Republic (soldiers' monument) in Portland; the Equestrian Statue of Logan and the Peace Monument (Grief weeping on the shoulder of History), and General Grant, in Washington; Roger Williams, in Providence; Alexander Hamilton, in Paterson, N. J., Governor Morton in Indian-

apolis; Valley Forge, representing Washington at Valley Forge; Governor King of Maine, in the capital at Washington.

Among the most famous ideal statues are the following: Jochebed and her Child Moses; Penelope, Medusa, Galatea, Paris and Helen, Hymn of Praise, Seraph Abdiel, Miriam, Genius of Progress Leading the Nations, Angel of the Resurrection, The Witch of Endor, Benjamin and his Cup, The Promised Land, and Hercules and Alcestis. The last named is his last work, and probably the most wonderful.

Replicas of all his most important works, both public and ideal, were left to Portland by Franklin's will together with a fund for their transportation from his studio in Rome and for the maintenance of the art collection.

Over his own grave and the graves of his two deceased wives in his lot in the American Cemetery at Rome, stands a full sized replica of the Angel of the Resurrection, showing in his free joyful triumph over death.

The Bangor Historical Society held a meeting Tuesday, April 6, 1915, which was of great interest as the subject under consideration was Mt. Katahdin.

Gen. Augustus B. Farnham presided.

Prof. Lucius H. Merrill of the University of Maine delivered an able address on Katahdin from the view point of the Scientist, and Congressman Guernsey entertained the audience with an account of the efforts which he is making in Congress for the Federal Government to make this Katahdin area a national forest reserve.

A meeting of the Woman's Literary Club of Dexter, Maine, was held January 27, 1915. Historical Sketches of the Club from 1880 to 1910 were given by Mrs. Frances Bradbury, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Horton, Mrs. Fannie Bridgham, Mrs. Carrie Brewster, Mrs. Imogene Weymouth and Mrs. Fannie Crosby. The session was presided over by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Horton, the oldest member of the Club, whose age was 91 years. The Club was organized at the home of Mrs. Ella Eldridge in 1880 with 18 members. During the first 30 years of the Club's existence 175 women have been actively associated with it.

The Shepherd Boy of Woolwich

Oh Billy, little Billy, with your flock beside the river,
Where the deep-sea faring vessels come and go,
Do you long for tropic waters where the blue waves dance and quiver
As the far-off magic trade winds briskly blow?
I sit here by the river with my silly sheep beside me,
But it will not last for always I know well;
I was born for something greater, and though ill may yet betide me
I shall sail where strange far waters heave and swell.

How now, apprentice William, at your bench with saw and hammer,
Work you love not earning for you food and bed,—
Do you hear the creak of cordage and the sea gulls' raucous clamor
As they fly about the rigging overhead?
I work with saw and hammer till the toil of day is over;
Then I study, sometimes far into the night.
My dreams are not forgotten,—I shall be a deep-sea rover—
But the captain of a ship should read and write.

Oh Captain Phips of Boston, you have sailed the South Atlantic
Where the far Bahamas wreck the Spanish ships;
Does the taste of unearned plunder set your rover's nature frantic.
Shall you come again to search here, Captain Phips?
I shall sail at once for London there to stand before the king,
And my plan shall I at length to him unfold;
And if fortune then be with me I shall men and vessels bring.
Here to search the sea for sunken Spanish gold.

Sir William Phips of England, of your search in tropic waters;
Of the trips you made to England to and fro;
Of the mutiny you ended, turning plot against plotters—
Tell us truly of, Sir William, all you know.
In my English ship, 'Rose Algier,' I sailed the Spanish Main,
Where the loaded treasure-ships were sunk of old;
By the aid of Indian divers I brought it up again—
Three hundred thousand pounds in gems and gold.

Governor Phips of Boston in your mansion fair and stately,
 That you promised Mistress Phips you'd build one day,
 You have risen to high honor as well as prospered greatly;
 Are you well content, Sir William, with your way?
 I have dealt with all offenders and soundly them berated—
 I find my temper shorter than of yore—
 Well I know that all around me I am both feared and hated,
 And I go to pleasant England back once more.

Oh William Phips, in England your forgotten dust is lying.
 Does your stern, proud spirit sometimes hover near;
 Do you think of old adventures in the days so swiftly flying,
 And the scenes you knew and loved when you were here?
 Round my earthly habitations if my spirit freed might linger,
 Dearer far than any other spot to me
 Where the shepherd boy of Woolwich watched the Future's beck-
 oning finger,
 Where the widening river flows to meet the sea.

MABEL L. TRUE.

Foxcroft, Maine.

Sir William Phips was born in Woolwich, Maine, February 2, 1650, (1) and died in London, England, February, 1695. His youth, in his humble home on the coast of Maine, was spent as a shepherd boy and as an apprentice to a ship carpenter. When a young man he went to Boston where he learned to read and write and then engaged as a trader. He married a widow of Boston who was a lady of wealth and was thus enabled to build for himself a ship and entered upon ocean commerce. Later he was in English Admiralty, and commanded a fleet of vessels in an expedition against Port Royal which he captured in 1690. He was unsuccessful in a similar expedition against Quebec.

In 1667 he was at the head of an expedition that recovered Spanish gold that had been lost in the wreck of a Spanish ship off the Bahamas, to the amount of £300,000 of which his share was £16,000; he was then knighted by the English government and made sheriff of New England. He was probably more than anyone else the real founder of New England shipping.

One of the most famous acts of his life was when he had been appointed royal governor of the Massachusetts Colony he immediately created a special court to investigate and try the witchcraft cases. It resulted in the speedy termination of these abhorrent and disgraceful prosecutions.

EDITOR.

(1) Williamson Vol. 1, Page 595.

Leading Events in the Colonial History of Maine

The following summary of the most important events in the Colonial period of the history of Maine, is a part of the State Historian's Report for 1907-8, pp. 17-20.¹ It is so concisely and accurately arranged and is such a valuable suggestion for a course of study for pupils and beginners in Maine History that we make excerpts as follows:

Martin Pring, an English explorer, was on the coast of Maine in 1603. De Monts, a Frenchman, landed with colonists on the island of St. Croix, below Calais, in 1604. Weymouth, with a band of English explorers, was at St. George's Island Harbor and ascended the St. George's river in 1605. Pring was here again in 1606. The Popham colonists established themselves at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607. There were Jesuit colonists on the Penobscot in 1611 and at Mount Desert in 1613. English fishermen and traders were then on the coast from year to year. Capt. John Smith was at Monhegan in 1614. Long after the landing of the Pilgrims, Maine held an independent position. The grant of the Province of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, by the Great Council for New England, was made in 1622. Christopher Levett secured from the same source in 1623 a grant of six thousand acres in Casco Bay. In 1629, the Pilgrims at Plymouth secured a grant of land on both sides of the Kennebec, which enabled them to control the Indian trade of the river, and which later, having been sold by them, was known as the "Kennebec Purchase." A grant of land on the north side of the Saco river, including the site of the present city of Saco, was made by the Great Council in 1630 to Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonighton. Also, in the same year, land on the south side of the Saco, including the site of the present city of Biddeford, was granted to John Oldham and Richard Vines. That also was the date of the Muscongus Patent, granting lands at Muscongus to John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett, a grant later known as the Waldo Patent. The Lygonia Patent, covering a tract of land forty miles square, extending from Cape Porpoise to the Androscoggin river, bears the same date. The Black Point Grant to Thomas Cammock, a nephew of the

(¹) Report of Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., State Historian for the State of Maine.

Earl of Warwick, was made in 1631. So also in the same year a grant of land on the Pejepscot river was made to Richard Bradshaw; another of land on Cape Elizabeth to Robert Trelawny and Moses Goodyear; another on the east side of the Agamenticus river to Ferdinando Gorges, a grandson of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Walter Norton and others; also two thousand acres at Cape Porpoise to John Stratton; also land at Pemaquid to Robert Aldworth and Gyles Elbridge. In 1632, grants of land on the Pejepscot river were made to George Way and Thomas Purchase. In 1634, in the final division of the Patent for New England by the great Council, number seven, including the territory between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec, was assigned to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. In 1636, Gorges leased to George Cleeve and Richard Tucker "a neck of land called Mache-gonne," now Portland. The royal charter of the Province of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges by Charles II, designed to confirm the allotment made to Gorges in the division of the Patent for New England, was granted in 1639. During the decade and more that followed, affairs were in a disturbed state in the province because of the conflict between the King and Parliament. As the power of the royalist party in England was weakened, George Cleeve in 1643, in opposition to the Gorges interest, enlisted the aid of Colonel Alexander Rigby in resuscitating the Lygonia Patent in 1630, and received a commission as Deputy President of the Province of Lygonia. Other interests were pressing. In this unsettled state of affairs civil government of necessity languished, and in 1651 the General Court of the Province of Maine appealed to Parliament for protection.

Thus far, in these beginnings of colonization, Maine had maintained an independent position. But at this juncture of affairs the colonists of Massachusetts Bay saw an opportunity to extend their dominion in this direction. The charter of the Bay colony established its northern boundary three miles north of the Merrimac river. This was now interpreted to mean three miles north of the source of the river, and a line drawn east from this point to the sea brought the land covered by the Gorges and Cleeve interests within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1652, the General Court appointed Commissioners to determine the line, but not without protest and opposition on the part of the colonists of Maine who were in sympathy with the above interests. Gradually the government of Massachusetts was extended northward. Kittery and Gorgeana yielded submission in 1652; Wells, Cape Porpoise and

Saco in 1653; and Black Point, Blue Point, Spurwink and Casco in 1658.

The materials of the history of Maine during this period of independence are to be found largely in England. Something, in gathering these materials, has already been done by the Maine Historical Society. Much has been done by the Hon. James P. Baxter. Added researches will doubtless have their reward. All possible sources of information should be carefully examined, and the materials for the history of this early period in Maine life and achievement should be made accessible to those who are interested in it.

To this newly acquired territory, Massachusetts gave the name Yorkshire, or County of York. Subsequently, after the overthrow of the Protectorate and the restoration of Charles II, the colonists in the former Province of Maine requested to be placed again under the authority of the King, or of the heir of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. But the General Court of Massachusetts also sent a petition to the King, and matters were allowed to rest until 1664, when the grandson of Gorges obtained an order from the King requiring Massachusetts to restore the Province of Maine to Gorges or his commissioners. After various efforts on both sides, the territory meanwhile being brought under the jurisdiction of a provincial government independent of Massachusetts and the Gorges interests, the General Court of Massachusetts, May 6, 1677, purchased of Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando, all his interest in the Province of Maine for twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling. This purchase strengthened the hold of Massachusetts upon its former eastward possessions, and in 1680 the General Court proceeded to reorganize civil administration in Maine with Thomas Danforth as President of the Province. But the charter of Massachusetts was annulled in 1684, and the government of the colony reverted to the crown. Charles II died in 1685, and James II appointed Andros Governor of New England. His career was cut short by a revolution in England, which drove James from the throne; and William and Mary, who succeeded James, issued October 7, 1691, a charter, which incorporated, under the title of the "Province of Massachusetts Bay," the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the Colony of Plymouth, the Province of Maine and the territory of Nova Scotia. In this way the title of Massachusetts to the territory east of the Piscataqua was confirmed, though on account of its remoteness and the distracted state of the country, Nova Scotia was separated from the Province of Massachusetts Bay by the Lords of Trade in 1696, and it was made a royal province in 1713.

The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

This Society held its annual meeting and banquet at Riverton, Maine, February 22, 1915.

At the banquet addresses were made by the retiring President, John Francis Sprague, Brig. Gen. Philip Read, U. S. A., retired, and the newly elected President, Philip F. Turner.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

President: Philip F. Turner, Portland.

Senior Vice President: Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft.

Vice Presidents:

Androscoggin County, Edward P. Ricker, So. Poland.

Aroostook County, Atwood W. Spaulding, Caribou.

Cumberland County, Frederick S. Vaill, Portland.

Franklin County, Fred G. Paine, Farmington.

Hancock County, Benjamin L. Noyes, Stonington.

Kennebec County, Eugene C. Carll, Augusta.

Knox County, Eugene M. Stubbs, Rockland.

Lincoln County, Eugene F. Webber, Westport.

Oxford County, John W. Thompson, Canton.

Penobscot County, Wm. W. Talbot, Bangor.

Sagadahoc County, Wm. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham.

Somerset County, Charles F. Jones, Skowhegan.

Waldo County, Ralph Emery, Belfast.

Washington County, Levin C. Getchell, Machias.

York County, John C. Stewart, York Village.

Secretary: Rev. Jos. Battell Shepherd, Portland.

Treasurer: Enoch O. Greenleaf, Portland.

Registrar: Francis L. Littlefield, Portland.

Librarian: William T. Cousens, Portland.

Historian: Augustus F. Moulton, Portland.

Chaplain: Rev. R. F. Johonnot, Auburn.

Councillors: Willis B. Hall, Portland; John W. D. Carter, Portland; Convers E. Leach, Portland; Fred Brunel, Portland; Charles L. Andrews, Portland.

Stephen Longfellow

By WILLIAM WILLIS.

Stephen Longfellow was descended in the fourth degree from William, the first of the name who came to this country and settled in the Byfield Parish, in the old town of Newbury, and who married there, in 1678, Anne Sewall. She was the daughter of Henry Sewall and Jane Dummer, and was born September 3, 1662. After the death of her first husband, Longfellow, she married Henry Short. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all named Stephen; derived from Stephen Dummer, the father of Jane, the first William Longfellow's wife. His grandfather, the first immigrant to Maine, graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and came to Portland, then Falmouth, as the Grammar School Master, in 1745. He filled many offices of honor and trust, and exercised an important influence in the affairs of the town and county. He was Grammar School Master fifteen years; twenty-three years Parish Clerk; twenty-two years Town Clerk; and fifteen years Register of Frobate and Clerk of the Judicial Courts; several of which offices he held at the same time. His son Stephen held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and died much respected, in 1824, at the age of seventy-four. The grandfather died in 1790.

Stephen Longfellow, the subject of this sketch, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1776. His father who was born in Falmouth, and his grandfather, removed to Gorham from Falmouth, on its destruction by the British fleet in October, 1775, and remained there during their lives. His early days were spent in that town, on the farm of his father, and in studies necessary to prepare him for his future occupation. Sometimes, in his addresses to the jury, he adroitly drew illustrations from his farmer's apprenticeship, to point his argument or secure their favorable attention.

He entered Harvard College in 1794, at the age of eighteen, and at once took an honorable position with the government and his college companions, by the frankness of his manners and his uniformly correct deportment. His scholarship is attested by his election to the Phi Beta Kappa society. He had a well-balanced mind, no part so prominent as to overshadow the rest. It was not rapid in its movements, nor brilliant in its course, but its conclusions were sound and correct. He was inclined to think, compare, and weigh

closely; he did not soar into the regions of fancy and abstraction, but kept on the terra firma of practical common sense. In his habits, he was studious and exemplary, free from every contaminating influence. In a class which had its full share of talent and scholarship, he held a very reputable rank among its high divisions, and shared its honors in the assignment of the college government, and in the estimation of his classmates. He was a born gentleman, and a general favorite of his class.

These high tributes to the youthful character of Mr. Longfellow were fully sustained in his riper years. He graduated in the class



STEPHEN LONGFELLOW

of Dr. Channing, Judge Story, Professor Sidney Willard, Dr. Tuckerman, and other distinguished scholars.

On leaving college he entered on the study of law with Salmon Chase of Portland, and was admitted to practice in 1801. He established himself in Portland where he soon secured a successful and honorable business. No man more surely gained the confidence of all who approached him, or held it firmer; and those who knew him best, loved him most.

In 1814, a year of great excitement to the republic from war with England,—a large fleet hanging upon our coast, and a well-disciplined army menacing our northern frontier,—he was sent to

the Legislature of Massachusetts, and while there was chosen a member of the celebrated Hartford Convention, in company with Judge Wilde from this State, George Cabot, Harrison Gray Otis, and other distinguished Federalists from Massachusetts and the other New England States. In 1816 he was chosen an elector of President, and with Prentiss Mellan, and the other electors of Massachusetts, threw his vote for the eminent statesman, Rufus King, a native of Maine.

In 1822, Mr. Longfellow was chosen to the Eighteenth Congress, where he was associated with Lincoln of Maine, Webster of Massachusetts, Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Clary of Kentucky, Barbour and Randolph of Virginia, McLane of Delaware, Forsyth of Georgia, Houston of Tennessee, and Livingston of Louisiana. Having served out his term faithfully and well, he took leave of political life, which had no charm for him, and gave the remainder of his years, as far as his health permitted, to his profession. How well he served it, the first sixteen volumes of the Massachusetts Reports, and the first twelve of the Maine Reports, extending through a period of more than thirty years, bear ample testimony. In 1828, he received from Bowdoin College the honorable and merited distinction of Doctor of Laws. He was one of the trustees of that institution from 1817 to 1836. In 1826, he represented Portland in the Legislature, with Isaac Adams and General Fessenden. In 1834, he was President of the Maine Historical Society, having previously held the office of Recording Secretary.

In his domestic life Mr. Longfellow was as exemplary as he was able in public and professional relations. He married in January, 1804, Zilpah, daughter of General Peleg Wadsworth of Portland, with whom he lived in uninterrupted happiness more than forty-five years. She was a woman of fine manners, and of great moral worth. By her he had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

1, Stephen; 2, Henry Wadsworth; 3, Elizabeth; 4, Anne; 5, Alex W.; 6, Mary; 7, Ellen, and 8, Samuel.

Prof. John C. Mellett of the Department of English, in the University of Maine, Orono, Maine, writes us:

I have enjoyed reading the Journal very much and especially the article on Colonel John Allan. The feature that interested me, a newspaper man, most, was the line you carry at the bottom of your advertising pages, as I regard this a common sense, ethical plan.

Androscoggin Notes

By EDGAR CROSBY SMITH.

Androscoggin County was incorporated March 18, 1854, its territory was formed from three other counties as follows:

The towns of Lewiston, Lisbon and Webster were taken from the county of Lincoln; the towns Auburn, Danville, Durham, Minot and Poland from the county of Cumberland; the towns of Livermore and Turner from the county of Oxford, and the towns of East Livermore, Greene, Leeds, and Wales from the county of Kennebec.¹

The act establishing the county also provided that the permanent shire town should be either Lewiston, Auburn, or Danville; and it further provided that on the first Monday of October of that year, the legal voters of the several towns therein named should determine by ballot which of these three towns should be the shire town and this action resulted in the choice of Auburn.

The new county was named for the river Androscoggin which flows through it. Its main sources are the Androscoggin lakes in Franklin and Oxford counties and in recent years known as the Rangeley Lakes, the most prominent of which are Rangeley, Moose-lucmaguntic, Kennebago, Richardson and Umbagog. The outlet of these lakes form a junction with the Magalloway River near the New Hampshire boundary line. For about thirty-five miles it flows southward into the State of New Hampshire, then turns abruptly to the south and joins the river Kennebec in Merrymeeting Bay. This river measures about 200 miles in length from the sources of the Magalloway River to the sea coast.²

The name Androscoggin is undoubtedly of Indian origin. The tribe of the Abenague Indians which dwelt on the Androscoggin River, when it was first discovered by the white men, were known as the Annasagunticooks.³ They were a numerous and powerful tribe claiming dominion of the waters and lands of this river from its sources to Merrymeeting Bay, and on the west side of the Sagadahoc to the sea.⁴ Their principal settlement and encampments was

(¹) Chap. 60 Public Laws of Maine, 1854.

(²) Waters of Southern Maine, Frederick Clapp, Washington, D. C., 1909.

(³) Williamson, Vol. 2, p. 457.

(⁴) *Ib.*, p. 466.

(⁵) Hubbard's Indian Wars 281-347.

at Pejepscot,^o or what is now the town of Brunswick. A short distance above the Great Falls, they maintained a fort which was destroyed by the English in 1690. They were regarded as one of the most arrogant, warlike, and bitterly hostile tribes in Maine. When the first sound of King Phillip's war was heard this tribe instantly invaded the plantation of Thomas Purchas, who at Pejepscot was the first settler in this region, (1628), destroyed his property, killed his cattle and carried away most of his effects."

The present limits of Androscoggin County embraces a territory rich in historic interest. Indian history and legend interwoven with the story of the Maine pioneers makes it a field fertile in possibilities for the delver into our early history.

There was an Indian fort at the junction of the two rivers on the high ground with the present limits of the city of Auburn, which was destroyed by Major Church in 1690. It is said that as Church's men drove the Indians from their fort they took refuge behind the water of the falls, but were finally discovered and driven out. How much of this story is legend and how much truth is undeterminable today.

Many other facts in history and legends of the redmen are centered around the falls of the Androscoggin where now are the bustling and enterprising cities of Lewiston and Auburn.

Leeds was settled in 1780 by Thomas and Roger Stinchfield. Benjamin Merrill was the first permanent settler of the town of Greene. He came from North Yarmouth in November, 1775. Soon after the Revolution a number of the soldiers of that war came to the town and became settlers.

Minot with Poland and Old Auburn were included in a grant from Massachusetts made to one Baker in 1765, and was originally called Bakerstown. This territory was incorporated as a town in 1795 under the name of Poland. Minot was set off and incorporated as a town in 1802, receiving its name from Judge Minot who was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, who was of much assistance in securing the act of incorporation.

Wales was incorporated as a town in 1816. The first settler appears to have been James Ross, who came from Brunswick in 1778; other settlers came in soon after, among whom were Reuben Ham, Jonathan and Alexander Thompson, Benjamin and Samuel Weymouth, and William Rennick, all of whom settled before 1785.

(To be continued.)

(^o)Williamson, Vol. 1, p. 466.

Some Early Maine Journalists

By CHARLES A. PILSBURY.

The first annual Newspaper Institute held at the University of Maine, Orono, April 23d and 24th—an outcome of the recent addition to the curriculum of that practical institution of learning of a course in journalism, suggests mention, though necessarily brief, of some of the early Maine newspaper men who won distinction abroad. First, because he was the first newspaper man with whom the present writer became familiar as a reader of the *New Mirror*, and later the *Home Journal*, Nathaniel Parker Willis is recalled. He was a bright star in the literary firmament of his day and his light still shines although he died nearly half a century ago. He was born in Portland and his father, Nathaniel Willis, was one of the publishers of the *Eastern Argus* (weekly) the first number of which was issued Sept. 8, 1803. He later became prominent in Boston journalism and was the founder of *The Youth's Companion*. Four members of his family inherited great literary ability—Nathaniel P., the youngest son; Richard Storrs, editor, composer and poet; Sarah Payson, widely known by her pen name of "Fanny Fern," and Julia Bean, an able book reviewer, who all her life did anonymous literary work. Fanny Fern was a contributor to Bonner's *New York Ledger*, the most widely circulated weekly story paper of its day, but which, with its many imitators, long since ceased publication. Nathaniel Parker Willis is included in the *American Men of Letters* series published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and this firm also published a few years ago a collection of his writings. He was the author of several books, the best known; "Pencilings by the Way" and "Letters from Under a Bridge." The first named told of his travels abroad, where he was entertained by the nobility and the most distinguished people of that day. He died on his 61st birthday, Jan. 20, 1867, at his beautiful estate, Idle-wild-on-Hudson.

George Stillman Hillard, lawyer, editor, poet and distinguished man of letters, was the grandson of George Stillman, one of the earliest and most distinguished citizens of Machias. He settled there as early as 1769 and assisted in building the first meetinghouse. Mr. Hillard was born in Machias in 1808, graduated from Harvard in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1833. In that year he became one of the editors of the *Christian Register* (Unitarian) and later was one of the editors of the *Boston Courier*, the leading

Whig organ of that day. He was the author of the "Life of John Smith," "Six Months in Italy," etc., and died in 1879. Charles T. Congdon in his "Record of Fifty Years of Journalism," said: "Mr. Hillard, who could write brilliant essays, construct clever books which the committees were only too glad to introduce into the schools, tell in elegant language of his travels in Italy, critically collate the works of Walter Savage Landor and edit Chaucer, proved how little he understood the science of public affairs," etc. This refers to Mr. Hillard's pro-slavery attitude and his course during the agitation leading up to the Civil war, when the Boston Whigs "fell without a murmur, and out of sheer fright, into the arms of the Democratic party."

Eastern Maine produced another journalist and author, no less distinguished, in James Shepherd Pike of Calais. He was engaged in trade, but began writing because he had something to say—first in the *Boundary Gazette*, published in Calais, then in the *Portland Advertiser*, the *Boston Atlas*, the leading Whig paper in New England, and the *Boston Courier*, when it was the leading daily newspaper this side of New York. His writings in the *Courier* attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, who wrote him this characteristic note: "Will you write me some letters? You are writing such abominably bad ones for the *Boston Courier* that I fancy you are putting all your unreason into them and can give me some of the pure juice." This led to Mr. Pike becoming a regular contributor to *The Tribune*, and he was always spoken of by Mr. Greeley as the best political writer in the country. During his connection with *The Tribune*, in which he became a stockholder, it was the most influential paper in this country and its utterance carried more weight with the American people than any newspaper of the present day. In the anti-slavery campaign, and during the Civil war, Mr. Pike was Mr. Greeley's right hand man and did valiant service. He was a candidate for office but once, when he ran for Congress in 1850 in the old 5th Maine district and was defeated by T. J. D. Fuller. In recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of the Union President Lincoln appointed Mr. Pike Minister to The Hague, but after holding the office for five years he became tired of it and resigned to resume writing for the press. During reconstruction in South Carolina he visited that State and his letters to *The Tribune* were later published in book form under the title of "The Prostrate State." On his death in 1882, Charles A. Dana, who was associated with Mr. Pike on *The Tribune*, paid him a marked tribute in the editorial columns of the *New York Sun*.

Portland was the birthplace of James and Erastus Brooks, distinguished journalists and prominent in politics. James studied law in Portland, wrote for newspapers and in 1832 went to Washington as a correspondent and was a pioneer in that line. Later he became the editor of the Portland Advertiser and travelled in Europe, sending home letters to the Advertiser. On his return he stopped in New York and arranged with parties there to establish an evening paper, the Express, but promised to return to Portland when he had placed his brother Erastus in charge and to keep up his editorial connection with both papers. He did not return to Portland, however, and soon became prominent in politics in New York. He served two terms in Congress before the Civil War, was again elected to the House in 1865 and served continuously until 1873, and died in that year. His brother Erastus edited the Yankee at Wiscasset and later the Gazette at Haverhill, Mass., and about 1840 went to Washington as correspondent for several New York papers. He was nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New York, but was defeated. He served several terms in the legislature of the Empire State and was quite as prominent in public life as his brother James, with whom he was associated in the publication of the Evening Express. The paper was successful under their management and later was consolidated with the Mail, an evening paper.

George Mellville Weston was born in Augusta in 1816, graduated from Bowdoin in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practiced law in Augusta for five years and edited *The Age*, the leading Democratic organ in the State, until after the campaign of 1844, "in which he won distinction as a political writer of great intellectual ability." He then moved to Bangor, where he continued the practice of law and was engaged in editorial work. Later he went to Washington and was the editor of Free Soil papers that succeeded *The National Era*, and was the first editor of *The National Republican*. He was the author of books on money, silver and slavery which gave him a wide reputation as a writer of signal ability. He died in 1887.

This list might be extended indefinitely. Portland was the birthplace of many distinguished journalists in addition to those mentioned, and there were many graduates from the Portland Advertiser who achieved success in other fields. It should also be said that in more recent years, and at the present time, Maine newspaper men have well maintained the prestige of the past, and the new school of journalism will no doubt add to their numbers.

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"The lives of former generations are a lesson to posterity; that a man may review the remarkable events which have happened to others, and be admonished; and may consider the history of people of preceding ages, and of all that hath befallen them, and be restrained. Extolled be the perfection of Him who hath thus ordained the history of former generations to be a lesson to those which follow."
—*Tales of a Thousand and One Nights.*

Vol. III

MAY, 1915

No. 1

Maine History as a Popular Study

The newspapers of Maine generally are entitled to much credit and deserve more than ordinary commendation for their efforts along the lines of enhancing public interest in the study and research of Maine history.

The Eastern Argus of Portland maintains a department each week devoted exclusively to Maine historical and genealogical subjects and the Bar Harbor Times is also doing valuable work of a similar nature.

But none of them excel the Lewiston Journal in this respect.

On January 1 of the present year its publishers issued a circular addressed "To the Members of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs," proposing to the club women of Maine "a prize contest" the object being "to stimulate the club women to study the history of their own town." The only conditions were that (1) the article was to be written by a club woman belonging to the Federation and (2) that the subject should be a local historical topic, or of some personage or family connected with local history, and that the article was to be illustrated by at least two pictures. It was announced that the points that would count in the judging would be (1) historical value; (2) vivacity of style; (3) originality of treatment; (4) the human interest in the story.

Such efforts to popularize the study of Maine history are assuredly worthy of public approval.

It is just such work as this that the school officers of Maine, from the salaried state superintendent to the school committees of the smallest towns and plantations, should engage in and direct the teaches of the state to attend to.

It is now two years since, that by the publication of the *Journal*, we began to be in close touch with public sentiment in Maine regarding this matter. The result of our experience and observation is that in our opinion as we have before mentioned the press of Maine is friendly to this cause and ready at all times to give it generous space and words of cheer and encouragement; and also we find many in the professions and in business circles, many publicists and patriotic, public spirited and progressive citizens, who love the fair name of the Pine Tree State, who revere her history and her traditions and who are in hearty accord with it all.

Especially is this true of the members of the legal profession and the clergy of the State, and it should be added that not the least among the latter who manifest a deep interest in Maine's early history are the clergymen of the Catholic faith. And yet from our view point candor constrains us to assert that while there are notable exceptions among the school officers and teachers, we believe the public school system of Maine as a whole is sadly neglectful and inexcusably indifferent in its appreciation of the importance and value of giving this study the place that it deserves in the school curriculum.

Mr. DeForest H. Perkins, Superintendent of Schools for the city of Portland, is fully recognized as one of the ablest school officers in New England. In a recent conversation with the writer he expressed himself as in hearty accord with any movement that could be made to encourage the study of Maine history in our public schools.

Undoubtedly the need of a text book relating to the study of Maine history, one that is brief, concise and comprehensive and written in a style that would be attractive to youthful minds and not be pronounced "dry reading," is urgent and possibly a partial cause for this unsatisfactory, if not to say deplorable state of affairs. That such a book is required is apparent but it is only the school department of the state that can create a real demand for it.

The present issue of the Journal is the first part of the third volume, which begins under the most favorable auspices. It is the emphatic intention of the Journal to keep its pages largely devoted to subjects relative to early Maine history. Yet it is just as much the proper work of such a publication to make a record of important events, enterprises and men of note of the present period to be preserved for the use of future generations as it is to make research of similar events, enterprises and men of note of the past centuries.

Our space will probably never permit us to do very much along the lines of the former yet we do hope to do something occasionally in this direction. The article in this issue relative to the Honorable Peter Charles Keegan, one of the strong men of the Maine of today, is an earnest of what we hope to do.

The next number which will be an extra one and will not interfere at all with the continuity of the four regular quarterly numbers, will also be a feature in this same course of action as it will be devoted exclusively to the past and present history of the booming Jackman and Moose River Region.

Notes and Fragments

The General Knox Chapter D. A. R. of Thomaston, Maine is making a most commendable effort to raise funds to erect a Knox Memorial building in honor of the memory of General Knox and to be used as a Museum of Arts and Sciences.

A circular recently issued by this Chapter, says: If time had spared "Montpelier," the fine mansion which at the close of the Revolution Knox built on the banks of the Georges at Thomaston, Maine, and where he entertained many distinguished guests, we should have such a memorial, second in historic interest only to Mount Vernon. Montpelier, unhappily, is gone, but much of its furniture and many other relics of Knox and his period are still carefully preserved by his descendants, or scattered in various homes in and about Thomaston, and a large part of these could be brought together by gift or loan, if there existed a safe and suitable building in which they could be housed and exhibited to the public.

Contributions and pledges may be sent to either Miss Emma G. Shields, Treasurer of the Knox Academy of arts and Sciences, 76 Broad street, Rockland; or to Mrs. Richard O. Elliot, Regent General Knox Chapter, D. A. R., Thomaston.

All money received for the purposes set forth in this circular, will be placed on deposit in the Rockland and Thomaston banks to the credit of the Knox Memorial Building Fund, and will not be drawn upon for any other purpose.

The State of Maine is far behind all of its older sister states in appropriating money for the preservation of historic sites and places. Its policy has always been painfully and absurdly conservative in this regard. But it is only a question of time before there shall be an awakening of the people along these lines. When it comes this important movement will receive the State aid that it certainly deserves.

Charles Horace Nelson of Waterville was born in Palermo, Maine, in 1833, and died at Togus, March 30, 1915. He was long known among his friends and the fraternity of "horse men" generally as "Hod" Nelson.

Before the State became noted for producing immense crops of potatoes and its dairying industry there was a period in the agricultural history of the State, (1880-1895) when Maine enjoyed a veritable horse-breeding boom, and for a decade at least Maine's fast trotting horses had a world-wide fame. Very much of this condition was due to Mr. Nelson and his horse Nelson.

The respective careers of Nelson the man, owner, breeder, driver and race track habitue; and Nelson the horse, a superb beast that was the world's champion trotting stallion for a time added greatly to the fame of the Pine Tree State as a great horse breeding section of the country.

He was a unique character, positive in his nature, forceful, and in some ways eccentric. His life was more or less a checkered one; he had served as a soldier in the Union Army in two Maine regiments and was a member of the G. A. R.

Probably no human being ever loved a speechless animal more fervently than did Hod Nelson love the horse that bore his name.

He will long be remembered for sterling qualities and this deep and somewhat remarkable affection for, and devotion to his horse, is among the most beautiful of them.

"Three years a Volunteer Soldier in the Civil War, Antietam to Appomattox," is the title of an exceedingly interesting brochure by Honorable George D. Bisbee of Rumford Falls, Maine, that the

Journal has recently received from the author. It comprises a paper that he read May 9, 1910, before the Commandery of the State of Maine, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and is devoted to a graphic description of some of his personal experience as a second lieutenant of the Sixteenth Maine regiment, which includes the story of his life of nearly two years in Libby and other Confederate prisons. It is a valuable contribution to the military literature of Maine.

Mr. G. T. Ridlon, Sr., in a recent communication to the historical department of the *Eastern Argus*, having stated therein that he had recently been in Boston and Providence engaged in historical and genealogical research, remarks:

In passing will say that genealogical research by one whose taste leads them into these fields affords one of the best opportunities for the acquisition of historical, genealogical and general information. For the last two months I have been in the company of sages, philosophers, poets, saints, judges, sculptors, great generals and engineers; indeed I have made mental excursions across many seas, visiting many foreign lands and living over the decades that long ago passed into the vanished of the eternities. This while handling about two thousand ponderous volumes of foreign books.

Honorable Hiram Knowlton, one of the oldest members of the Maine Bar and a type of Maine's high and staunch citizenship, died in Portland, Maine, April 6, 1915. Mr. Knowlton lived to the advanced age of 92 years, having been born in New Portland, Maine, August 17, 1823. He was the son of William and Mary (Chapman) Knowlton, and a grandson, on his mother's side, of Nathaniel Chapman, who served four and one-half years in the War of the Revolution. In his early life he practiced law in the towns of Mercer and Skowhegan; he moved to the city of Portland in 1874, where he resided until the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in this state, and in the early days was active in political affairs. He was Clerk of Courts of Somerset County 1863-8 and was Treasurer of that County from 1859 to 1869.

He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1873-4 and a member of Governor Perham's executive council in 1871 and was a member of the State Valuation Commission for Cumberland County and its chairman in 1890. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Bates College and the Maine Central Insti-

tute and President of the International Telegraph Company. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Free Baptist Church.

During his life he was a zealous advocate of prohibition and was attorney for the civic League and other temperance organizations.

When Hannibal Hamlin was a great political leader in this state Mr. Knowlton was for many years one of his ablest and most trusted friends and lieutenants in his political campaigns.

The Journal has received the following interesting letter from Judge Edgar C. Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the Piscataquis County Historical Society.

DOVER, MAINE, May 11, 1915.

Editor Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

Our society has recently received the report of the State Historian for 1913-1914, and I have read the same with interest.

Dr. Burrage is doing a much needed work for our state, limited as he is by the lack of financial assistance by way of state appropriation.

On page 9, et seq., he refers to the northeastern boundary controversy and says: "Maine's part in that controversy has never been told with that fullness and exactness which a matter of so much importance demands." He speaks of the sketch of the controversy written by Governor Washburn, and remarks that but little attention has been given to Maine's part in this matter of so much national and historical importance. He mentions the four volumes of manuscript documents in the State Library and comments upon their great historical value. He devotes nearly half of his report of nine pages to the subject of the northeastern boundary, and yet he never mentions the work that our society has done in the direction of writing and preserving the history of that controversy.

In Vol. I, of our Collections, published in 1910, over 200 pages are devoted to the topic and the publication of those very documents which he refers to as being in the State Library, and as an introduction to the documentary history is an article of about 70 printed pages, written by our president, John Francis Sprague, which is the most complete, concise and accurate historical account of the Aroostook War and the Northeastern Boundary Controversy ever written.

I can agree with Dr. Burrage that there is still a great deal more to be done in this direction, but our society has made a start and all we are waiting for is a little more assistance from the state to push the publication of these documents on to completion, so that they may be readily available to all historical students.

Yours respectfully,

EDGAR C. SMITH,

Corresponding Secretary.

Sayings of Subscribers

General Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, Maine:

"I regard Sprague's Journal as a most valuable publication and believe it contains much that is of value and worthy of preservation."

Mr. P. S. Heald, Waterville, Maine:

"I have found the two Volumes of Sprague's Journal that have been sent me very interesting and valuable."

Reverend George A. Martin, St. Johnsbury, Vt.:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations on the splendid work which you are doing in connection with the Journal.

"Among all the papers and magazines which come to me, there is none more highly prized than the Journal."

Mrs. Janet Harding Blackford, Machias, Maine:

"I have enjoyed the Journal very much and especially the excellent article on Colonel John Allan in the February number."

Honorable Clarence Hale, Portland, Maine:

"I have read with great interest your article on Colonel John Allan, in Sprague's Journal of Maine History for February.⁽¹⁾ It is of real value, historically. Your Journal is of increasing value all the time.

(1) Vol. 2, p. 233.

Mrs. Josephine Richards, Newcastle, Indiana :

Am much interested in the Journal. The notes on the Aroostook War reminded me that the musket carried in that war by George French, my father's brother, a boy, probably 18 years ago, is in my home in this western state.

Honorable Daniel Lewis, Skowhegan, Maine :

"I herewith enclose my check for one dollar to renew my subscription to your very interesting Journal of Maine History. Don't I remember the old Moose Horn guide post and rejoice that a new Moose Horn has taken its place, since we can no longer have the old one?

Don't I remember the old fashioned cider apple sauce, and join in the regrets that the making of it appears to be among the lost arts?"

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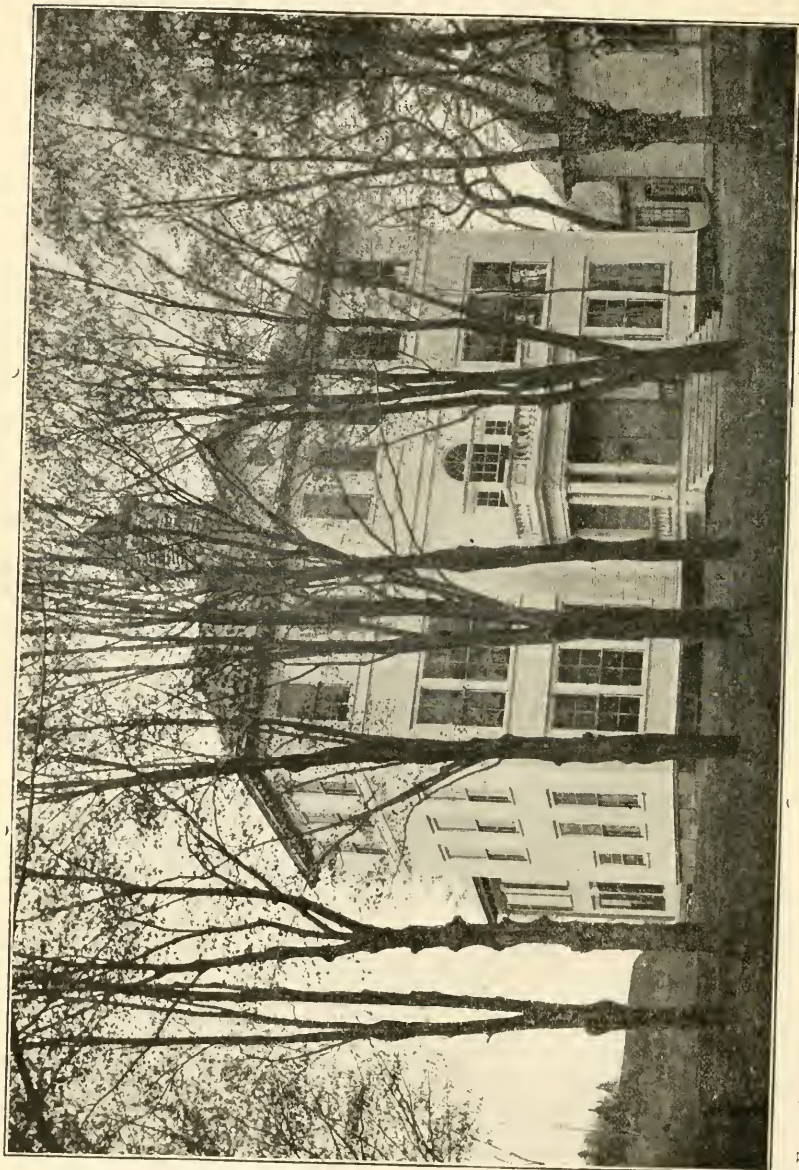
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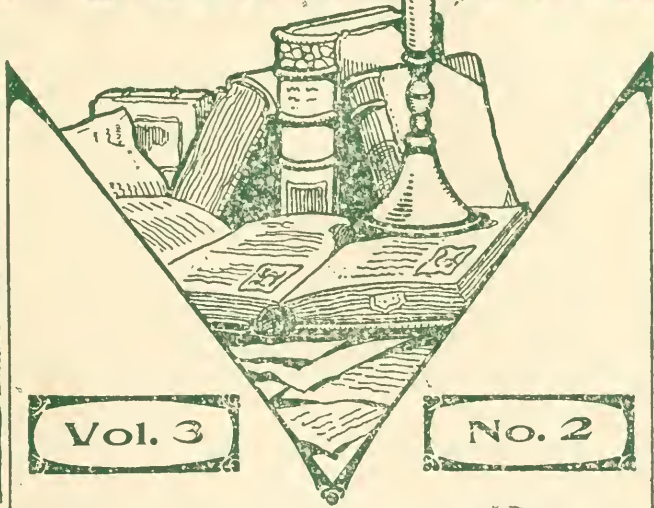
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Jackman and the Moose River Region

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Vol. 3

No. 2

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JULY 1915

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Lumber Mills of the Jackman Lumber Co.,
Jackman, Maine.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. III

JULY, 1915

No. 2

Jackman and the Moose River Region

BY THE EDITOR.

On the northwesterly side of the State of Maine, in a north-easterly direction from the Rangeley Lakes, up in a vast wilderness among the mountains of Canada and back of the boundary range of mountains, (¹) may be found the sources of Moose River which flows in an easterly direction and empties into Moosehead Lake. Near its mouth at this lake is the pretty village of Rockwood, at the terminus of the Maine Central Railroad.

The valley up and down this river, its streams, ponds, lakes, hills, meadows, sporting camps, farms and villages, with the mountainous grandeur in the distance, altogether constitute one of the real beauty spots in the wilderness country of Maine. It possesses a charm peculiar to itself, incomparable with any other; a uniqueness that is pronounced and instantly impresses the stranger who visits that region. He knows it, feels it, and at once becomes a part of it, and is obsessed with a spirit of its varied beauty. Its nearness to forests and wild life, its culture, its churches, its

(¹) The boundary range of mountains are about fifteen miles westerly from Jackman and Moose River plantations, and are a section of the boundary line between Maine and Canada, and divide the waters which on the westerly side flow into the St. Lawrence, from those on the easterly side which flow into the State of Maine. They are a part of the "highlands" mentioned in the Treaty of 1783 and this word highlands was the storm center of the North Eastern Boundary Controversy between the English and American Governments for more than a half century and which was so serious at one time that a war between the two governments was barely averted.

The Americans construed the word highlands as meaning any ridge of land that divided the waters whether actually high hills and mountains or otherwise. The English contention was that its proper definition was a high and mountainous region like the "highlands" of Scotland. The dispute raged and was acute until it was finally settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842.

(See Collections of the Piscataquis Historical Society, Vol. I, pp. 216-441.)

schools and its industrial activities so strongly blended with and unseparated from the primeval, enraptures him.

The river is about 60 miles long and is notable for one rather curious feature, which is, that it is a continuation of ponds and lakes but which are really only enlargements of the one river.

The early settlers, the explorers, the lumbermen, guides, hunters and map makers, have all given these enlargements of Moose River district names and seemed to treat them as separate sheets of water.

You have Attean Pond² and the Wood ponds, Long Pond and Brassua Lake, but after all they are only enlarged parts of this unique river.

When the first voyagers arrived on the coast of Maine in the early days of the seventeenth century, they explored routes for a highway from this coast to Québec in Canada. For more than two centuries it was a dream of the Colonists of New England which was never realized until the present road from the Kennebec to Quebec was opened to the public. This road was first surveyed and laid out by virtue of a resolve passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, June 12, 1817. The Legislature of Maine did not act upon this matter until the session of 1826 when it passed a resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint an agent for "the purpose of opening or causing to be cleared and made passable, the road called the Kennebec road, north of the million acre,³ in the county of Somerset."

The session of 1827 passed a "Resolve relative to the State Road north of the Bingham Purchase." This resolve authorized the Governor and Council to appoint one or more agents "to examine the road from the north line of the Bingham Purchase, in the county of Somerset to the line of this State." It also provided that these agents should cause to be made so much of said road, as passes over land belonging to this State, and one-half of so much of said road as passes over land belonging to this State and Massachusetts jointly, safe and convenient for travellers, with their horses, carts, sleighs and carriages. It also provided for the sale of a township six miles square of the state lands the proceeds of which should be used for this purpose.

(²) Also known as Lake Attean.

(³) The Kennebec Bingham Purchase was formerly known locally as the "Million Acres."

On January 25, 1827, George Evans⁴ made a report to the Legislature relative to this road in which it is stated that the object to which the favorable attention of the Legislature is solicited, has for a long period been regarded worthy of public patronage by the government of Massachusetts and this State. The following are excerpts from same:

By virtue of a resolve passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in June, 1817, the commissioners, for the sale and settlement of the public lands, caused a road to be surveyed during the same year, from the north line of the Bingham Purchase, in the county of Somerset, to the boundary line between this state, and Canada, in a direction toward the city of Quebec. The sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the same resolve, was soon after expended under the direction of the commissioners, in opening the road which had been thus surveyed. Little more, however, was accomplished at that time, than cutting down the trees and smaller growth and the erection of a substantial bridge at Moose River

.....the road yet remaining unfinished, and although it has been occasionally used by drovers, who have found a favorable market in the British Provinces for horses and cattle, it is wholly impassable for carriages; and the benefits anticipated from its establishment, have been but in small degree realized.

In 1828 a resolve was passed authorizing further exploration of unfinished parts of the road.

In 1830 the Legislature passed the following:

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand and one hundred dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of last year, be, and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of making and completing, in a manner, convenient for carriages to pass thereon, that part of the Canada road so called, which is now unfinished, the same being about nine miles on the route examined and reported by Messrs. Redington, Sewall and Smith, situated in this State between the Canada line and the north line of the Bingham Purchase. The same resolve also appointed Charles Miller, of Waldoborough, and John C. Glidden, of Freedom, agents to perform this work.

February 25, 1831, Francis O. J. Smith,⁵ chairman of a special legislative committee to whom was referred the resolve in favor of Miller and Glidden made an exhaustive report reciting a history of the road, of the alterations that had been made in it and of the relations and obligations of Massachusetts relative to it.

(⁴) Honorable George Evans of Gardiner, Maine, afterwards (1841-1847) U. S. Senator from the State of Maine.

(⁵) Honorable Francis O. J. Smith of Portland, Maine, a prominent public man of that time. He was a lawyer, politician and journalist and Member of Congress three terms (1833-1839.)

In 1832 Jarius S. Keith, chairman of a special committee made a report to the Senate regarding matters in dispute about the road, a considerable portion of which was in reference to changing its course so that it would run west of Bald Mountain. In this report it was stated that Quebec had already become an important market for the sale of Maine cattle, horses and sheep. that 1,394 beef cattle, 249 horses, 956 sheep, and 14 tons of fresh fish, passed over that road for the Quebec market, between the first day of January and the 31st day of December, 1831. This information was obtained from the Custom House officer stationed on this road.

The following is one of the reports of the agents appointed to open this road made to the Governor and Council in 1830, and explains the situation at that time so clearly and concisely that we copy it in full:

REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The undersigned, Agents appointed on the first day of March, A. D. 1828, under the Resolve passed the 24th of January, of the same year, entitled, "Resolve relating to the State road north of the Bingham purchase;" otherwise called the Canada road, to make or cause to be made under their personal superintendence the road aforesaid, now submit their accounts for settlement, with the following report of their doings and the present situation of the road.

Under the authority of the Resolve aforesaid, the Agents selected the Township No. 1, 2d Range North of the Bingham purchase, containing 18,284 acres, and the same was sold on the day of July, 1828, by the Land Agent, on credit, at thirty cents per acre, amounting to \$5,485.20, of which sum \$5,000 was appropriated by the Resolve, for making the road, together with \$4,187.60, the proceeds of the sale of the township granted by Massachusetts, total amount of the appropriation \$9,187.60, exclusive of interest, which has amounted to \$291.11 on the sale of the land appropriated by Maine, and \$318.65 on that granted by Massachusetts.

The reasons which influenced the agents to advise to sell on credit were, that the land would probably bring a higher price, and the season was too far advanced to commence work that summer. The road through the north part of the Bingham purchase, about forty miles, was extremely bad, and supplies for the workmen could not be transported at that season without great expense. Moose river Bridge only, was repaired in the autumn of 1828, and the following winter was agreed upon for transporting tools and provisions on to the ground, to be in readiness to commence work the last spring.

The Agents decided in favor of making a good carriage road, and the Agent of the Bingham heirs pledged himself to us, that he would make the road over the Bingham land, as good as that made by the State, let us make it as well as we would. It is obviously for the interest of the

State to make a good road over the public land, if by so doing a like good road for the additional distance of forty miles can be obtained. During the two last years the Agent for the Bingham heirs has done much to improve the road over their lands, and the undersigned have full confidence that he will redeem his pledge. Travellers report that the inhabitants on the Canada side of the line are anxious for the completion of the road, and that from sixty to seventy men were employed to make the same, in that Province the last summer.

The tools and part of the provisions necessary for the work were purchased; principally in Hallowell and Augusta early last winter; corn and grain was procured in Norridgewock; and the whole transported to the vicinity of the road by sledging last winter. The unusual deep snows increased the expense of transportation and rendered it extremely difficult to forward the articles to their place of destination.

A few hands were employed in the month of May to build camps and make the necessary preparation, and from the beginning of June until the last of September the average number of men who laboured on the road was about sixty, with eight pairs of oxen.

The Agents had to encounter many difficulties and suffer many inconveniences. The most part of the provisions and tools were transported over one hundred miles by land. Hay and provender from ten to one hundred miles. Iron and iron work for repairing tools and shoes for oxen was an expensive bill. Fifteen miles of the road is made of sufficient width for one carriage to pass another, and well turnpiked, except about half a mile, which was postponed on account of the rains; and the trees cut and cleared away so that the path may not be hereafter obstructed by windfalls. The ledges were removed or lowered by burning wood upon them instead of blasting with powder; in places where the rocks could not be moved, they were burnt and levelled with sledges and then covered with earth.

Nine miles remain to be opened, and when made, the whole distance of twenty-four miles from the north line of the Bingham purchase to the Canada line, will be more level than the present post road from Augusta to Bangor. Part of the land over which the road passes is suitable for cultivation, and part is very rocky and barren.

The Agents are fully satisfied of the importance of the road to this State, by the number of travellers who pass through it, even before it is opened, and they have information in which full confidence may be placed, that numerous travellers from the South in the summer season are desirous of passing through Maine, on their way to or from Quebec.

When the work was suspended, the oxen purchased in the spring were sold, and notes for the same, payable to the Treasurer of the State with interest, are now in the hands of the agents. The average expense to the State for the use of a pair of oxen nearly four months, has been about \$20, and would have been less had not the price of stock been unusually low in autumn, compared with prices in spring, when the oxen were purchased.

The provisions and tools remaining on hand are well secured for use next spring. An inventory thereof is herewith submitted. All bills are paid, and to effect this the Agents were obliged to hire money, while that appropriated to make the road was lying in the Treasury of the State.

The whole amount expended on the road is \$9,373.81 including interest on money borrowed of the Vassalborough Bank.

There is nine miles of road to make, and there remains of the appropriation unexpended,

including interest,	\$437 36
Articles sold belonging to the State	81 00
Proceeds of the sale of Oxen	429 19
Supplies and tools on hand	383 49

Total \$1,331 04

The State of Maine is obliged by the terms of agreement with Massachusetts to complete the road by the first day of November next, or forfeit the amount of the sale of the land granted by that Commonwealth, and the undersigned are of opinion that a further appropriation of \$4,500 will be necessary to meet the expense, and they are further of opinion, that the expense of making the road has been increased by the appointment of three agents instead of one.

Which is respectfully submitted,

JOEL WHITNEY,
SAMUEL REDINGTON, *Agents.*
JOSEPH JOHNSON,

February 17, 1830.

It is difficult to fix the precise date when the entire length of this road was opened or made passable to the public for the use of teams, carriages and vehicles of all kinds. It must have been somewhere from 1837 to 1840. From the time Massachusetts made the first beginning towards it (1817) as we have seen, it must have been about twenty years in developing into a passable and travelled road. It is not strange that the building of such a highway passing through fertile lands suitable for settlers even though it was situated far into the most northern portion of Maine, should attract the hardy pioneer and adventurer seeking a new region for home building. In about two years from the time when the Massachusetts Legislature passed the resolve above referred to the first settler made his appearance on the line of the Canada road, in what is now known as Moose River plantation and had become quite a substantial farmer some years before the road itself was a reality. This plantation is situated 76 miles north of Skowhegan and 15 miles south of the Canada line.

The following relating to the early history of Moose River Plantation, which Plantation formerly embraced what is now Jackman and Dennystown plantations, was furnished the Journal by Mrs. Grace N. Sterling:

"The first settlers of Moose River, Maine, were Captain Samuel Holden and his wife, Jane Farnsworth Holden of Groton, Massachusetts. Captain Holden started from Anson, Maine, for Moose

River, Maine, on March 4th, 1819. They made the journey from the forks of the Kennebec River (now known as The Forks) to Moose River on snow-shoes, as the snow was deep in the woods at this time of year. Captain Holden



Log Hauling in the Maine Woods in 1815

built a log cabin, covered it with bark and here they made their home in the midst of the wilderness. There was not an inhabitant for miles around and had it not been for the abundance of fish in the river and the game in the surrounding forests, they could not have lived; but

this together with the small amounts received from travelers that were passing back and forth from Canada, as shown by the account books of Mr. Holden, enabled them to obtain a living the first, second



Log Hauling in the Maine Woods, 1915

and third years. After this time they were enabled to raise small crops and before long (1822) the Captain had a plenty. Before his death there was quite a settlement formed around him. Captain Samuel Holden was the fourth child of Jabez and Rachel

Farnsworth Holden of Groton, Massachusetts. Jahez Holden was born May 12th, 1735, and married Rachel Farnsworth who was born Jan. 29th, 1738. They were married on the 11th day of June, when she was twenty-three years of age. To this union six children were born, and when the youngest, who were twins, were born Jahez Holden enlisted and fought in the Revolutionary War. The following story was told to the writer by Mr. Jonas Colby as he heard it from his grandfather: 'At the battle of Bunker Hill, an entrenchment was dug breast high to protect them from the British. The British came in at the end and the Yankees ran because they were out of ammunition. Jahez Holden had his musket loaded with nine buck shots, he was looking at the British instead of his own men, he fired and this is what he said 'if powder and ball ever killed human beings it must have killed some there' Mr. Holden was wounded in the side, the ball grazed the skin, and he had his arm broken, but still carried the gun. This is the record found in Groton during the Revolution, 'Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution', Vol. 8, pp. 33-100: 'Jahez Holden, Groton, Captain 1st Company 6th Middlesex County Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, list of officers, commissioned April 24, 1776, also Captain 6th Company. Return dated Groton, Dec. 5, 1776, made by Brigadier General Oliver Precot, of officers appointed to command men drafted from Middlesex County Militia into a regiment to be commanded by Colonel Samuel Thatcher and ordered to march to Fairfield, Connecticut, on or before Dec. 16, 1776. Company drafted from the 6th Middlesex County regiment and made up of men from Groton, Pepperell, Townsend and Ashley, Massachusetts.' Captain Jahez Holden died June 2nd, 1807 and his wife Rachel Holden moved to Moose River with her son, Captain Samuel Holden, where she died Jan. 26th, 1829, at the advanced age of 91 years. She is buried in the Holden cemetery at Moose River, Maine. Captain Samuel Holden's family consisted of eleven children all of these being born at Anson, Maine, with the exception of two daughters and one son who were born in Groton, Massachusetts.'

Mrs. Lucinda Holden Campbell of Jackman has in her possession the following letter:

'Moose River, Maine, June 5th, 1820.

Dear Sister & Brother:

I take this opportunity to write to you and to let you know of our health, which is very good at present, through Almighty good-

ness, and while He is lifting up with one hand He is pulling down with the other. We moved to Moose River last March Fifty-three miles from any inhabitant and lived very comfortably till the 1st day of May, when our house took fire and was consumed with all its contents and left us destitute of provisions or anything else. I lost all my bedding and am obliged to lie on the ground in a very poor camp. Now if you have any feeling of charity for a distressed sister I wish you to send me something, you and the rest of my aunts and cousins, if they feel sympathy. Please to send me some salt if nothing else, send it to John Eveleth of Augusta, and send me a letter directed to Moose River to be left at Anson P. O. The fire burnt up ten acres of winter rye. Our loss is about \$1,000. I have worked out doors thirty-six days, not having anything to do. This from your distressed sister and brother.

JANE HOLDEN."

Address on letter

To Amos Otis,

Barnstable

Postage 18 1-2.'

"This house which is referred to in this letter was built on the farm now owned by Richard Holden. The old cellar can yet be seen. After this was burned the second camp was built, where Willie Pierce lives today. After this camp had served its purpose and Captain Samuel prospered he built a frame house which is still standing and is occupied by W. J. Murtha. After Captain Samuel Holden opened the way several other families moved in and settled around, one of them being Asa Churchill, who built a house on the farm now owned in Jackman village by A. Guay. Some parts of the old house still exist, in different places in town. The second house in Jackman plantation was built by Milintus Holden on what is now known as the Colby farm.

"The town of Jackman derived its name from Jim Jackman of Solon, Maine, who cleared and settled on what is known as the 'Old Jackman Field' 10 miles south of Moose River bridge. The date is unknown.

"Captain Samuel Holden was a very religious man, as he was always ready to entertain any preacher that might come into the town, and early records show that different preachers of several different denominations came occasionally to hold services and

from an early date a Sunday School was conducted in the homes and schoolhouse, dating back to 1847."

"The Free Will Baptist Church was organized in 1875 in the Union Church at Moose River, fourteen members formed the organization. In 1855 Captain Holden in the absence of a minister officiated at the funerals. In 1890 the Free Will Baptist Church united with the Congregationalists and the Moose River Congregational Church of Jackman was organized. In 1912 a very comfortable little parsonage was built. The present Pastor is the Rev. R. E. Jones."

On Tuesday, May 24, 1892, this new and attractive church edifice (Congregational) was dedicated to the service of religious



The Moose River Bridge

work in accordance with the ritual of that denomination. The invocation was by the Reverend Andrew L. Chase of Foxcroft, Maine, and Prayer by Reverend Salem D. Towne. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Reverend

Charles Davison of Greenville. Then followed the dedication of the House of Worship as above mentioned; the prayer of Dedication was by Reverend J. E. Adams D. D., and the benediction by Reverend Charles Davison.

This church has ever since then been in a very prosperous condition and has done good work along the lines for which it was established.

NOTES FROM THE FIRST RECORD BOOK
OF THE PLANTATION OF MOOSE RIVER.
FROM 1852 TO 1859.
TO CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, ESQ.

Pursuant to a written application signed by you and four other inhabitants of townships No. four Range one and No. four Range

two and Sandy Bay Township (so called) north of the Bingham Kennebec purchase in the county of Somerset, Demonstrated Moose River Plantation.

You are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine to notify and warn the Electors of the said Moose River plantation comprising the aforesaid Townships qualified according to the Constitution of this state or of the United States, to assemble at the dwelling house of Christopher Thomas in said Plantation on Saturday the sixteenth day of October inst. at one of Clock in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business to wit:

First to Choose a plantation Clerk and three assessors Given under my hand this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two,

SULLIVAN LOUTHROP

One of the County

Commissioners for

Somerset County.

Pursuant to the within warrant, I have notified the within named inhabitants to meete at the within place and time by posting up notices in two different places in said plantation as by Law required.

CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON.

Moose River, Oct. 16, 1852.

Pursuant to the foregoing warrant the inhabitants assembled at the foregoing place and organized by Choosing Samuel Weymouth Moderator, Otis Holden Clerk and Otis Holden, Molentus Holden and Josiah F. Whitney assessors.

Copy attest

OTIS HOLDEN,

Plantation Clerk.

Art. first, chose Samuel Weymouth Moderator.

Art 2d, chose Otis Holden Clerk,

Art. 3, chose Otis Holden, Malintus Holden, Josiah Whitney Assessors sd Plantation.

4th, voted to hold the next meeting at Christopher Thompson's.

OTIS HOLDEN,

Plantation Clerk.

Personally appeared before me Samuel Weymouth and took the oath as moderator within and for the Plantation of Moose River this sixteenth day of October, 1852.

CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace.

Personally appeared Otis Holden before me and took the oath as Clerk of the Moose River Plantation this sixteenth day of October, 1852.

CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace.

Personally appeared Otis Holden, Malintus Holden and Josiah F. Whitney and took the oath as assessors with and for the Plantation of Moose River this sixteenth day of October, 1852.

CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace.

Copy Attest

OTIS HOLDEN,

Plantation Clerk.

The next plantation meeting was held April 2, 1853, when the same officers were again elected.

It was voted "that Moose River plantation shall compose one school district" and Christopher Thompson was elected School Agent. No money was raised for any purpose.

At the September election in 1852 the whole number of votes cast was twenty-two.

The annual plantation meeting in 1854 was held at the dwelling house of Otis Holden on the thirteenth day of April. Otis Holden, Melintus Holden and Benjamin Holden were elected assessors at this meeting.

In 1855 Otis Holden, Philander M. Colby and Melintus Holden were elected assessors, and Philander M. Colby was elected school agent.

At the same meeting held on the twelfth day of March an agreement by certain of the inhabitants was entered into to erect a schoolhouse by subscription "to remain the property of such inhabitants as shall pay a part of the cost of said house if said house should be sold or disposed of for the purpose of building a bigger one or any other purpose the sum sold for to be invested in another schoolhouse or paid back to such persons as paid in a part for building said house."

The subscribers were:

Otis Holden	\$25.00
P. M. Colby	15.00
Z. Bumpus	10.00
Samuel Holden, Jr.....	15.00
Galon Newton	25.00
Benjamin Holden	12.00

M. Holden	20.00
Josiah F. Whitney	15.00
F. G. Pressey	10.00
Patrick McKenna	10.00
Richard Harris	5.50

In 1856 William H. Durgin was elected Clerk. The meeting was held that year at the "tavern House" of Otis Holden.

The list of voters recorded in 1859 is as follows:

Austin Holden	Elisha Hilton
Philander M. Colby	Jason Hilton
Zeppenian Bumpus	Jonah Hilton
Robert J. Campbell	Sherwin Hilton
Caleb Morton	Jacob F. Newton
Peter Kinney	H. H. Colby
Seth Moore	Alexander Sands
Elisha C. Moore	Edward Sands
Llewellyn Moore	Spencer Colby
Ephraim Moore	Franklin G. Pressey
Galon Newton	Otis Holden
Horatio Newton	William Ray, Jr.
Otis Newton	Jonas Colby
John Keliher	Melintus Holden, Jr.

The building of the Canada road soon begun to attract the pioneer always in search of a new country to subdue and in a few years after Captain Holden had invaded this wilderness, others settled along the line of the road, and about the year 1830, settlers were clearing lands and opening farms in that part of Moose River plantation that is now the thriving village of Jackman. Among these were Seth Moore, Patrick McKennay who emigrated from the north of Ireland when about 17 years of age, to the city of Quebec and in 1830 or 1831 settled here; Cyrus Whitney, Michiel Redmund, David Roache, and James Jackman for whom the settlement was named.

Both Moose River and Jackman although each have more inhabitants than many Maine towns, are yet legally plantations, having since their first organization by the County Commissioners each been reorganized under the statutes of Maine relating to

plantations "having not less than two hundred inhabitants."⁶ In these plantations are villages originally located along the Canada road and so closely connected that a stranger does not perceive the line of division. The Canada road is now and probably always will remain the main street of these twin villages, although now one sees pretty little cross streets being laid out and some fine dwellings being erected.

Prior to the opening of the railroad, which is a part of the main line running from Halifax to the Pacific coast, Jackman was an isolated place which in those days, until the opening of the railroad, seemed destined to remain so for a long period of time.

And right here we quote an interesting letter recently received from Honorable Sylvester J. Walton an eminent Maine lawyer and public man of note having represented Somerset County in both branches of the Legislature and the Executive Council of Maine. For a quarter of a century and more Mr. Walton has annually, and often semi-annually, visited this charming region while on fishing and hunting trips, for he is a true lover of the woods and woods and lake sports.

"Skowhegan, Me., June 16, 1915.

"Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

"I understand you have in view the writing a short history of Jackman, Moose River and Dennystown. The same will certainly be interesting, not only to the people who were buried in the vast wilderness in the western part of Somerset county until the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway some twenty-five years ago. Before that time the nearest settlement of any size was at Bingham fifty miles away. No physicians nearer than 55 miles although often needed. No lawyers nearer than 55 miles, not needed, for the inhabitants for lack of attorneys and courts resorted to self defense, the first great law of nature.

"I remember the first time I was at Jackman I attended the first morning of my arrival a wedding, a wedding supper and four fights and when I attempted to separate the combatants in the

(⁶) Revised Statutes of Maine 1903, Sec. 114, p. 89. Township 4, Range 1, was first incorporated as Jackmantown plantation, July 9th, 1859, and reorganized February 17, 1894, under the name of Jackman. It was the design of the writer to make record herein of the organization of Jackman similar to that which appears on these pages regarding Moose River plantation. Mr. Melvin E. Holden, the clerk of the latter plantation is a careful custodian of the early records and is preserving them properly. The Jackman clerk however was unable to produce his records and they

first fight, I was taken by the arm and led away with the admonition that I had better keep away and let them fight it out, for if I did not, I might get a knock out myself. There were no stores in those days nearer than Bingham, except one at Moose River and no mills except one saw mill.

“For thirty years I have never failed to visit that remote settlement from my home in Skowhegan once or more each year, and I have never found a more kind, whole souled people than there. Times of course have changed now, with them lawyers, a dozen stores of all kinds and two or three physicians and a great influx of people from without, Jackman and Moose River have become hustling places, yet I doubt if the people live now nearer to nature than they did in the old days.

“Truly yours,

“S. J. WALTON.”

In 1910 the population of Jackman was 667 and Moose River 251. Each has increased since then and it is estimated that Jackman now has about 1,200 inhabitants. Dennystown is an adjoining planta-

tion and Long Pond plantation is eight miles below, where is located the Kellogg L u m b e r Company, that employs about 75 men in its mills and 200 or more laborers in the woods.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through



A Maine Scene in 1820

Jackman where it maintains a depot, freight houses, etc.

Jackman must always be the trading and business center for plantations and settlements contiguous to it and along the line of the railroad and the Canada road as follows: Dennystown, Long Pond, Somerset Junction, Attean, Holeb, Franklin, Skinners Mills, Lowelltown, Parlin Pond, where Henry McKenney has a commodious summer resort and near which is the magnificent summer home of Michiel Piel of New York; and on the Canada side are Marlow, St. Come and St. George in near proximity.

The vast forestry of spruce and other valuable timber surrounding it makes it a lumber center of importance. Much of this lumber territory is not accessible to river driving without great expense, but the problem of getting it to market more profitably was solved by Mr. Abram Newton, through whose energetic efforts capitalists were induced to make large investments in these lands the result of which was the establishment of the Jackman Lumber Company, although its mills are situated on the Moose River side of the boundary line that divides it from Jackman. This corporation was organized in March, 1914. Its president is Honorable George H. Prouty⁷ of Newport, Vermont, who has been Governor of that State (1908-1910) and well known as a business man of ability throughout New England; its treasurer is F. L. Perry of Boston and a member of the Perry and Whitney Company⁸ lumber concern, and Chester C. Whitney of Boston is its secretary and assistant treasurer, Abram Newton of Jackman is the General Manager of its lumbering property and forestry interests. It has erected mills which have a capacity of sawing 125 thousand feet of long lumber per day, and from 25 to 30 million feet of lumber annually, and will manufacture all kinds of wood and lumber products. It is estimated that this corporation owns 200 million feet of standing timber besides being a large purchaser of stumpage. A logging railroad has been built from the C. P. Railway station in Jackman to its mill two miles distant and has already been extended into the woods five miles beyond and at the present time has a force of laborers extending it eight miles further and ultimately this lumber railroad will be not less than twenty miles in length. At the mills it has a large boarding house and cottages are being built for its laborers. It employs about 100 men in the manufacture of lumber and when in full swing will furnish employment to from five to six hundred men in the woods.

The New Castle Lumber Company is another Jackman lumber concern that begun operations in 1914. It saws seven million feet or more of long lumber annually and has a capacity for sawing thirty thousand feet per day and when in operation employs from 50 to 75 men in the mills. George D. Pastorius of New Castle,

(⁷) Prouty and Miller of Newport, Vermont, are extensive dealers in, and manufacturers of lumber.

(⁸) The Perry & Whitney Company of Boston are among the largest wholesale dealers in lumber in New England, and are extensive manufacturers of long lumber, spruce dimensions, building frames, etc.

Maine, is its General Manager and Joseph E. Shaw is the superintendent.

There is one Post Office at Moose River and two in Jackman, one at the village and one at Jackman Station.

Jackman has four general stores; two clothing stores; one furniture store and undertaker; one millinery establishment; one jeweler; two drug stores; one hardware store; one dealer in harnesses, etc.; two or three markets and the Dennystown Company have two large grocery and provision stores, one in each village. There are also blacksmiths, barbers, photographers, a taxidermist, a plumber, a harness maker; restaurants; a cant dog manufacturer; two hay and grain dealers; garages; a sporting goods store; shoemakers, and several engaged in the lumbering business.

It differs from the times that Mr. Walton speaks of for it now supports three lawyers; two deputy sheriffs; two clergymen and two doctors. There are twelve registered guides and five or six sporting camps all well filled during the summer season and two hotels. Besides the church organizations it has among its fraternal orders the Foresters, the Macabees, the Modern Woodmen and Moose River Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The latter lodge was instituted June 9, 1915, by Harry Reid, G. M.; John E. Bunker, D. G. M.; Willis E. Parsons, G. W.; and Wm. W. Cutter, G. Sec. Among other members of the Grand Lodge who were present were Walter H. Blethen and John F. Sprague of Dover and S. L. Berry of Waterville. On the evening of June 10, a large number of applicants were received into the new lodge, the ritualistic work having been most excellently performed by the members of New England Lodge of Greenville.⁹

This lodge started under the most favorable auspices having Mr. O. S. Patterson, the Customs Officer at Jackman, for its first Noble Grand supported by an efficient board of officers.

The Moose River Hotel at Jackman Station, Nelson W. Bartley, proprietor, is a commodious and attractive hostelry with all up-to-date facilities for the entertainment of guests and is receiving a liberal patronage from the traveling public. These villages have electric light and water systems. Their public schools are excellent and efficient and they are also supporting a public library and Jackman has a good public hall.

(⁹)The ladies of Jackman and Moose River are entitled to great credit for the superb banquet provided by them on this occasion.

Another enterprise that will in the future prove to be of inestimable value to the Moose River region is the new State highway from Jackman to Rockwood and the Kineo Station on the Maine Central railroad on the westerly shore of Moose Head Lake a distance of 30 miles, and now under construction by the State Highway Commission.

By the united efforts of many of the citizens, these plantations, the M. C. railroad, the Ricker Hotel Company, Somerset County, and the State of Maine, this great work has been assured.

At the last session of the Maine Legislature the state appropriated the sum of \$22,500.00 and the other interests added to it \$23,500.00, so that the road will probably be opened to the public within the next year. In addition to this the Hollingsworth and Whitney Company dedicated to the state three miles of good road that they had already constructed and which is made a part of this road, and the Great Northern Paper Company also dedicated two miles of road in equally as good condition. These corporations and all of the owners of lands over which it passes, donated to the state all of the land damages which they might have been legally entitled to. Along its line is much excellent land now only lying in waste and better adapted to farming than timber growing; and undoubtedly settlers will locate there in the near future. This is one of the most commendable things that the State of Maine has done during the last half century, and we hope that it is but the beginning of a wiser and broader state policy; one that will continually aid in the development of Maine; utilize her many latent resources, and do something towards inducing her young men and young women to remain at home.

Jackman's Live Business Men

When an opportunity presents itself to give worthy publicity to a town by printer's ink its most enterprising and public spirited business men are always alert to aid it and their own individual enterprises at the same time by their advertisements. This was the case at Jackman when this special issue of the Journal was suggested to them. Following is a list of those who have been benefited by availing themselves of this and we can avouch for their integrity and square business dealings, and certify that they are THE hustling, enterprising, and REAL LIVE WIRES in the business affairs of Jackman:

Nelson W. Bartley,	Hotel.
Dennystown Company,	Groceries, etc.
E. A. Piper,	Real Estate.
F. A. Dion,	Druggist and Sporting Goods.
O. S. Patterson,	Insurance.
D. Hancox,	Clothing and Dry Goods.
Fred Pierce,	Jeweler.
W. S. Moore,	Furniture and Undertaker.
A. G. Crawford,	Day and Night Restaurant.
Albert Loubier,	Restaurant.
Joseph J. Nichols,	Jeweler.
Medie Rancout,	Barber Shop.
D. C. Pierce,	Deputy Sheriff.
Arthur Rodrique,	Photographer.
W. L. Anderson,	Lawyer.
C. H. Mills,	Lawyer.
W. F. Jude,	Lawyer.
Arthur Cathcart,	Autos.
Harry Stillwell,	Harnesses and Picture House.
J. A. Bulmer,	Garage.
Thomas Vintinner,	General Store.
Edlord Fournier,	Fruit Stand and Picture House.
J. S. Williams,	Blacksmith and Cant Dogs.
L. R. Moore,	Restaurant.
James Sands,	Restaurant and Dealer in Furs.
T. A. Murtha,	Hotel.
George Blais,	Barber Shop.
Fred Henderson,	Heald Pond Camps.
Harry A. Young,	Carpenter and Contractor.
E. A. Henderson,	Wood Pond Camps.
Henry P. McKenney,	Lake Parlin Hotel and Camps.

The Catholic Church and Its Schools

At the Jackman Station Village are St. Anthony's church, the Sacred Heart Convent and the St. Anthony Parochial School, the result of the zealous and indefatigable labors of its pastor the Rev. Joseph F. Forest, P. P., who came here in 1892.



Sacred Heart Convent, Jackman, Maine

Father Forest is a native of Canada and was educated in the Assumption College at Montreal. Prior to his coming here the Catholics had only received occasional visits from Canadian priests. In the first years his pastorate duties

extended over a very large territory embracing all of northern Somerset, Greenville and the entire region to the Canada line.

The church was built in 1893. The convent, which is a magnificent granite building of four stories 65 feet on the street and 55 feet back, was built in 1907.

The parochial school building of three stories, sixty feet in width and seventy-eight feet in length, was completed in 1912 and an annex for boys to it in 1914.

Two hundred and fifty scholars are in regular attendance, some of them from many parts of Maine, and one hundred and twenty-five of them board at the Convent.

At the Convent are sixteen sisters presided over by Mother Superior Mary Phillippine from the St. Joseph Sisters of Lyons, France, who are the teachers in the school.

In the parish comprising Jackman and the surrounding plantations and settlements about 175 families are communicants of the St. Anthony church.

Abram Newton

Abram Newton was born October 10, 1863, at Dennystown Plantation, and was the eldest son of Horatio and Loretta Newton. His early life was passed on the farm, with school privilege of only a very few weeks each year, the nearest schoolhouse being about five miles away.

At fourteen years of age he secured his first employment as a "swamper" in the lumber woods and for several succeeding winters followed the different occupations incident to the logging operations, and in the Spring and Summer was engaged in driving the logs down the different streams and rivers in northern Maine.



ABRAM NEWTON

Prominent in the Business Affairs
of Jackman

When nineteen years old he became foreman in the woods and also on the drive. For a period of nine years he was a foreman, being employed by the late Omer Clark and Ed. P. Page in that capacity.

He shortly afterward entered into a contract to cut and haul logs for Brown & Allen of Greenville, Maine, having associated himself as a partner, with Henry L. Colby of Jackman, Me.

For the succeeding period of eleven years the firm engaged in lumber operating for Lawrence Brothers of South Gardiner; the South Gardiner Lumber Co., the Hollingsworth & Whitney Co. and others.

In 1897 Mr. Newton was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs under President McKinley and held the position until his resignation in 1914.

In addition to his duties as Customs Collector, he was actively engaged as a lumber operator, having several important contracts with the Great Northern Paper Company, covering a period of several years.

Mr. Newton's marked ability as a timber estimator has been recognized by many important timberland owners for several years and he has been a member of commissions at different times whose duty it was to determine the value and quantities of available timber on many large tracts, not only in Maine but in several of the Southern and Middle western states. He is now the owner of large interests and holdings in both Maine and Canadian timberlands.

He has always had the best interests of Jackman at heart



WEBSTER S. MOORE

Chairman of the Board of Assessors of Jackman

and has been honored many times by its citizens who recognize his ability and sound business judgment.

In politics he has always been a Republican and would doubtless have been elected a member of the last Legislature from this class, but business matters prevented him from becoming a candidate.

Mr. Newton is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Guilford Trust Company and has been such ever since the Greenville branch was established.

In September of last year he entered upon his duties as General



DANIEL HANCOX

Prominent Business Man of Jackman.

Manager of the woods department for the Jackman Lumber Company and occupies that position at the present time.

On September 1, 1897, he was married to Jennie M. Colby of Jackman. Their daughter, Velzora A. Newton, is a member of the senior class of the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, Maine.

Correspondence

FROM HONORABLE WILLIAM R. PATTANGALL.

Honorable William R. Pattangall, Attorney General of the State of Maine, heartily endorses the Journal and contributes valuable information regarding the Longfellow family:

Waterville, Maine, June 16th, 1915.

Mr. John F. Sprague,
Dover, Maine.

Dear Brother Sprague:

I have been especially interested in your Journal of Maine History. I remember saying to you one time when we were talking about our own state that the great trouble with Maine was that nobody knew anything about the state either from an historical or an industrial standpoint. You are certainly doing a great work in interesting the people of Maine in its early history.

I read with especial interest in your May number a sketch of Stephen Longfellow written by William Willis. I do not know that you are aware of the very close relationship between the Longfellow family of Portland and the Longfellow family of Machias. Some few facts in that connection may be of interest to you.

The first of the Longfellow name to come to this country was William Longfellow, born in England in 1651, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1674. He had two sons, Stephen and Nathan. Stephen in turn had two sons, one of whom bore his name, and the other was named for his grandfather, William. William lived in Newbury, Massachusetts, and his son, Nathan, was born there in 1764, moving to Machias in 1767. Nathan served in the Revolutionary War with the rank of lieutenant. He also had a second cousin Nathan, a great grandson of the original William Longfellow, some three years older than he, who was born in Conwallis, Massachusetts, and who moved to Machias about the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. This Nathan had a son, Jacob, who married Taphenus, a daughter of Lieutenant Na-

than. My maternal grandfather, Daniel Longfellow, was a son of Taphenus and Jacob.

I have been especially interested in looking up these matters, not only from the standpoint of my maternal ancestors, but because I also find that Abraham Adams, who was the grandson of Richard Pattangall, the first of the name to come to this country and who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640, married Ann Longfellow, who was the daughter of the original William Longfellow and Ann Sewall. So that I find myself a descendant of William Longfellow on both sides of the family.

Yours very truly,

W. R. PATTANGALL.

Honorable Augustine Simmons of North Anson, Maine, writes:

In my recent article¹⁰ on Franklin Simmons the word "the" before Franklin should read *though*. In the last paragraph the word "free" should read *face*.

Sebec Lake, Maine, June 14, 1915.

To the Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

In looking over the May issue of the Journal, I was very much interested in the article on workers with the divining rod.

Royal Day was my grandfather, and I have a very good remembrance of him, and I know he was perfectly sincere in his work of discovering water veins below the surface of the ground. I do not know his theory or the scientific principle on which he based his figures, but I do know that he did not claim any occult power when he gave the depth at which water would be found. He used an instrument based on scientific principles, from which he made his figures. This instrument, I think, was made by my grandfather, Royal Day, and as near as I can describe the instrument, it is a quarter circle made from a hard wood board mounted on a tripod, and has a plumb bob attached to tell when it is level. This quarter circle is sub-divided by lines into lesser quarter circles with a scale of figures along each line. This instrument is now in my possession, and I value it very highly as a relic, and the article in your Journal makes this doubly valuable to me, as it puts it in the class of historical relics.

Very truly,

MRS. B. M. PACKARD.

(¹⁰) See Journal No. 1, Vol. 3, pp. 27-28-29.

Chicago, June 9, 1915.

To the Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

I note in May No. that you refer to Whig doggerel of 1840-1, and purport to give the "first line". Is not this a little in error?

Some years ago in Western Kansas I met an old pioneer and was introduced to him as being from Maine. Oh yes he knew all about me and he launched forth:

"Oh have you heard the news from Maine.
From Maine all honest and true
She's gone hell bent for Governor Kent
For Tippacanoë and Tyler too."

A little further inquiry proved that it was about all he did know of Maine, but he had sung the song during the Campaign.

Yours truly,

T. H. SMITH.

Old Town, Me., July 2, 1915.

Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

Upon reading Vol. 2 of your valuable publication, "Sprague's Journal of Maine History", I find mentioned on page 88, the names of Moses Pearson & John East. I have a deed which has been handed down (among other papers), conveying land in Falmouth, to Edward & John Tyng in 1832. It is signed by Moses Pearson, James Winslow & John East, "Proprietors Committee for laying out the common land in Falmouth." The certificate on the back is as follows: "The within Bounds of land or flats, Recorded in the proprietors Book of Records for Falmouth, November 20, 1732, pt. Moses Pearson, Proprietor Clerk."

The above is, probably, of not any direct importance to you, but in a general way I thought it might be of interest to learn a little more of the persons named in the Journal.

Yours very truly,

H. HILLIARD.

As we have already remarked in these columns it is the most enterprising business men in a town that does the most advertising. This is well illustrated in this issue of the Journal.

Maine Local Histories

Mr. A. J. Huston, 92 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine, the well known dealer in new and old books, and who makes a specialty of all books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the State of Maine, has recently issued a valuable little booklet entitled "A Check List of Maine Local Histories". 26 pages are devoted to town histories, lists of regimental and county histories, general histories of the state, county atlases, historical society collections, historical and genealogical magazines, ecclesiastical histories, legislative session laws, etc. Price 50 cts.

In Skowhegan, Madison, Dover-Foxcroft, Greenville, Guilford, etc., it has been the live wire business men whose names appear herein. Take the town of Guilford as an example. There is probably not a town in Maine of its size that has more country trade come to its merchants; that has more business center in it from miles beyond its borders than that town and they have always been among the most liberal advertisers.

New Mount Kineo House and Annex

Moosehead Lake, Kineo, Maine

In the Centre of the Great Wilderness on a Peninsula Under the Shadow of Mount Kineo

On the east side of the most beautiful lake in New England, forty miles long and twenty miles wide, dotted with islands, and with hundreds of smaller lakes and streams in easy proximity, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery in America, is the

NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE and ANNEX

recently remodeled and with many improvements added; making it second to none for comfort, convenience and recreation.

It is a Palace in the Maine woods and in the heart of the great game region. This region leads all others for trout and salmon, Spring and Summer fishing.

The NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE opens June 27, remaining open to September 28th. New Annex opens May 16, closes Sept. 28

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET,

containing full description of its attractions for health and pleasure during the Summer season. First-class transportation facilities offered during the seasons.

Ricker Hotel Company,

Kineo, Maine,

C. A. JUDKINS, Manager.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 3

No. 3

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

OCT. 1915

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JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
DOVER, ME.



THE WORK OF
 SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL
 OF MAINE HISTORY

has been heartily endorsed by the press of Maine and other leading Journals in the country and by many of the most prominent men of Maine and New England.

Thus we desire to call your attention to the fact that this is the only publication in the world today that is devoted exclusively to the advancement of historical subjects and historical research along the lines of Maine's early history.

We need the hearty aid and co-operation of every person in Maine interested in this matter. If you are not a subscriber, kindly send your name and address with one dollar for one year's subscription. If you are already a subscriber, bear in mind that the success of the enterprise owes much to prompt payments.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History
 DOVER, MAINE

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Ancient Map of the Kennebec Region, Republished by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1912.

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Brief Notes on Ancient Kennebec

BY THE EDITOR.

Every son and daughter of Maine whether residing within the limits of the Pine Tree State or not is proud of the river Kennebec, which majestic stream unites the greatest, most beautiful and grandest inland lake in all New England, with the mighty ocean whose tides ebb and flow upon the shores of other lands and countries where inhabitants speak in tongues unfamiliar to us. This river rises in Moosehead Lake which has an area of 115 square miles.¹ Its drainage basin embraces a total of 5,970 square miles or about one-fifth of the total water area of the State,² and reaches from the Canada line to the ocean. The length of the river from the lake to Merrymeeting Bay, including the more considerable windings, is about 140 miles,³ is fed by 152 lakes and large ponds,⁴ and courses its way through three counties in Maine, viz: Somerset, Kennebec and Sagadahoc.

And the sturdy people of the valley of the Kennebec, who for three centuries have been at the front in the struggle for the advancement of American civilization in Maine, command our homage in no less a degree. The word Kennebec is of undoubted Indian origin, but its exact significance or definition is not well known.⁵ The Delaware Indians, formally a powerful and heroic people, who had family alliances and possessions as far north as the river St. John, bequeathed to us a tradition that its meaning was "They who Thanked."⁶

Pale face braves, of more modern times, love to call Kennebec County "Imperial Kennebec." The complete aptness of this term

¹Report of State Water Storage Commission (1911) p. 243.

²Ib. p. 219.

³Ib. p. 219.

⁴Ib. p. 268.

⁵Hodge's Hand Book of American Indians published by the Smithsonian Institute (1907) gives it: "at the long water." It appears in early writings as Kenebec, Kenebecka, Kenebeke.

⁶Maine Historical Colls., Vol. 4, page 115.

must be apparent to all who have been observers of or participants in the fortunes of Maine politics for the past half century. Political platforms may come and go, strong political organizations may arise and fall, it matters not what the vicissitudes and changes in Maine may be or whatever party may be in power, it is generally Kennebec statesmen and politicians who speak the final word as to what policy shall prevail or who shall hold the offices.

But, seriously speaking, the citizenship of this region of the Kennebec has ever been a grand one, formed upon the immovable rocks of intelligence and integrity and unsurpassed by any in the world. Therefore, it is of interest to know of its sources and the beginnings of these thrifty, cultured and prosperous communities in the Kennebec Valley. It was a wise old prophet who in his day of stress and trouble "commanded the histories and the chronicles for former times to be brought to him."

Sixteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth and one hundred and seventy-two years before the United States Government had its birth and when Shakespeare, Bacon and Ben Johnson were laying the foundation for our immortal Anglo-Saxon literature, DeMonts in sailing along the coast of Maine discovered the Kennebec and took possession of the country contiguous to its mouth in the name of his sovereign the King of France.

But it was not until 1607 that an attempt was made to plant a permanent colony here and that was done by the English and is known in history as the Popham Colony. Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges were its promoters and George Popham, a nephew of the Chief Justice, was its head or general manager and commanded the vessel which brought them over. While it was the first English colony to land on the coast of New England, and although these colonies erected a fort, called Fort St. George, for defence and houses for shelter and built a ship for fishing, the adventure was doomed for failure. George Popham died and the duty of governing the colony devolved upon Raleigh Gilbert, who soon became discouraged and in a few months from the time of their arrival here those who had survived, sailed back to England. Yet as Prof. Chapman of Bowdoin College well said in his able address at the ter-centenary observance of this event; "but that colony was the beginning of English occupancy of New Eng-

¹Esther VI-I (Catholic Version).

land, the beginning of English shipbuilding on the American coast, the beginning of self-government in a colony still dependent upon the mother country and its laws; and it must have the respect which, as Emerson says, always belongs to first things."

This was a wonderful age of the world's greatest and most courageous explorers and adventurers. And among them was the most remarkable and picturesque character that is to be found anywhere in Maine's early history or in the whole history of the beginnings of America, Captain John Smith. He has attracted the attention of historians, poets and romancers alike. His own tales of his marvelous exploits in the Orient in his younger days and in Virginia in later life, have been written of by scores of writers and critics and he has been both extolled as a hero and condemned as a fraud. Yet his life work in which mystery and romance, doubt, error and truth are strangely intermixed, will forever remain as one of the most interesting and entertaining annals of early American history. His first visit to the north Atlantic coast, then known as North Virginia, was in 1614, and it was his efforts with the King that caused its name to be changed to New England. In April of that year he arrived at Monhegan where he remained two or three months when he built seven boats, in which he sent his men on fishing excursions, while he in a small boat explored the coast, trading with the natives, and gathering such information relating to the country its bays, rivers and lands, as he could obtain. As a result of this voyage he carried back to the English markets as he related, "11,000 beavers, 200 martins and otters, 40,000 dry fish and 7,000 cod fish, corned and pickled."

In 1620, a charter was granted by James the First, to forty "Noblemen, Knights and Gentlemen" under the title of "The Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for planting, ruling and governing New England in America." Through their territory flowed this river of Kennebec, then sometimes known in history as the Sagadahoc.

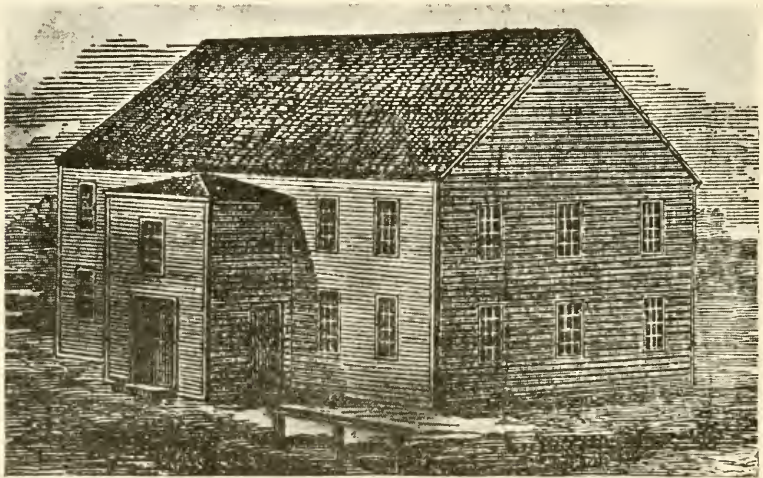
Bradford and his associates obtained a grant from the Council of Plymouth, of the land where they had settled in Massachusetts. Their first trading adventure up the Kennebec was in 1625. In the autumn of that year they sailed up the river in a shallop loaded with corn under the command of Edward Winslow. This they bartered with the Indians for "700 pounds of beaver, besides other furs." This encouraged them to make further efforts to establish trade here and in 1628 they established a trading post near the mouth of the river

and near the site of Popham's fort. In 1629, William Bradford and his associates obtained a grant of land upon the Kennebec river. This grant embraced:

All that tract of land, or part of New England in America, which lieth within or between, and extendeth itself from, the utmost limits of Cobbiscontone, alias Comassecontone, which adjoineth to the river Kenebeck, alias Kenebekike, towards the western ocean, and a place called the Falls, at Neguamkike, in America aforesaid, and the space of fifteen English miles on each side of the said river commonly called the Kenebeck river, and all the river Kenebeck, that lies within said limits.

In 1635 we find about one hundred white settlers upon the Kennebec patent.

Two of the most powerful tribes of the great Abanka nation of Indians had their original homes here when the white man first



Meeting-House erected in what is now Augusta, Maine, in 1782.

- stepped upon this ground, the Cannabas and the Norridgewocks. The home of the former was where is now Augusta and Winslow and the territory between these places. The principal village of the Norridgewocks was about where the present town of Norridgewock is now located.

The first war of the Indians against the Whites broke out in June, 1675. At this time the settlements on the Kennebec were at the mouth of the river, where there were trading posts and forts. Thomas Purchase in 1654 purchased an extensive tract of land on the river Andros, of the Indians, and resided near the Falls at

Brunswick on his Pejepsco^t patent, where he traded with the natives forty or fifty years acquiring a large estate.³

About this time Richard Hammond had erected a trading house and fortification on Arroonsic Island and a trading house at Ticonic Falls. Hammond robbed the Indians of furs. He was killed and sixteen persons taken prisoners by the Indians in August, 1676.

During King Williams' War in 1688, homes on the north margin of Merrymeeting Bay were plundered and destroyed and the inhabitants barbarously murdered during this war. The captives were generally sent to Ticonic. At this time is the first record of Indians taken as prisoners, being sold to the French in Canada as slaves.

About the time of the settlement of Quebec, Father Biard, a French Jesuit, visited the Canibas Indians upon the Kennebec. He impressed them favorably. The rude altar improvised by Father Biard, near Sheepsco^t, was the first one erected on the Kennebec. Father Biard appeared before the Savages twice in the character of officiating priest.

About 1646 Father Druilletts went down through the wilderness from Quebec by canoe and on foot with only some little parcels containing the missal and crucifix, a few priestly garments, a small box of medicines and some bread and wine for the mass. On his way he stopped at Old Point in Norridgewock, destined within the next three-quarters of a century to be the scene of a bloody tragedy that disgraced the pages of New England history; here he tarried with the Norridgewock tribe for a week.

John Winslow was then trading at Cushnoc, now Augusta. He visited Winslow and was the guest of this distinguished Pilgrim for a few days. Although at first not understanding each other's language by the aid of interpreters they soon became warm friends. He soon engaged in the duties for which he was sent there by his Superior, which compelled him to live in cabins of the Indians, nursing the sick, baptizing the dying and instructing the living.

In 1653 the General Court appointed Thomas Prince, a commissioner to institute a civil government. He summoned the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the governments of England and New Plymouth or leave the patent. A meeting of the inhabitants was held at the house of Thomas Ashley at Merrymeeting Bay, May 25, 1654. Sixteen men were present, to whom he administered the oath of allegiance. Thomas Purchase of Pejepsco^t was chosen

³Sullivan, p. 146.

"Assistant to the Governor," and John Ashley, Constable. They established laws and regulations by which the higher crimes only were to be tried at New Plymouth by the General Court. Lesser crimes were under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and his assistant. Theft was punished by restitution of three or four fold. Drunkenness was fined for the first offence five shillings, ten shillings for the second and the stocks for the third. Every inhabitant selling Indians strong liquor was fined for the first offence double the value of the liquor sold, for the second quadruple. If the offender was a stranger he was fined £10 for the first offence and £20 for the second.

Mr. Robert E. Hall of Dover, recently called the attention of the writer to quite an ancient Masonic book bound in leather and containing 286 pages. Its title is as follows:

"The Constitution of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons: Containing their History, Charges, Addresses, &c.

Collected and digested from their Old Records, faithful Traditions, and Lodge Books. For the Use of Masons, to which are added, The History of Masonry in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, And The Constitution, Laws, and Regulations of their Grand Lodge, together with a Large Collection of Songs, Epilogues, &c.

Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, By Brother Isaiah Thomas, In the Christian Era MDCCXCII; in the year of Light VMDCCXCII."

In it appears the appointment by the Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts made "on evening of the second day of April, 1792," of a committee with full power to "Consider and Compile" this book composed of the following:

"Brethren John Warren, Moses M. Hays, Paul Revere, Aaron Dexter, William Scollay, Thaddeus M. Harris, John Lowell, Samuel Dunn, James Jackson, Samuel Barrett, William Little, Samuel Parkman and John Flenning.

On one of its fly leaves appears the following penciling:

"Presented to Mosaic Lodge by Brother Russell Kittredge of Milo."

Swan Island

Sailing up the Kennebec River on a summer's morning, gliding between the banks of that silvery thread of water into the heart of Maine, says Elvira Andrews Webber, in the Lewiston Journal, the traveller on a Boston steamer, finally reaches the Dresden shores.

Then, if not before, he is alert. Banks of emerald float past him; tints of birch, beech, maple, oak, the heavy green of spruce, and pine, and hemlock, Nature at her loveliest, salutes him. A crow caws on the Dresden shore! There is Swan Island!

Just here the Kennebec is starred with germs of green. Big Swan Island has a namesake in Little Swan Island, and a short distance north of it is Spaulding's Island. There are other little jewels, too, not bigger than your hand. Big Swan Island is perhaps three or four miles in length, and a varying mile or half mile in width. The others are much smaller. These islands lie between the Dresden and Richmond and Bowdoinham shores. They are a favorite resort of picnickers and summer people.

In 1750 the Plymouth Company map mentions but a single settler on Swan Island. That was Capt. James Whidden. He had 325 acres. All the rest of the island, "about 850 acres," and Little Swan Island also, was granted in 1758 to Doctor Silvester Gardiner. Doctor Gardiner was an extensive owner of Kennebec lands. He founded the town of Gardiner a few miles north of Swan Island on the western bank of the river, and it was to him that old Fort Richmond, which overlooked the channels on either side of the island, was ceded in 1755 when it became no longer necessary as a military station.

Some of these Kennebec lands of Doctor Gardiner's were confiscated at the time of the Revolution, and Swan Island was among them. In after years, however, it came back into the hands of his descendants, and appears to have been a loved spot with them.

A daughter of Doctor Gardiner, Rebecca, in 1763 married Philip Dumaresq of Boston. Their son, James, married Sarah Farwell of Vassalborough, Me., in 1797, and settled in the old house which his grandfather, Doctor Gardiner, had built on the island about 1756.

This house, surrounded by rich grass lands and noble shade trees, looked east toward Little Swan Island. A narrow chan-

nel separates the two, and the spot is ideal. The old house is today known as the Dumaresq house, and looks much as it did in the long ago, with its wide porch, the long roof sloping low at the back, and its big chimney. It is now the property of Dr. E. C. Hebbard, a well-known medical practitioner of Boston, whose family spend a few delightful months here each summer.

But a daughter of this Dumaresq family on Swan Island, Jane Frances Rebecca, who from all accounts was very beautiful, married a Boston merchant, Col. Thomas Handasyeh Perkins. It was for this Colonel Perkins that the Perkins Institute for the blind at South Boston was named. After his retirement from business, the family lived at the island during the summer months in a handsome house which Colonel Perkins had built a hundred yards north of the Dumaresq house on a timbered bluff commanding a fine view of the river. This house was burned in 1839, and a smaller house took its place.

Swan Island was in 1760 a part of the town of Pownalborough. In 1794 it became a part of the town of Dresden. In 1847 it became a town by itself, and has so remained. It was called the town of Perkins for the Perkins family.

The following we clip from a Maine newspaper:

In the Hunnewell cemetery near the home of Silas Hunnewell, seven miles above Bingham, on the west side of the Kennebec river there are the unmarked graves of two Revolutionary soldiers. These are Joseph Kirk, who died in 1775 and Samuel Briggs, who died in 1840. Kirk was one of the soldiers in Benedict Arnold's Quebec expedition. Tradition has it that he was ill and had to be left behind with one or two men to care for him. The campfire burned off an old pine stump which fell upon Kirk and injured him so that he died. He was first buried near where his death occurred on land which was afterwards the J. Q. A. Williams place. Sixty or more years after his interment the body was transferred to its present resting place by Mr. Williams just mentioned, Cyrus Briggs and Mr. Later. Cyrus Briggs was the son of the original settler who came to that section in about 1800 and is said to have selected his farm on account of a small clearing which had been made for a camping place by Arnold's men. The other grave is that of Samuel Briggs also a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, but who survived until 1840.

Georgetown, Maine

The Ancient and the Modern

BY REV. HENRY O. THAYER.

Frequently noticed has been the lack of clear apprehension by historical writers of the unstable geography and civil constitution of this ancient town. They present exceptional features. The permanent settlement was built above the desolation of three Indian wars.

After the treaty of Utrecht the several land proprietors, heirs and assigns holding under Indian deeds from 1639 to 1661, planned to reoccupy. The initiatory enterprise was undertaken, by Boston owners, at Arrowsic, an island lying in the Sagadahoc or Kennebec river, eight miles from the sea. The proprietors offered 4000 acres, 100 each to 40 men who would enter and build, and improve three years. By this liberal policy a thriving community was soon established.

Massachusetts promising new settlements showed to these managers and tenants what seems to be extraordinary favors, for at the outset, when but few houses were built, it gave to the prospective settlement the rights of an incorporated town. This was done in May, 1716. Eighteen months previously a new king had been crowned in England, George I, and in honor, his name was applied to this new town in his Western dominions, George-town, simply and only the island of Arrowsic. Some of his loyal subjects wished to do more for their sovereign of the house of Hanover by casting aside the island's aboriginal name, and did for a time write "George-town on Hanover Island."

While a score of years went by settlers came in on the outlying lands. They also desired similar privileges and accordingly all the territory from Merrymeeting bay to the ocean was united to the central island town constituting one large municipality 20 miles in length along the dividing river. The new enlarged town still retained the former name Georgetown. It began legal existence in 1738, and records from that date are extant. The record book of previous years was unfortunately lost.

This first Sagadahoc town had been constructed by addition. After a score of years it began to suffer by subtraction. The north-east section was cut away in 1759 to form Woolwich. The opposite

section west of the river became Bath in 1781, and long after, 1844, its western side was sliced off for a new town, West Bath. The peninsula on the southwest became Phipsburg in 1814. Then Georgetown comprised only Parker's island and Arrowsic, the remnant east of the river. At length the latter wished to set up for itself and seceded in 1841, and took for a town name the ancient island name, Arrowsic. Bereft of its municipal companions the ancient Rescoheagan, or Parker's Island, as if a residuary legatee was left in possession of the dismembered town's name with old records and still holds it, Georgetown. Hence the curious fact, the small island which had at first received, and singly borne, and next jointly shared the name for 25 years, lost it, and it fell to its larger neighbor island.

The territory which was constituted Georgetown in 1738, now comprises five towns and one city.

Abridged :

GEORGETOWN, MAINE.

ITS MUNICIPAL CHANGES.

- 1716. The name given at incorporation to Arrowsic alone, the newly settled island within the Sagadahoc or Kennebec river.
- 1738. Adjacent territory on the east and the west of the river, annexed, the name unchanged.
- 1759. Woolwich on the northeast taken off.
- 1781. Also Bath on the west and northwest.
- 1814. The southwest peninsula became Phipsburg.
- 1841. The island Arrowsic became again a separate town by that name.
- 1841. By the separation the name Georgetown was left to the eastern island, Parker's or Recoheagan, long possessed by John Parker but conveyed by formal deed Feb.. 27, 1650.
- 1844. A west side section of Bath became the town of West Bath. The Georgetown of 1738 equals now five towns and one city.

Historical Field Days at Castine, Maine

On July 14-15, 1915, the Bangor and the Piscataquis Historical Societies united in an excursion to the historic town of Castine, having been invited by the live and enterprising Board of Trade of that town.

The sail down the Penobscot river was a beautiful one, the day was fine and the event proved to be a gala day for all who were fortunate enough to attend.

The literary and historical exercises were of the highest order and were listened to by intelligent and appreciative audiences.

On the evening of Wednesday, July 14, in the Emerson Memorial town hall the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. H. Hooper, president of the Castine Board of Trade, who introduced Honorable W. A. Walker, who made an appropriate and eloquent address of welcome. This was responded to by Honorable Henry Lord, president of the Bangor Historical Society, and John Francis Sprague, president of the Piscataquis Historical Society.

This meeting was then presided over by President Lord. After excellent music by the Castine Orchestra, and remarks by Congressman Guernsey of Dover, Dr. Wm. C. Mason of Bangor, and others, Mr. Charles W. Noyes of New York and a native of Castine, delivered a scholarly and able address which the Journal will publish in the near future, on "Fort Pentagoet and the early Beginnings of Castine." This was followed by an equally able and valuable address by George A. Wheeler, A. M. M. D., long a resident of Castine and author of "History of Castine," one of the most valuable of Maine's town histories on "Castine in the Revolutionary Period and during the War of 1812."

The day of July 15 was well and profitably spent by the visitors in viewing the historic spots and ancient landmarks in old Castine, which are so indented and well preserved by many tablets and markers. Altogether there are about 55 tablets and 29 markers.

Professor Warren K. Moorehead of the Department of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., who is in charge of men making excavations and investigations of the shellheaps and other evidences of the pre-historic Indians along the coast of Castine Bay and Penobscot river, furnished the members with free transportation in motor boats to inspect his work there.

The Board of Trade, the citizens and the summer visitors generously provided all with autos and motor boats for all of this sight seeing.

In the evening of Thursday, July 15, in the historic old Unitarian Church a meeting equally as interesting as the former was held and was presided over by President Sprague of the Piscataquis Society. The program for the evening was "The Taverns, Stage Drivers and Newspapers of Castine," Mrs. Louise Wheeler Bartlett of Castine; "The Pre-Colonial Indians," Professor Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Mass.; "The Dutch at Castine," Mr. Charles W. Noyes of New York; "Maine in 1920," Edward M. Blanding of Bangor. These several addresses were each in their way and upon their respective lines of thought eloquent, instructive and highly entertaining, and were listened to by a large, enthusiastic and appreciative audience.

The entire affair from its beginning to its close was in every way a success and an inspiration to all who participated in it. It must surely result in an increased interest in the study of Maine's early colonial history and promote the cause of education in Maine historical subjects.

Great credit is due to the Castine Board of Trade, to Castine's public spirited citizens to many of its summer visitors, and especially to Mr. Edward M. Blanding, the energetic secretary of the Bangor Society, who was assisted by Judge Edgar C. Smith, the corresponding secretary of the Piscataquis Society, for the complete success which so happily crowned their persistent efforts.

The members of the Piscataquis Society feel grateful to Mr. Blanding and the Bangor Society for initiating the movement which resulted in this delightful event.

The entire party were most pleasantly entertained at the Acadian, one of the most attractive and commodious hotels on the Maine coast. Manager Walker did everything possible for the comfort and pleasure of all and every guest left feeling under personal obligation to him.

Ralph Farnham, a Bunker Hill Patriot

BY SARAH LUCAS MARTIN.

Among the heir-looms treasured by the members of the Farnham family in Dover Maine, is a picture, autograph, and imperfect sketch on yellowed paper of Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, who died in Acton, Me., in 1861, in the 106th year of his age.

The likeness and autograph were obtained the year previous to his death, at the time of the visit of Mr. Farnham to Boston by invitation of Gov. Banks and other distinguished men, to be present at the reception accorded the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country in 1860. The invitation reads in this wise and is signed by N. P. Banks, governor; F. W. Lincoln, mayor; Edward Everett, Charles Sumner and some 40 other eminent citizens.:

Mr. Ralph Farnham, Acton, Maine:

We, being residents of the city of Boston, the scene of our earliest Revolutionary struggles, naturally feel a pride in everything that reminds us of the glorious day when our forefathers did battle for freedom. That generation has well-nigh passed away. You in your 105th year, are one of the few connecting links which unites the present generation with that upon which the Independence of our country dawned, and the sole survivor of that gallant band who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. We cordially invite you to visit Boston. We desire to see you,—to shake hands with you, and to pay you that respect due alike to your patriarchal age and to the part you took in the struggle which secured our National Independence.

Mr. Farnham's quaint reply follows:

ACTON, Sept. 21st, 1860.

Mr. N. B. Banks, Governor, Mr. F. W. Lincoln, Mayor, Mr. Edward Everett, and others:

I have received your invitation to visit Boston. I thank you for the honor you do me. When I 'listed in the American Army at 18 years of age, and engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill I did not suppose I should live to be 104 years of age and be asked by so many distinguished men to visit Boston. I do not think I deserve any special credit for the part I took in the Revolution. I only felt and acted as others. I remember distinctly the time when I 'listed in May, 1775, and soon after left home for Cambridge. We got to Cambridge the day before the battle of Bunker Hill. Oh, that was a dreadful battle! It was the first time I had ever took part in fighting. It was dreadful to take those eight guns from the British and turn them upon them. After that I served through three campaigns. I receive every year my pen-

sion of \$61.66, though I have to pay \$4 every year for a lawyer in Portland to get it for me. I have many things to comfort me, as I journey along through life; innumerable are the mercies I am surrounded with, As to temporal matters kind, loving children, faithful friends. As to spiritual, the Holy Scriptures and the various institutions of religion, all of which are designed for our improvement here and to prepare us to dwell in that better world above. If a kind Providence spares my life and health you may expect to see me in Boston between the first and eighth of October.

Your friend,

RALPH FARNHAM.

By invitation of Paran Stevens proprietor of the Revere House, he was entertained there during his stay. The interview the old



RALPH FARNHAM,

Revolutionary soldier, and the last survivor
of the battle of Bunker Hill.

gentleman had with the Prince of Wales, was of great interest to both. He, who as a stripling of 18, with his poorly clad, half armed comrades, fought the haughty forces of King George III, now after nearly 90 years, as the sole representative of that gallant band, welcomed and exchanged courtesies with the grandson, while he himself was one of a great nation, in a broad, free land! Mr. Farnham used often to speak of this interview with the greatest pleasure, remarking laughingly that he "tried to show the boy and his soldiers that he bore no anger for old times."

Ralph Farnham was born at Lebanon, N. H., July 7, 1756. The family originally came from England. At 18, having at length obtained the consent of his mother, he enlisted with several other young men of the village, and marched to Cambridge, where General Washington had taken up his headquarters; arriving the day before the battle of Bunker Hill. In this engagement, he was in the

forces under the command of Gen. Putnam. The following spring, he went with the army under Washington to Long Island and took part in nearly every engagement.

He was with Washington through all that disastrous pursuit by the British through New Jersey, and through all the terrible winter at Valley Forge. Subsequently, he was with the forces under Gen. Gates, and remembered all the points pertaining to Burgoyne's surrender. He was on guard at the time a flag of truce was brought from the British general. It would serve no purpose to follow him through the service.

In 1780 he retired to the wilds of Maine and took up 100 acres of land in a township now known as Acton. He was the first settler in this region and felled the first trees in this section. The country for miles around was covered with a dense forest. Here he first built a log hut, cleared fields, raised crops and made a home in the wilderness. Later he built a plain but comfortable farm house nearby, brought here a young wife and reared his family of seven children who all grew to manhood and womanhood.

The hard, rocky soil yielded but an ungenerous livelihood, and a nation, which had grown strong, and rich, and powerful, gave to this last survivor of that glorious battle which largely decided the fate of the colonies—gave him \$61.66 yearly, and he had to pay a Portland lawyer \$4 a year to get that for him. He died, as has been stated, in 1861 in his 106th year.

His descendants live, some in Acton, some in Kennebec county. Many relatives live in Piscataquis county. The Farnhams were decidedly pioneers. Wm. Farnham, a cousin, was the third settler in Sangerville. He planted the first orchard in that town, bringing the young trees from Garland on his shoulders. There he reared his large family of seven sons and three daughters. Levi O. was the fourth of these sons and for many years a resident of Dover. His death occurred October 31, 1897.

A Famous Lawsuit

RELATING TO BATH AND THE KENNEBEC RIVER.

(Wayfarer's Notes)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The late Honorable Joseph W. Porter of Bangor, from 1885 to 1895, published "The Bangor Historical Magazine," and after its discontinuance and for a few years prior to his decease, he contributed to the Bangor Commercial a series of exceedingly valuable papers relating to the early history of Eastern Maine.

These were all written by Mr. Porter and published under the nom de plume of "Wayfarer" and known as "Wayfarer's Notes."

Like all of his historical research these papers are of inestimable value for their accuracy and the care with which they were prepared.

(Continued from page 18)

THE GUTCH OR GOOCH CLAIM.

Rev. Robert Gutch or Gooch from Salem came to Kennebec river, and May 29, 1660, bought of Robin Hood and other Indians a tract of land which was substantially what was incorporated into the town of Bath, Feb. 17, 1781. This deed was recorded in York records, Vol. 2, Folio 32, Oct. 27, 1667. Gutch died in 1666. He had a family of children, some of whom lived in the vicinity, but nothing is seen of them until about 1740 when new settlements began there under claims from the heirs of Gooch. Dr. Silvester Gardiner, with the consent of the company undertook to prosecute its claim on the Bath territory. Dr. Gardiner probably for the purposes of this case sold out to David Jeffries of Boston, or appointed him as attorney. David Jeffries, clerk of Boston, lessee under Silvester Gardiner, by deed of April 1, 1762, brought a suit against one Joseph Sergeant of George Town for:

Twelve thousand acres of land in George Town more or less, beginning on the westerly side of the Chops of Merrymeeting Bay, thence southerly down the Kennebec River as the river runs to Wimmegance Creek, thence to the farthest part of said Creek, thence by the nearest and most direct route of New Meadows Bay, and from thence along said Bay westerly and northerly up Stevens river and by said river and Creek to the bridge above the head thereof, and from said bridge north to Merrymeeting Bay, thence north westerly along said Bay to the Chops aforesaid, being the first mentioned boundary, the same being parcel of the Tract called the Kennebec Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth.

This suit was for the whole, not a part of the town.

The case was originally brought in the inferior court and by sham demurrer carried to the "Superior Court of Judicature." Here a new party appears: Col. Nathaniel Donnell, an eminent citizen of York, was upon petition admitted to defend. Jeffries found his match. This Nathaniel Donnell of York was a kinsman (and probably uncle) of the other Nathaniel Donnell, the settler in Bath prior to 1750, who claimed rights under the Gooch claim. The York man bought lands of the Bath man, and he in turn sold to others, and this obliged him to defend. The case was tried at the term held in Cumberland county the fourth Tuesday of June, 1765. The full bench of judges were present, viz: Chief Justice Thomas Hutchinson of Milton, afterwards lieutenant-governor; Benjamin Lynde of Salem, afterwards chief justice, 1781; John Cushing of Scituate; Peter Oliver, afterward chief justice, and Edward Trowbridge, of Cambridge, sometime attorney-general. The most able and efficient lawyers of the country were employed at the trial. For the plaintiff were Jeremiah Gridley of Boston attorney-general; James Otis, Jr., of Boston, the great patriot; and William Cushing of Pownalboro, afterward chief justice, 1777, and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. For the defendant were William Parker of Portsmouth, N. H., afterward judge of admiralty and of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; Daniel Farnham of Newbury, and David Sewall of York, afterward judge of the Supreme Court, 1777 and the first judge of the United States District Court for Maine, 1789 to 1818. Such an array of judges and attorneys was never seen in Maine before or since. The case was tried and the jury found for Donnell and judgment was entered upon their verdict. Later Jeffries brought a writ of review, as he had a right to do, and that was entered and tried at the court held in Falmouth (Portland) on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1766. A great concourse of people were present. Parson Smith says in his Journal: "June 29, Sunday, the lieutenant-governor (Sir Francis Bernard), Judge Oliver, Mr. Goff, Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Bowdoin at Meeting." The case was thoroughly contested, but the jury under the instructions of the court, brought in a verdict for Donnell again. At the end of the record is the following:

Immediately after entering up this judgment, the plaintiff moved for an appeal from the same unto his majesty in council. Not granted: the court being of opinion that by the royal charter an appeal does not lie in this case.

In all probability the defence plead the Gooch claim and possessory rights.

The Kennebec company were defeated in the end and gave up the contest.

James Sullivan of Berwick was a law student in 1766 and settled in George Town, 1767. Attorney General, 1790-1807, and governor 1807-1808. He wrote a history of Maine, 1795. I quote from pages 118 and 119:

"There can be no pretension that this was the true construction of the (Kennebec) Patent. But the construction by the judges was popular, and under all the circumstances very equitable and just. There is something in popular opinion which never fails to influence the tribunals of Justice, in a Country: It is always more agreeable to Judges to have a coincidence of public opinion for their support. In the case above the rights of the Crown were not concerned and the decision was popular."

Mr. Windsor P. Daggett of Auburn, contributes the following regarding a former well known citizen of Springfield, Maine:

Mr. Edwin A. Reed was born in Springfield, Maine, April 29, 1843, the son of Francis Augustus and Julia Ann Hersey Reed. In 1866 he married Nellie May Woodbury, who died a number of years later, leaving him three children. In 1883 he married Angie Ford Page of Burlington, Maine. Mr. Reed spent the greater part of his life in Springfield, where he was always a public spirited citizen, and where for several years he was First Selectman. He moved to Orono in 1903. Mr. Reed attended the Congregational Church; he was a life-long Republican and a strong Roosevelt man. He was a member of the G. A. R., and a member of the Mechanics Lodge of Masons. He also held a membership in the Mt. Horeb Chapter of Masons, Mattawamkeag. He died at his residence in Orono, June 30, 1915, "one of the substantial and dependable men of the town."

He is survived by his widow, and his four children: Annie Hersey Reed, Orono; Harry E. Reed, Millinocket; Carl W. Reed, East Hampton, Mass.; and Philip P. Reed, Minneapolis, Minn. He also leaves four grandchildren, and two brothers: James A. Reed of Springfield, Maine; and Samuel Hersey Reed, Mabton, Washington.

Honorable Elias Dudley and Some of His Political Correspondence

WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Page 25)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

A meeting of delegates from the several towns and plantations in the County of Penobscot, was held at the Court-House in Bangor, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1828, agreeably to previous notice. The meeting was called to order by John Wilkins, Esq. The Hon. MARTIN KINSLEY being chosen CHAIRMAN, and WILLIAM UPTON, SECRETARY, it was voted, that the Chairman and Secretary examine the returns of the members; whereupon it was ascertained that thirty-five members were present.

VOTED, That a Committee of seven be appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, at the hour to which this meeting shall adjourn.

The following gentlemen were accordingly chosen on said Committee:

JOHN WILKINS, SIMEON STETSON, GEORGE LEONARD, EDWARD KENT, P. P. FURBER, GEORGE B. MOODY, PARKER EATON.

VOTED, That this meeting be adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The Committee appointed for that purpose, then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That, having full confidence in the talents, experience, and political integrity of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, we will unite our efforts with those of our fellow-citizens, in every part of the Union, to secure his re-election.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the nomination of RICHARD RUSH for Vice-President.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the nomination of COL. THOMAS FILLEBROWN and GEN. SIMON NOWELL, as Electors at large for the State, and will give them our undivided support.

RESOLVED, That we concur in the nomination, made by our fellow-citizens in the County of Somerset, of the HON. JOHN MOOR, of Anson, as Elector for the Somerset and Penobscot District, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to ensure his election.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate to represent the Somerset and Penobscot District in the next Congress, and the votes were for the HON. SAMUEL BUTMAN, 32—whereupon it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, That, approving of the course pursued by the HON. SAMUEL BUTMAN, member of Congress from this District, we cordially unite in recommending him as a Candidate for re-election, and will use all honorable means to effect it.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator from this County to the next Legislature, and SOLOMON PARSONS, ESQ. having thirty votes, it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, that he be recommended as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of this State.

RESOLVED, That CHARLES RICE, Esq., be recommended as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the next election.

The Convention then adopted the following Resolution:

Whereas the next Legislature of this State will elect two Senators in Congress, and otherwise exert an important influence on the subject of national politics—RESOLVED, that we recommend to our fellow-citizens, to exert themselves to elect undoubted friends of the Administration, as members of the next Legislature.

RESOLVED, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare and publish an address to the Electors, to accompany the proceedings of this meeting:

Whereupon, GEORGE B. MOODY, EDWARD KENT and JOHN WILKINS, were chosen a Committee for this purpose.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Bangor Register and Somerset Journal.

MARTIN KINSLEY, CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM UPTON, SECRETARY.

BANGOR, June, 1834.

Dear Sir,

The friends of the Union and Constitution, and the supporters of Whig Principles in Bangor, have determined to celebrate the coming Fourth of July, the great day which gave birth to their privileges. They feel desirous to meet their friends from the Country on that occasion—they therefore extend an invitation to you, and all the citizens of your town, and hope that all who can make it convenient will attend and unite in the Celebration.

The Oration will be delivered by WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, ESQ.

THEOPHILUS P. CHANDLER,

SAMUEL J. FOSTER,

NATHAN B. WIGGIN,

AMOS DAVIS,

A. R. HALLOWELL,

COMMITTEE
OF
ARRANGEMENTS.

BANGOR, August—1837.

D. Sir:

Our friends here feel some anxiety in relation to the town of Newburg. There ought to be a complete thorough but secret organization of the Whigs in that town. That only can be done by the personal exertions of some our Hampden friends, & by seeing personally the Whigs in that town. The defection in the Tory party is by no means confined according the information we can obtain here to this County. They boast among their friends that they (the Silver Greys) can reduce the Parks vote 5000 in the state. It would be had enough to lose the election in this County but it would be an eternal disgrace to us under such circumstances to lose the election of Kent. As Bangor is at present rather head quarters as we have determined

to leave nothing undone I thought I would just drop you a line about Newburg although I suppose the necessary work in that town has long since been performed.

It is extremely important that every Whig old & young should be at the polls & that carriages should be provided for the infirm & destitute as there is no doubt from information from upper part of the County that there will be a close vote.

Truly yours,

WM. H. McCRILLIS.

William H. McCrillis was born in Georgetown, Maine, Nov. 4, 1813, and died in Bangor. He studied law with Allen & Appleton and commenced practice there in 1834, and was for many years a prominent citizen and a leading lawyer of that city, and had an extensive law practice throughout Eastern Maine. He was formerly a Whig and then a Republican, but after the close of the Civil War he became a Democrat and acted with that party during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1859-60-61. He was a man of brilliant abilities and a forceful and eloquent advocate at the bar.

He died in Bangor, Maine, May 3, 1889.

BANGOR, Jan'y 15, 1841.

Hon. Elias Dudley—

DEAR SIR—It has been suggested to me, that it may be thought expedient to put some other person in the place of him who holds the office of Register of Probate in this County—If such change should be deemed expedient by the Governor, I should be glad to have Mr. Joseph Chapman of Bangor appointed to fill the office—All the habits of Mr. Chapman are remarkably well adapted to qualify him for that office—

Mr. C's moral character is altogether unexceptionable—In every other respect I can cheerfully recommend him—

Very respectfully your
friend & Svt.

JACOB MCGAW.

BANGOR, May 29, 1841.

Elias Dudley, Esq..

D. SIR. There is much interest felt in reference to the appointment of Superintendent of the Insane Hospital. It is supposed that the appointment will be made at the next session of the Gov. & Council.

The name of Dr. Benj. D. Bartlett of this city has been proposed for that situation. Dr. Bartlett has been in several cases of great difficulty, called to visit in consultation in my family. In my instance he has exhibited great carefullness & skill in his investigations, & sagacity in his conclusions, and I take great pleasure in saying that I should place unlimited confidence in his ability to discharge any situation to which he might be called in the range

of his profession I have no doubt his appointment to the situation referred to would prove highly satisfactory. My opinion having been limited to this point, I have ventured thus far to trouble you in the matter.

With high regard

Your friend & Obt. Svt.,

JOHN A. POOR.

John Alfred Poor, son of Daniel Poor, who emigrated to New England from Andover, Hampshire County, England, in 1638, was a descendant of Roger Poor, a priest in the time of William the Conqueror, and a Chaplain in the army of his youngest son Prince Henry. For two centuries or more Daniel Poor's descendants lived in Andover and other towns in Essex County, Massachusetts, when three brothers of this name emigrated, to what is now Oxford County, Maine, in 1790, in what was formerly called East Andover and is now the town of Andover which was settled by Ezekiel Merrill in 1789. The second of these brothers was Silvanus Poor, a physician, who married the daughter of Ezekiel Merrill. He was a prominent citizen and a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention in 1819. John Alfred Poor was their second son born January 8, 1808. Jacob McGaw, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a lifelong friend and correspondent of Daniel Webster, married a sister of Silvanus Poor. Mr. McGaw was one of the most brilliant of Maine's early lawyers and was the first County Attorney of Penobscot County. When John Alfred was about twelve years of age Mr. McGaw visited the Poor family in East Andover and he was so favorably impressed with the lad that he invited him to visit him at his home in Bangor. Later (1827) after he had attended school and an Academy and had taught school he returned to Bangor, entered Mr. McGaw's office as a law student and was admitted to the Penobscot County Bar in 1832, and commenced the practice of law in Old Town, but in a few months returned to Bangor where he formed a law partnership with Mr. McGaw and later with his brother, Henry Varnum Poor, he practiced law for a period of about fourteen years when he became profoundly interested in the then new idea that railroads could be developed for long distances as thoroughfares for freight and passengers, and in 1846 he moved to Portland and was the greatest promoter of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, which was the beginning of the Grand Trunk system. For several years there was a great struggle throughout New England and Canada as to whether the terminus should be at Boston or Portland. The Portland interests were ably led by Mr. Poor, who finally won the fight. One curious fact connected

with this enterprise is that the officials of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway objected to paying Mr. Poor the sum of five dollars per day for his services which would now probably be regarded as moderate at ten times that amount for the herculean work performed by him. He was also the principal founder of the European and North American Railway and at the time of his death it was generally conceded that he was, in the words of the Boston Journal, "the father of the railroad system of Maine, especially in its relations to British North America." He was powerful both as a writer and orator. His writings for newspapers and public journals and his published addresses, in his efforts to awaken public sentiment to the importance of the development of railroads would fill volumes. At one time he founded a newspaper in Portland which he owned and edited for six years, called *The State of Maine* and which was afterwards (1849) merged into the *Portland Advertiser*. In 1849 he purchased the *American Railway Journal* in New York and was for a time its editor. He died in Portland, Maine, September 5, 1871.

CARMEL, Jan'y 16, 1841.

Elias Dudley, Esqr.

DR. SR. I learn by Mr. Emery of this place that you have been Elected Counciler for Penobscot which I can assure you is very gratifying to me and that my Exertions has not been in vain. The reason of my writing you at this time is as follows, viz: There came a few days since a petition for a Mr. Hill of Exeter for my name it being stated at the time that Mr. Hill would be the choice of the Whigs of Penobscot for Sheriff. Since I have learned that it is a moove of some of the Most Poison Locos to have some of these Loco Dept. Sheriff reappointed being connected by marriage you probably will see the petitions and the leading Locos names to them if Mr. Hill is Sheriff. A Mr. Franklin Ruggles is to be Dept. for this section. I hope you will inform Mr. Kent and others of the council of the fact if Mr. Hills claims are more than any one beside I have nothing to say if not I presume this will be a word in season.

Yours Respectfully in haste,

GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Loco-Focos," a political nickname given to a certain faction of the Democratic party in the state of New York (1835-7), and afterwards its use as applied to the entire party, became national. This faction called themselves the "Equal Rights party" and were opposed to special privileges in granting charters to banks and other corporations. At a meeting in Tammany Hall, October 29, 1835, the regular Tammany Democrats tried to gain control. Finding themselves outnumbered they turned out the lights and retired. The Equal Rights men produced candles and "loco-foco" matches, and continued the meeting. Hence the name loco-foco.

(To be continued)

Alphabetical List of the Members of the First Congregational Church of Bangor, Maine, 1811-1856

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 27, 1811.

CONTRIBUTED BY FANNIE HARDY ECKSTORM.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Eliashib Adams, | Daniel Bartlett |
| Mrs. Anna Adams, | Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Bartlett, |
| George E. Adams, | Mrs. Martha Bartlett, |
| Eliza L. Adams, | Abby H. Bartlett, |
| Mary A. Adams | Ann M. Bartlett, |
| Mrs. Malinda S. Adams, | Harriett Bartlett, |
| Charlotte M. Adams, | Eliza A. Bartlett, |
| Henry M. Adams, | Thomas Beacroft, |
| Mary E. Adams, | Mrs. Jane Beacroft, |
| Mrs. Mary Allen, | Mary A. Beacroft, |
| Martha Allen, | David I. Bent, |
| John Allen, | Mrs. Rebecca Bent, |
| James Allen, | Mrs. Lorena Bent, |
| Mrs. Naomi E. Allen, | Mrs. Caroline P. Bement, |
| Margaret Allen, | Caleb C. Billings, |
| Mrs. Sarah E. Allen, | Mrs. Catherine R. Blunt, |
| Mary Allen, | Mrs. Abigail Blake, |
| Charlotte S. Allen, | Horatio W. Blood, |
| Mrs. Elizabeth F. Allen, | Wm. H. Boardman, |
| Sarah C. Ally, | Mrs. Roxa V. Boardman, |
| Mrs. Lydia Ayer, | Mrs. Mary I. S. Boardman, |
| Mrs. Sabra Bailey, | Jonathan Boardman, |
| Uriah Bailey, | Philinda Bond, |
| Mrs. Julia Bailey, | Wm. Bourne, |
| Rebecca Baddershall, | Mrs. Velnora Bourne, |
| John Barker, | Benjamin Bourne, |
| Mrs. Sophia Barker, | Mrs. Clarissa Bourne, |
| Mrs. Abigail Barker, | Mrs. Narcissa Bourne, |
| George Barker, | George F. Bourne, |
| Elizabeth C. Barker, | Isaac H. Bowker, |
| Ruth Bartlett, | Mrs. Eliza Bowker, |
| Ruth M. Bartlett, | Mrs. Huldah Bowen, |
| Martha W. Bartlett, | Mrs. Sarah H. Bowler, |
| Mrs. Rebecca Bartlett, | Charles Bowler, |
| Thomas Bartlett, | ¹ Wm. Boyd, |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, | James Boyd, |
| Mary Bartlett, | Mrs. Sally Boyd, |

¹William Boyd, one of the first Deacons of this church.

Mrs. Hannah Boyd,
 Mrs. Edna Boyd,
 Wm. Boyd,
 John Boyd,
 Robert Boyd,
 George Bradford,
 Mrs. Mary Bradford,
 Horace B. Brastow,
 Mary A. Bright,
 Margaret Britton,
 Mary Britton,
 Mrs. Sophia H. Brown,
 Joseph Brown,
 Priscilla Brown,
 Sophia Brown,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Brown,
 Harriet F. Brown,
 George M. Brown,
 Lewis A. Brown,
 George W. Brown,
 Theo. S. Brown,
 Mrs. Sarah S. Brown,
 Albert G. Brown,
 Mrs. Mary A. Brown,
²Wm. H. Brown,
 Mrs. Susan Bruce,
 Eliza Bryant,
 George A. Buck,
 Joseph Budson,
 John Burke,
 Mrs. Charlotte Burnham,
 Harriet P. Butrick,
 Henry Call,
 Henry E. Call,
 Hannah E. Call,
 Mrs. Martha Call,
 Martha C. Call,
 Mary A. Call,
 Mrs. Betsy Carle,
 Sarah Carey,
 Mrs. Almira Carr,
 Mrs. Mary Carr,
³J. Wingate Carr,
 Joseph Carr,

Sarah F. Carr,
 Henry Cargil,
 Mrs. Sarah D. Cargill,
 Mrs. Eliza E. Carter,
 Sumner Chalmers,
 Sarah W. Chalmers,
 Henry L. Chamberlain,
 Sarah M. W. Chandler,
 Hannah A. Chandler,
 Mrs. Sarah Chick,
 Hannah Clark,
 Mrs. Ann Clark,
 Mrs. Sarah D. Clark,
 Allen Clark,
 Huldah Clark,
 Thomas W. Clark,
 Otis Cobb,
 Rebecca A. Cook
 Philip Coombs,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Coombs,
 Philip H. Coombs,
 Mrs. Eliza W. Coombs,
 Mrs. Eliza A. B. Coombs,
 Philip Coombs,
 Philomela H. Converse,
 Mrs. Sarah B. Copeland,
 Jesse E. Cornelius,
 Mrs. Mary A. Cox,
 Mrs. Lydia Cram,
 Mrs. Mary L. Cram,
 Levi Cram,
 Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cram,
 Mrs. Condace Crocker,
 Stephen S. Crosby,
 Mrs. Hannah Crosby,
 Mrs. Crosby,
 John Crosby,
 Margaret Crosby,
 Sarah Crosby,
 Harriet Crosby,
 John Crosby,
 Olive Crosby,
 Mrs. Ann Crosby,
 Mrs. Lucy Crosby,

²Honorable William H. Brown, Mayor of Bangor, 1880-81.

³Honorable J. Wingate Carr, once Sheriff of Penobscot County and Mayor of Bangor 1840-41.

Timothy Crosby,
 Charlotte C. Crosby,
 Sarah H. Crosby,
 John L. Crosby,
 James H. Crosby,
 Thomas Daggatt,
 Mrs. Salome Daggatt,
 Wm. Davenport,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport,
 Zadock Davis,
 Mrs. Betsey Davis,
 Asa Davis,
 Mrs. Eizabeth Davis,
 Sally Davis,
 Josiah Beane,
 Mrs. Betsey P. Beane,
 Esther Beane,
 Mrs. Sarah Dearbon,
 Noah Dearbon,
 Wm. S. Dennett,
 Lucy A. Dickey,
 Mrs. Martha Dickinson,
 Joshua P. Dickinson,
 Samuel H. Dickinson,
 Albert A. Dillingham,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Dillingham,
 Mrs. Caroline Dillingham,
 Samuel Doe,
 Mrs. Abigail Doe.
 Nancy Doe,
 Elizabeth Doe,
 Mrs. Judith Dole,
 Edmund Dole,
 Daniel Dole,
 Nathan Dole,
 George S. C. Dow,
 Wm. H. Dow,
 Mrs. Delia L. Dow,
 Mrs. Hannah Dow,
 Mrs. Hannah Downing,
 Mrs. Eunice Dresser,
 Daniel Dresser,
 Mrs. Eley C. Dresser,
 Mrs. Rachel Drummond,
 Alexander Drummond,
 Mrs. Margaret Drummond,

Mrs. Lydia G. Drummond,
 Mrs. Sarah W. Drummond,
 Maria L. Drummond,
 Mary Dunham,
 E. Freeman Duren,
 Mrs. Mary C. Duren,
 'Samuel E. Dutton,
 Mrs. Marcia Dutton,
 Ruth Dutton,
 Abigail Dutton,
 Mrs. Lydia Eastman,
 Jacob Eastman,
 Mrs. Abigail S. Eastman,
 Joshua Eaton,
 Sarah Edes,
 Mary P. Egery,
 Mrs. Betsey Ellis,
 John Ellis,
 Wm. Emerson,
 Mrs. Lois Emerson,
 Eleanor Emerson,
 Lorena Emerson,
 Mrs. Tryphosia Eustis,
 Charles O. Fanning,
 Mrs. Fidelia Fanning,
 Mary E. Fanning,
 Mrs. Harriet Farnham,
 Mrs. Comfort Farrington,
 Mrs. Ruth Fisher,
 Mrs. Rebecca M. Fiske,
 James B. Fiske,
 John C. Fiske,
 Rebecca M. Fiske,
 Mrs. Abigail Fiske,
 Frances Fitts,
 Betsey A. Fitts,
 Lury Fitts,
 Joseph Fogg,
 Mrs. Esther Fogg,
 Mrs. Rebecca Fogg,
 Mrs. Sarah Fogg
 Nathan B. Folsom, Jr.,
 Mrs. Margaret Folsom,
 Sarah Forbes,
 Lucy G. Forbes,
 Mrs. Sarah Forbes,

'Samuel E. Dutton of Bangor, Judge of Probate for Penobscot County,
 1816-19.

Wm. G. Forbes,
 Mrs. Ann M. Forbes,
 Joseph Forbes,
 Mrs. Sarah A. Forbes,
 John M. Foster,
 Mrs. Mary W. Foster,
 Mary O. Foster,
 Mrs. Julia Foster,
 Mrs. Cynthia Foster,
 Mrs. Lucia Fowler,
 Elizabeth H. Frances,
 Mrs. Beulah French,
 Mrs. Sophia B. French,
 Charles A. French,
 Mrs. Sarah C. French,
 Caroline French,
 J. H. P. Frost,
 Elizabeth Furber,
 Thomas L. Furber,
 Joseph S. Gallagher,
 Susan S. Gallagher,
 Charlotte A. Gallison,
 Mrs. Mary Gallison,
 Mrs. Betsey Garland,
 Sophronia Garland,
 Eizabeth Garland,
 Eliza M. Garland,
 Sophia Garland,
 Mrs. Zervia Garland,
 Joseph Garland,
 Joseph H. Garmon,
 Mary Gatchel,
 Mary Gatchel,
 Elizabeth M. Gatchel,
 Benj. D. Gay,
 Mrs. Sophia Godfrey,
 Mary Godfrey,
 Mrs. Ruth Gooch,
 Stephen Goodhue,
 Mary W. Goodhue,
 Sarah E. Goodhue,
 Mrs. Mary Gould,
 Horace Gould,
 Perez Graves,
 Mrs. Eunice Graves,
 Mrs. Persis Greenleaf,
 Clara P. Greenleaf,

Wm. C. Greenleaf,
 Emeline P. Greenleaf,
 Richard W. Griffin,
 Mrs. Matilda J. Griffin,
 Margaret Griffin,
 Mrs. Ruth Gurney,
 Abby B. Gurney,
 Sarah D. Gurney,
 Nathan Hadlock,
 Mrs. Ann Hadlock,
 Zaccheus Hall,
 Mrs. Sally Hall,
 William Hall
 Mrs. Judith E. Hall,
 Mrs. Laura Hall,
 Sarah L. Hall,
 Ellen Hall,
 Elisha Hammond,
 Mrs. Relief Hammond,
 Mary Hammond,
 Mrs. Betsey Hammond,
 Harriet H. Hammond,
 Moses P. Hanson,
 Mrs. Experience Harlow,
 *Bradford Harlow,
 Mrs. Nancy Harlow,
 Nancy S. Harlow,
 Nathaniel Harlow,
 Mrs. Mary Harlow,
 Mrs. Sarah Harlow,
 Mrs. Mary Harlow,
 Sarah P. Harlow,
 Samuel C. Harlow,
 Jere P. Hardy,
 Mrs. Catharine Hardy,
 Wm. G. Hardy,
 Mrs. Judith P. Hardy,
 Mary A. Hardy,
 Francis W. Hardy,
 Leonard W. Harris,
 Sarah Harrod,
 Silas Harthorne, 3d,
 Mrs. Margaret Harthorne,
 Washington Hartshorn,
 William Hasey,
 Mrs. Abigail Hasey,

*Honorable Bradford Harlow, Mayor of Bangor, 1842-43.

Aroostook

Up from the quiet hamlets where first our fathers
 Made their stand for Freedom, and for conscience sake
 By modest farmsteads, cities facing oceanward
 Then through the tunnel of the night to this fair eminence
 Where before me lie broad fruitful fields, and forests vast
 Lost at the horizon's distant rim, great virgin spaces
 Fit for giants' toil and gemmed with springs
 That sparkle silvery in the morning sun—
 Here let me pause, and with uncovered head
 Drink in one full deed draught
 of boundless liberty,
 and a larger life!

EUGENE MASON EDWARDS.

Society of American Wars, Com- mandery of the State of Maine

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of Maine, held at the summer home of Philip Foster Turner, Senior-Vice Commander, at Lovett's Heights, South Portland, Wednesday, June 23, 1915, Commander, Archie Lee Talbot, after the business in the program had been acted upon, said there was a subject in his mind that he did not wish to carry alone any longer, but wanted the Commandery to share it with him, and he reminded the members that General Joshua L. Chamberlain had honored the Society of American Wars by becoming a member of the Commandery of the State of Maine, and had not only done this but was present at the meetings, and manifested a personal interest in the objects of the Society. It was a great benefit to the Commandery of the State of Maine, of this Society, to be thus honored by the highest citizen of Maine, a former Governor of the State, former President of Bowdoin College, and the highest in military rank of any of the Generals of the War for the Union then living in Maine. It was a personal honor to each and all of us that we should never forget. It lays us under special obligations

to him. All that is mortal of him has now passed beyond the vision of our mortal eyes, but his memory lives with us, and with his host of companions, comrades and friends, and we must make it enduring in statue as well as in the memory of those now living.

General Chamberlain was a Cumberland County man, and for several years, the last of his life, he was a resident of Portland, where he died. Portland, therefore, has the best claim for his statue. I know that I voice the sentiments of many of his friends in Maine, when I say that an equestrian statue of General Joshua L. Chamberlain in the State of Maine, is what many of the citizens of Maine desire. To my mind the most desirable and appropriate place for an equestrian statue of General Chamberlain is in Lincoln Park, near the Federal Building, in Portland.

The statue of the Poet Longfellow in Longfellow Square, and that of the Statesman, Thomas B. Reed, on the Western Promenade, tell the story of a refined and appreciative people. Portland is the ideal spot for an equestrian statue of our great and beloved citizen of Maine. Companions will you join with me in a pledge to do all we can to have an equestrian statue of General Chamberlain erected in the State of Maine? I know you will. Let us try Portland first before any other place and see what can be done.

Commander Talbot then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That it is the sense of the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of Maine, that patriotic pride in the military achievements of her native born son, General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, demands that an equestrian statue of him shall be erected in the State of Maine, and be it further

Resolved: That the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of Maine, will do all in its power to secure such statue.

The new Maine Register for the coming year has just been received at our office. This book, starting as a small manual of 370 pages in 1870, has grown in size and merit with each succeeding year, until the present edition gives a book of 1070 pages, every page filled with information concerning the State of Maine. Mr. Grenville M. Donham of Portland has compiled the book annually for over forty years and the edition of today shows the result of his careful work in every page. It is a book which no man doing business in Maine can afford to be without.

The Descendants of Rev. John Lovejoy in Maine, and Reminiscences of Early Maine Times

BY JOSEPHINE RICHARDS OF NEWCASTLE, INDIANA.

Rev. John Lovejoy came from the north of England and settled in Andover N. H. in the 16th century. He was the first of the name to come to this country.

At the beginning of hostilities between the British and Americans, his son, Hezekiah, (Captain) and grandson (Lieutenant John), pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in favor of the Colonies. At the close of the war they had their lives and honor left, but their fortunes were gone. Lieutenant John placed his belongings, which consisted mostly of a wife and nine children, in an ox team and moved in that manner to Fayette, Maine, from Amherst, New Hampshire.

He bought 200 acres of land for \$30.00 and a small frame house for \$12.00, making \$42.00 for land and betterments. Closely adjoining the land is a pond, long known as "Lovejoy pond." In late years it has been rechristened as "Sleepy Hollow," by students from Kent's Hill Seminary. It is related that Great Grandmother Lovejoy would sometimes get lonesome and homesick and would go to the shore of the pond and call to a woman who lived on the other side of the pond who could hear and would answer and go down to the shore and the two women would visit in that manner! The late Captain Henry N. Fairbanks of Bangor, Maine, was a descendant.

Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy had two other sons named Francis and Abiel, who were scouts under Washington. They settled in Albion, Maine. Francis was the father of Elijah Pariah Lovejoy, who was murdered in Alton, Ill., by a mob, for his anti-slavery utterances. He was born in Albion, Maine. He graduated at Waterville College and at Princeton Theological Seminary. Soon after being ordained he became editor of the "Saint Louis Observer," an influential Presbyterian paper. At first he refrained from taking any part in the anti-slavery agitation, but finally, aroused by the burning of a negro alive, he wrote an editorial that excited the wrath of the pro-slavery element. In it he com-

mented very severely on the conduct of the judge who approved the action of the mob.

He moved from St. Louis to Alton, Ill., thinking that he could express his sentiments in a free state, but his press was destroyed and the type thrown in the street. Soon he purchased another and the warehouse was broken into and the press destroyed. He procured a third one, and he with a guard of about twenty men, was in the warehouse when it was attacked by the mob, consisting of thirty or forty men. All the glass in the building was broken by stones, oil poured on the roof and set on fire. Lovejoy stepped out to shoot the man who set it on fire, but was himself shot and instantly killed, Nov. 7, 1873.

Three printing presses had been destroyed.

Owen C. Lovejoy was a brother of E. P. Lovejoy. He was educated at Bowdoin college and removed to Alton, Illinois, where he witnessed the murder of his brother. In 1838 he became pastor of a Congregational church in Princeton, in that state, where he distinguished himself by the boldness of his attacks on slavery from the pulpit and his open defiance of the laws prohibiting anti-slavery meetings. From 1856 until his death he was a member of Congress.

A few years ago a monument was erected in Alton, to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, costing \$30,000.

I have heard my father, who lived in Mt. Vernon, say that the first settlers who came to that neighborhood, spent their first night under strips of bark leaned against a tree. I think their name was Blake.

In those days grist-mills were few and far between, so when my grandfather, Levi French, wanted some grain ground, he put his bag on the back of his horse and rode to Winthrop, ten miles away. On his return journey, one time, he was followed by three bears, but when he reached the bars in front of the house, his good horse didn't wait for them to be taken down, but jumped over, and the bears kept on the road. At another time he was in the woods making shingles. Grandmother carried his lunch to him and was followed by a bear. How she escaped I never heard.

Richard French of Cornville was my father's uncle. I heard his wife say, that her house had a window, that she went to spend the day with a neighbor, taking her work with her. When she got there they had no window, so when the door was opened a few minutes she hurried and sewed as fast as she could.

David, my father's uncle, youngest son of Abel French of So. Hampton, N. H., was born in 1764. He married Comfort Ring (b. 1763) in 1783. She was a poor girl, left an orphan in infancy, given a home by an uncle who exacted from her all the labor she could endure, and for school privilege, she was allowed just to step across the road to the school house, read with her class, and immediately return to her work, however, she was allowed to work in a neighboring family before she was married, long enough to buy a large fire shovel and tongs, a kettle and spider, with which she began housekeeping, her only cooking utensils for years. They emigrated to Maine, settling in the western part of Mt. Vernon, built them a log cabin in the woods and cleared up a farm which they occupied for the long period of seventy years, both dying in 1853. Their children were William, Polly, Betsey, Sally, Nancy, Lucinda and David. The first year or two the father worked in Winthrop, a distance of ten miles from home, returning Saturday nights to buy hay to keep the cow and going back to his work Monday morning, leaving poor Comfort to care for the children, milk the cow, tend the corn and drive the bears out of it, as I have been told she did, they were so plenty in those days.

My grandmother French's uncle, Job Fuller and his wife Elizabeth Wing rode horseback from Sandwich, Mass., to Wayne, Maine, going all the way, or nearly so, from Portland by spotted trees. She had a child in her arms and he had their household goods. The next year they buried their goods, for safe keeping and went back to Sandwich to visit their people. Their daughter Mary was the first white child born in the town, which was first called New Sandwich.

Simeon Wing was another one active on the side of the Colonies in the struggle with the English and lost his property. He emigrated to Wayne, Maine, with his family, which included seven sons. They all settled around the pond which took the name of "Wing pond." It is now called "Pocassett Lake," I believe. One of the sons, Moses, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. Elizabeth, wife of Job Fuller, was daughter of Simeon Wing

The former chief justice of Maine, Lucilius A. Emery, was a great grandson of Simeon Wing.

The Pines of Maine

At the eleventh annual luncheon of the Woman's Literary Union of Androscoggin County, held in Auburn, Maine, February 11, 1915, the women stood around the tables and sang the following Federation Song entitled "The Pines of Maine," written by Mrs. Elizabeth Powers Merrill of Skowhegan, Maine.

Tall pines of Maine, dark pines of Maine,
 With thy proud heads uplifted high
 Telling thy tales of days long dead
 To all the streams and woods and sky.
 Proud pines upon Maine's thousand hills
 Whose perfume scents the restless air,
 Whose voices soothe our sleep at night,
 Sweet as a softly murmured prayer.

O stately green-robed pines of Maine!
 O sunlit lakes of shining waves!
 O happy homes upon our hills!
 O cherished spots of loved ones' graves!
 Tho we should wander far away,
 And know life's deepest joy and pain
 We trust that sometime we shall sleep
 Beneath the dear old pines of Maine.

I have read somewhere or other—in Dionysius of Halicarnassus I think—that History is Philosophy teaching by examples,
 Bolinbroke.

"Maine in Verse and Story" is the title of a new book recently issued from the press of Richard G. Badger, Boston, by George A. Cleveland. It is a highly entertaining Volume of 275 pages containing stories of Maine in both prose and poetry. Its every line breathes of real Maine life. It is a valuable addition to Maine literature as descriptions of country life, of its woods, lakes, rivers and ponds, are true pictures and rank with the best writers upon these subjects. It should be in the library of every one interested in the history and literature of our state and all collectors of Maine books should secure it.

Biddeford, Maine, Cemetery Inscriptions

Copied and Contributed by JAMES I. WYER, JR., of Albany,
New York.

(Continued from Page 21)

*Hon. Rishworth Jordan
son of Capt. S. Jordan
d. Apr. 18, 1808 ae. 89

*Mrs. Abigail the aimiable
consort of Hon. Rishworth Jordan
d. Oct. 25, 1794 ae. 74

*Mrs. Jane wife of Mr.
William Shannon & dau'r.
of Hon. Rishworth Jordan
d. Apr. 20, 1822 ae. 67

Robert E. Jordan
d.
Feb. 14, 1886 ae. 78 yrs. 1 mo. 16 ds.
veteran 1861-65

Lucinda wife of
Robert E. Jordan d.
Sept. 6, 1855 ae. 44 yrs.
our dau.

Ellen Maria d. Apr. 2, 1856
ae. 19 yrs. 7 mos. 15 ds.

Ralph T. Jordan d.
May 24, 1850 ae. 85 yrs. 7 mos.
erected by his dau. E. A. Riley

Mary wife of
Deacon R T. Jordan d.
Sept. 18, 1863 ae. 97 yrs.
7 mos. & 22 ds.

Elizabeth A. wife of
Wm. P. Riley d.
May 9, 1868 ae. 68 yrs. 8 mos.
& 10 ds.

The following are copied from stones in the cemetery on the southwest bank of the Saco river, about 1-2 mile above Camp Ellis pier.

Capt. William Benson
d. Mar. 9, 1847 ae. 45 yrs.

Hannah wife of Capt. William Benson
d. Aug. 26, 1861 ae. 64 yrs. 5 mos.

Hannah dau. of William & Hannah Benson
d. Apr. 3, 1858 ae. 20 yrs. 5 mos.

Capt. William H. Benson
Sept. 11, 1836-July 16, 1901
Father

Harriet C. wife of William H. Benson
Nov. 10, 1839—Aug. 10, 1905
Mother

Capt George Clark
d. Dec. 24, 1891 ae. 84 yrs.
Eunice M. wife of Capt George Clark
d. Aug. 10, 1892 ae. 84 yrs.

Capt. James Emerson 1840-1906

Capt. John Falker
d. May 12, 1843 ae. 36 yrs. 8 mos.

Sarah wife of
John Falker d. Oct. 17, 1847 ae. 66

Capt John Falker
d. Apr. 24, 1912 ae. 67 yrs. 10 mos.

Emma M. wife of Capt. John Falker
d. Oct. 10, 1889 ae. 32 yrs. 5 mos.

John G. Falker d. Dec. 29, 1864 ae 87 yrs. 5 mos.

Father
Capt. Nathaniel H. Falker
d. Apr. 2, 1902 ae. 81 yrs. 5 mos. 15 ds.

Mother
Mary E. wife of Capt. Nathaniel Falker
d. Mar. 13, 1893 ae. 69 yrs. 8 mos.

Cora M. dau. of Nathaniel H. & Mary Falker
d. June 13, 1878 ae. 22 yrs. 1 mo.

Joseph W. son of Nathaniel H. & Mary Falker
d. Aug. 11, 1843 ae. 10 mos. 13 ds.

Lizzie S. dau. of Nathaniel H. & Mark Falker
d. Sept. 8, 1878 ae. 16 yrs. 6 mos. 24 ds.

Olive L. dau. of Nathaniel H. & Mary Falker
d. July 19, 1853 ae. 17 mos.

Christopher Gilpatrick
d. Feb. 17, 1832 ae. 81.

Sarah wife of Christopher Gilpatrick
d. May 26, 1830 ae. 77

Harriet N. wife of Capt. Samuel
Gillpatrick d. Feb. 5, 1855 ae. 32 yrs. 10 mos.

Edmund P. son of Samuel & Harriet Gillpatrick
d. Aug. 2, 1846 ae. 2 yrs. 4 mos.

Sarah Louisa dau. of Samuel & Harriet Gillpatrick
d. Mar. 18, 1852 ae. 1 yr.

Susan Gilpatrick
b. Aug. 28, 1786 d. Aug. 29, 1862
erected by her sister
Elizabeth Scamman

Almira E. wife of
Capt Thomas Goldthwaite
d. Apr. 28, 1913 ae. 85 yrs. 2 mos.

Mother

Mrs. Abigail Hill
d. July 3, 1807 ae. 67

Capt William Hill
d. Apr. 14, 1863 ae. 78 yrs. 11 mos.

Lorana wife of Capt. William Hill
d. May 29, 1835 ae. 47 yrs.

Sarah W. wife of Capt. William Hill
d. Oct. 5, 1883 ae. 86 yrs. 8 mos.

Paulene dau. of William & Lorana Hill
d. May 5, 1873 ae. 62 yrs.

John Holman
d. Aug. 25, 1872 ae. 73 yrs. 2 mos.

Mrs. Paulina R. Holman
d. June 14, 1884 ae. 74 yrs. 11 mos.

Capt. Rishworth Jordan
b. Sept. 24, 1794 d. Oct. 13, 1889

Keziah wife of Capt. Rishworth Jordan
d. May 24, 1827 ae. 48 yrs. 5 mos.

Mother—Abbie wife of Charles
H. Kendrick, d. July 16, 1892
ae. 44 yrs. 4 mos.

(on 1 shaft)

Abraham Norwood
b. Dec. 4, 1789 d. Aug. 24, 1844
Nancy his wife
b. Sept. 10, 1785 d. Oct. 30, 1852
Ann
b. Apr. 21, 1804 d. May 15, 1829
Eliza
b. June 22, 1805 space left for death
Abraham
b. Dec. 28, 1806 d. Oct. 7, 1880
Hester W.
b. Oct. 21, 1817 d. July 16, 1878
Eleanor
b. June 10, 1819 d. Nov. 5, 1838
Lucinda
b. June 21, 1821 d. Jan. 17, 1899
Catherine
b. Jan. 22, 1823 d. Feb. 4, 1823
Albert
b. Dec. 13, 1823 d. Aug. 11, 1888
Edwin L.
b. Sept. 8, 1825 d. July 1, 1826
Abigail W.
b. Nov. 10, 1808 d. Jan. 18, 1873
Susan
b. May 17, 1810 d. Sept. 1, 1871
Jonathan
b. Dec. 2, 1811 d. Apr. 20, 1900

Mary P.

b. Jan. 19, 1813 d. Nov. 28, 1834

Elias

b. Sept. 18, 1814

Augusta

b. Mar. 29, 1816 d. Aug. 20, 1853

Albert Norwood 1823 — 1888

Mary his wife 1828 — 1904

Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Scamman

d. Mar. 1, 1872 ae. 85 yrs. 25 ds.

John Stacy d. May 27, 1840

ae. 68 yrs. 1 mo. 20 ds.

Sarah W. Stacy d. Apr. 25, 1849

ae. 75 yrs.

Joseph Stevens

d. Mar. 11, 1840, ae. 77

Charity wife of Joseph Stevens

d. Jan. 1, 1840 ae. 74

(To be Continued)

Mother

A collection of portraits of the English sovereigns from William the Norman who began to rule in 1066 to Victoria who became queen in 1837, has been made by Miss Evelyn L. Gilmore of Portland, Maine, librarian of the Maine Historical Society. There is also a portrait of Alfred the Great whose reign extended from 872 to 900. In all there are 36 portraits in the collection which is neatly bound and annotated. The portraits are engraved and nearly all of them accompanied by minor illustrations of a historical character.

The Eveleth Family of Monson and Greenville, Maine

A contributor ("C. H. E.") to the Historical and Genealogical Department of the Eastern Argus, has recently written several valuable sketches of the Eveleth family in New England, and in his last article said:

Oliver Eveleth was born in Stow, Massachusetts, on the third of January, 1792. He was a son of Capt. Daniel (vi) and Betty or Elizabeth Hale and grandson of John (v) and Abigail Knowles; Francis (iv) and Mary Hunt; Rev. John Eveleth and Mary Bowman; Joseph and Mary Bragg; Sylvester and Susan Eveleth the colonists.

By the Stow records we learn he was married January, 1820, to Betsy (or Becky?) Whitcomb of Boston and their first child, Emily Ann, was born in May, 1821. Further than this the Stow account does not say, but Mr. McIlvene wrote me that he was in Monson, Maine, about 1825.

In the Crafts Family, page 613, is the marriage of Rebecca Whitcomb Eveleth, a daughter of John H. and Nellie Mansett of Greenville, Maine. She was born April, 1865, and married September, 1889, Arthur Abram Crafts, who was born in Ohio; was in Chicago engaged in business with his father and going to Iowa their first child born in Spencer, Iowa, was called Julia Ellen. Two years later in 1893, Oliver Eveleth Crafts was born to them in Austin, Illinois.

Now the connection of these families is desired. John H. Eveleth might have been a son of Oliver and Betsy or Becky grown to manhood and married in Maine. But there are others, for John is a favorite name among the Eveleths. There was born in Augusta to John Eveleth and Sarah Hale, who was an uncle to Oliver, John Henry Eveleth, 1811 to 1850, who married Martha Holman of Boston, Mass., and left two children (both were living at last account). Frederick W., who married and had issue and Ellen H., who married in 1865, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., who lately deceased in Cambridge, Mass. I had gleaned from North's History of Augusta that this John Henry Eveleth was a merchant in Farmington and deceased there but was much surprised last September to learn that he died in or near Boston and that both he and his wife are among those "awaiting the resurrection" in Mt. Auburn, Cambridge,

Mass. Also from the 1849 Boston Directory, Blackmer & Eveleth stoves. John H. Eveleth was the junior of this firm.

Then another John Eveleth is named in Hatch's History of Industry, a son of James Eveleth and Sarah Blackstone Connors. Mr. Hatch only places their name in the list of their children. As this James must have been past sixty years of age when in 1814 he wedded Mrs. Connors, this list of seven children, only two of whom he gives birth dates, seems doubtful. It has seemed as if some other family list had been given and in central Maine a century ago beside ten or more children of James Eveleth there were grandchildren of Capt. Nathaniel Eveleth, of New Gloucester living in Guilford and Abbott, beside children of John Hale Eveleth of Augusta.

Judge Edgar C. Smith of Foxcroft, Maine, referring to the foregoing has since communicated to the Argus the following:

Oliver Eveleth, son of Daniel and Betsey (Hale) Eveleth, was born in Stow, Mass., January 3, 1792; married February 21, 1820, Betsey Whitcomb, a native of Bolton, Mass.; died in Greenville, Maine, June 4, 1874. Children: Emily A., born in 1821, married A. G. Huston, died July 8, 1846; John H., of whom see below. Oliver bought some land in Monson about 1820 and moved there with his family in 1824. He was the first trader in the town, opening a store in the fall of 1825. He moved to Greenville in 1850 and died there as above stated.

John H. Eveleth, son of Oliver, was born in Monson, Maine, December 21, 1826; married (1st) Louise Ellen Mansell, May 20, 1862. Children: Emily R., born February 22, 1863, died in infancy; Rebecca Whitcomb, born April 12, 1865, who married Arthur A. Crafts, as stated in the "C. E. H." article. John H., married (2nd) Hattie Hunter, October 8, 1888. No children by this marriage; he died November 7, 1899. He moved from Monson to Greenville, Maine, in 1848, and opened a store there. He became one of the most prosperous and wealthiest business men of Piscataquis county, and had large holdings in timberlands and other real estate, also was a large owner in the steamboat lines on Moosehead Lake. His death was caused by his horse running away and throwing him violently against a stone abutment of an overhead railroad bridge.

The Cabot Expedition

The State of Maine, says the *Eastern Argus*, can lay claim to the distinction of being the first part of the United States discovered by white men. This is true whether we take into account the hypothetical visit of Lief Ericson to this region in about the year 1000 or not. There are marks on Monhegan Island and the nearby mainland which indicate that the Icelanders at least called there at that time and also later. But those events are prehistoric, as no other record of them was left to posterity by Ericson and his companions.

But the voyage of John Cabot, the English explorer, in 1497, is a well authenticated chapter in the annals of early American discoveries. This adventurer, with his son, Sebastian, called along this coast in the summer of that year and took possession in the name of the English sovereign. It was not until a year later that Columbus on his third voyage, at last reached the mainland, his previous discoveries having been the West India Islands, far from the American coast.

So it is a well established fact that Maine was the first territory in what is now the United States that was seen by European travelers. She has the rights of precedence over all other states always accorded to places and persons of the greatest antiquity. Her pretensions to the oldest and highest respectability cannot be disputed even by Massachusetts. Englishmen sailed through Casco Bay and rounded Cape Elizabeth weeks before they navigated Massachusetts Bay and weathered Cape Cod.

Among all her other attractions and honors this is surely something for old Maine to proudly boast of. To have been the spot where the English language was first heard, and where the English flag was first planted makes her noted above all other localities in this great country. It seems as though some public ceremony should be held, or a monument be reared, to commemorate the Cabot Expedition to Maine in the summer of 1497.

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*"The lives of former generations are a lesson to posterity; that a man may review the remarkable events which have happened to others, and be admonished; and may consider the history of people of preceding ages, and of all that hath befallen them, and be restrained. Extolled be the perfection of Him who hath thus ordained the history of former generations to be a lesson to those which follow."
—Tales of a Thousand and One Nights.*

Vol. III

OCTOBER, 1915

No. 3

The Study of Maine History in Our Schools

The following communication from Honorable William B. Kendall of Bowdoinham, Maine, is of great importance and ought to receive the attention of the press and school officers of our state as he suggests.

Mr. Kendall as member of the Maine Legislature and in many other ways has done much to promote a more pronounced public interest in these matters:

BOWDOINHAM, July 15, 1915.

Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

Interest in Maine history seems to be taking on a boom, and doubtless during the coming winter there will be very much more attention given to it in our Maine newspapers. It is a magnificent field for instruction of our youth for things that pertain to their own State, county and town.

The Portland Express from April 24th to June 12th took this matter up in an interesting way by the publication of 60 questions of a commercial, civic and historical nature on Cumberland county; offering \$40.00 in prizes to the boys and girls in the High and Grammar school grades in four divisions of Cumberland county. \$5.00

to each prize winner, and a \$5.00 gift to the school that the prize winner attended. These 60 questions aroused a great deal of interest in both old and young in Cumberland county, and I understand the Express called it a decided success. In this connection it is hoped that other papers, like the Lewiston Journal, Kennebec Journal and Bangor papers, will put in line a series of questions covering the county in which their paper is published, and also the surrounding counties in which it has wide circulation.

The opportunity to disseminate some rich and valuable information for the youth of Maine which has been neglected so long seems to the writer to be almost endless. I also understand that the Maine Superintendents Association has appointed a committee to investigate this line for the purpose of recommending its introduction into the public schools of Maine. Possibly in view of even at this late date, and taking advantage of the State law passed in 1907 entitled "An act to encourage the compiling and teaching of local history and local geography in the public schools," a copy of which I am attaching herewith, our educators, it seems to me, ought to deplore the fact that a measure which has as much merit as this for the best interests of a more practical education for our boys and girls, in regard to their home surroundings, should have been neglected so long in face of its possibilities for worth while study of all our individual towns, counties and State, and which certainly would serve to arouse more civic and commercial interest and pride in our state in which we are unquestionably considerably lacking.

WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

The following is the law referred to by Mr. Kendall, (Chap. 88, Public Laws of 1907) as amended by Chap. 138, 1909 and Chap. 159, 1911.

CHAPTER 88.

An act to encourage the compiling and teaching of local history and local geography in the public schools.

Section 1—The Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a State historian, who shall be a member of the Maine Historical Society and whose duty it shall be to compile historical data of the State of Maine and encourage the teaching of the same in the public schools. It shall also be his duty to encourage the compiling and the publishing of town histories, combined with local geography. It shall further be his duty to examine, and when he decides that the material is suitable, approve histories of towns compiled as provided in section two of this act.

Section 2—Whenever any town shall present to the State historian material which he considers suitable for publication, as a history of the town,

presenting the same, then he may approve of the publication of a history with the local geography which will be suitable for the use in the grammar and high school grades of the public schools.

Section 3—Whenever material for a town history with local geography has been approved by the State historian, and the same has been published by the town, and provision has been made for its regular use in the public schools of said town; then the State treasurer shall pay the town so published a sum not exceeding \$150, provided that the state shall not pay to any town, to exceed one-half the amount paid by said town for printing and binding said histories.

Section 4—The superintending school committee, and the superintendent of schools, shall elect some citizen of the town to serve with them; and these persons shall constitute a board to compile a history and the local geography of the town in which they reside. Two or more towns may unite in compiling and publishing a history and the local geography of the towns forming the union. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of schools to forward two copies of said history to the Maine State Library and notify the superintendent of public schools of title of said history.

Section 5—All the actual cash expense of the said State historian incurred while in the discharge of his official duties shall be paid on the approval and order of the Governor and Council, and shall not exceed \$500 per annum.

Section 6—The State historian is authorized to expend, under the direction of the Governor and Council, any portion of the amount appropriated by this act, in the publication of historical matter and data relating to the History of Maine, or in making available by card, catalogue and otherwise, historical materials in the possession of the state.

Section 7—The marking of historical sites, as authorized by the legislature, shall be under the direction of the State historian.

A Valuable Ancient Record

Honorable Fred J. Allen of Sanford, Maine, has in his possession, which the writer recently examined, an old record book of the records of the Proprietors of Philipstown Plantation, which is now the town of Sanford.

The meetings were usually held in Boston and Samuel Adams was one of the proprietors.

There are old documents, such as deeds indentures, etc., recorded in this book as early as April 8, 1661.

Sir William Pepperell was the clerk and recorded the proceedings of the proprietors meetings. This is of great historical value and Mr. Allen informs us that he intends to have it copied, by an expert in work of this kind, and will finally present the original book to the Maine Historical Society. By so doing he will add a valuable historical item to the Documentary History of Maine.

Notes and Fragments

In the window of a Bath store is an old pocketbook and near it a paper inscribed, "This pocketbook was brought from England in 1620." The pocketbook was brought over in the Maybower by a Capt. Williams, a direct ancestor of Mrs. Thomas Leydon of Bath, who was a Miss Rose Whitney, and David K. Whitney, who formerly resided in Westport, Maine, who tells the authenticated story of the antique heirloom. The Bath Times says that the original owner, the Puritan who came over in the Mayflower, landed on Plymouth Rock with the other Pilgrims and lived for a time with the colony there, but later on moved and settled on a tract of land in what is now Watertown, Mass.

One of the leading and most important industries of Eastern Maine is the Fay & Scott iron working concern in Dexter, who are extensive manufacturers of nearly all kinds of machinery. Recently they have been issuing some neat and attractive little brochures which are advertising classics entitled "Fayscott Facts." From them we learn that their plant was first established in 1881, having then less than ten employees while today their weekly pay roll is over \$4,000.00.

The Honorable George Melville Seiders, one of the able and distinguished lawyers of Maine, died at his home in Portland, Maine, May 26, 1915. He was born in Union, Maine, January 15, 1844 and was the son of Henry and Mary W. (Starrett) Seiders whose ancestors were Germans and among those who settled Broad Bay, now Waldoboro, between 1740 and 1750. From a farmer's boy he became a school teacher, soldier in the Civil War, lawyer, a law partner of Thomas Brackett Reed, member of the Maine Legislature, State Senator and Attorney General. He filled every place of honor to which he was called with ability and fidelity.

As a public speaker and advocate at the bar he was able, forceful and logical.

He was always a Republican in his political affiliations until the formation of the Progressive party, when he became an active member of that organization, and served for two years as chairman of the Progressive State Committee.

Mr Seiders, besides being an active member of the Maine Historical society and the Maine Genealogical society, was a member of

the Bramhall League, the Cumberland club and Bosworth Post, G. A. R. He was from his youth a member of the Congregational church.

He was deeply interested in all subjects pertaining to Maine's early history and frequently wrote the editor words of encouragement regarding the work that the Journal is engaged in.

William Cole Spaulding, a prominent citizen and leading business man of Aroostook County, died at his home in Caribou, July 6, 1915. He was born in Buckfield, Maine, June 17, 1841. His father was Sidney Spaulding and his mother Elizabeth (Atwood) Spaulding. On both sides Mr. Spaulding was descended from old New England families and his great grandfather, Benjamin Spaulding, of Chelmsford, Mass., was the first settler in Buckfield, coming there in the winter of 1775.

Mr. Spaulding was a director of the B. & A. Railroad which position he has held for several years past, and was connected with the banks of Northern Aroostook.

He had held important positions of trust in his town and was in every way a highly respected citizen.

His son, Mr. A. W. Spaulding, recently wrote the following in a letter to the editor:

"My father was deeply interested in your work and he and I looked forward with genuine pleasure to receiving each number and only regretted that it did not come oftener.

"I hope that you may be spared many years to do the work which you are doing—a work that you are so well adapted to."

We desire to extend our thanks to Honorable Isaiah K. Stetson of Bangor for a copy of the history of the Stetson family of Maine, of which he was the author and compiler and which was published in 1892. The Stetsons of Bangor have all been strong characters and men of note and their names are inseparably interwoven with the business, professional and political life of that city and of Eastern Maine. Among them have been a Congressman, Mayors of that city, two of the ablest lawyers that Bangor has ever known, and all engaged in large business affairs.

The author, Isaiah Kidder Stetson, has himself received high honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, having served in both

Houses of the Maine Legislature and been Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The ancestor of the Stetson family in America was Robert Stetson, commonly called Cornet Robert, because he was Cornet of the first Horse Company raised in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in the year 1659.

He settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, in the year 1634.

His descendant in the sixth generation, Simeon Stetson, was born in Braintree, now Randolph, Massachusetts, October 26, 1770, and he died December 20, 1836.

In 1803 Simeon came to Maine and settled in Hampden, and moved his family there in the Spring of 1804.

What is now the town of Stetson, in Penobscot County, was named for Major Amasa Stetson, a brother of Simeon, who at that time was a resident of Boston and later of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and who was the original proprietor of that township.

From Simeon Stetson have descended this Bangor family of Stetsons above mentioned.

Sayings of Subscribers

Honorable Allen M. Phillips of Shirley, Maine:

"I esteem the Journal very much. It is in a class by itself. It fills the place not reached by any other publication in Maine."

Reverend Henry O. Thayer, New York:

"I was gratified to see in Honorable J. W. Porter's papers, (Wayfarers Notes) his account of "A Famous Lawsuit." You may know this "great contest" and connected affairs directly concern me and that part of Maine that I am interested in. I have collected no small amount of materials on that big baseless claim and the controversy over it."

Mr. Charles W. Noyes of New York, a well known historical student and writer, and authority on Castine, (Maine) history:

"I wish to express my good fortune in possessing the Journal, and my appreciation of the sincere manner in which it is conducted, and of its value as a store house for many things which might otherwise be lost or buried and thus unavailable."

Honorable Forest H. Colby, Bingham, Maine:

"I read the July number of the Journal, relating to Jackman and the Moose River Region, with a great deal of interest. I hope some time in the future you can give Bingham and vicinity a similar write up."

General Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, Maine:

"Of course I will help sustain such an interesting and valuable historical publication as Sprague's Journal."

Mr. William H. McDonald, of the Editorial Staff of the Eastern Argus, Portland, Maine:

"Your neat and valuable publication is perused with each issue, and its value and interest is found to grow with its growth. You certainly began on the right line and 'Sprague's Journal of Maine History' can with truth be said to fill a long felt want in our historic community"

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1916
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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 3

No. 4

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

JAN. 1916

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THE WORK OF SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

has been heartily endorsed by the press of Maine and other leading Journals in the country and by many of the most prominent men of Maine and New England.

Thus we desire to call your attention to the fact that this is the only publication in the world today that is devoted exclusively to the advancement of historical subjects and historical research along the lines of Maine's early history.

We need the hearty aid and co-operation of every person in Maine interested in this matter. If you are not a subscriber, kindly send your name and address with one dollar for one year's subscription. If you are already a subscriber, bear in mind that the success of the enterprise owes much to prompt payments.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

DOVER, MAINE

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Frank E. Guernsey

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. III

JANUARY, 1916

No. 4

The First and the Present Congressman from the Bangor, Maine Congressional District

BY THE EDITOR.

THE FIRST CONGRESSMAN.

HONORABLE WILLIAM DURKEE WILLIAMSON.

The first representative in Congress from the Bangor or Eastern Maine Congressional District¹ was William Durkee Williamson, a resident of Bangor, which was then a town in Hancock county, the county of Penobscot not having been incorporated. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, July 31, 1779, and was educated at Brown University from which he took his degree in 1804, at the age of twenty-five, and at once commenced the study of law in the office of Samuel F. Dickinson, at Amherst, Mass. On being admitted to the bar he immediately entered on the practice at Bangor. At this time there were three lawyers in the town,—Allen Gilman; Samuel E. Dutton, who soon after moved to Boston; and Jacob McGaw; and sixteen in the county, embracing Hancock, Penobscot, and territory now included in several other counties. He soon became distinguished as a lawyer of skill and ability, and during his entire life he maintained an excellent reputation at the bar and in the community, not only as an able and skillful attorney but as a man of the utmost integrity. William Willis in his "History of the Law, Courts and Lawyers of Maine," says of him:

His advance was greatly aided by his appointment, in 1811, as county attorney for Hancock, an office which the administration of Governor Gerry, by an act passed that year, restored to the patronage of the

(¹) Now known as the Fourth Congressional District.

executive. It had passed through several mutations within a few years. It was originally bestowed by the courts; but in the political struggles for power, in the early part of this century, it was made the foot-ball of parties: in 1807, under Governor Sullivan, the Democratic party gave the appointment to the executive: under Governor Gore, in 1809, it was restored to the courts: in 1811, under Governor Gerry, it was again given to the executive, as were also the clerkships of the courts. Mr. Williamson was the most active democratic lawyer in the county, while a majority, including the most prominent and influential members of the profession, were of the federal party. This office he held, and faithfully discharged its duties, until it became vacant by the establishment of the county of Penobscot, in 1816, when Jacob McGaw was appointed for Penobscot, and George Herbert of Ellsworth for Han-



William Durkee Williamson.

cock. The same year, however, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, and held the office by successive elections until the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. When this event took place, he was chosen the first and sole senator from Penobscot to the Legislature of Maine, and elected president of that body, as successor to Gen. John Chandler, who was chosen the first senator of the new State in Congress. By another change, during his term of office, he became the acting governor of the State, in place of Governor King, who was appointed commissioner under the Spanish treaty, and resigned the office of governor. But in this busy time of political mutation, he did not even hold the office of governor through the whole term, for having been

ected to Congress from his district, he resigned the former office to take his seat in the House, in December, 1821. This position he held but one term, when, by a new division of the State into districts, the election fell to another portion of the territory: David Kidder, a lawyer in Somerset county, was his successor.

But Mr. Williamson did not long remain without the honors and emoluments of office: in 1824, he was appointed judge of Probate for the county of Penobscot, which office he held until 1840; when the amendment of the constitution having taken effect, which limited the tenure of all judicial offices to seven years, he retired from a station which he had filled with promptness, fidelity, and ability for sixteen years.

In the latter part of his life he was more deeply interested in literature, research and study of the Colonial history of his state. In the early volumes of collections of the Maine Historical Society may be found a score or more of valuable papers written by him on a variety of subjects, all of which pertain to the early history of Maine. The greatest monument to his memory, however, is his "History of the State of Maine from its First Discovery, A. D. 1602, to the Separation, A. D. 1820, inclusive." This valuable work was published in two volumes in 1832. It contains in all 1374 pages, and has ever since been the best authority on the history of Maine that has yet been written.

Mr. Williamson died May 27, 1847.

HONORABLE FRANK EDWARD GUERNSEY.

Frank Edward Guernsey, the present member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, was born in Dover, Piscataquis county, Maine, October 15, 1866, the son of Edward Hersey Guernsey and Hannah (Thompson) Guernsey. He is a descendant in the ninth generation from John Guernsey, the immigrant ancestor of that branch of the Guernsey family to which he belongs. John Guernsey came to America from the Isle of Guernsey and settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. Cutter's *New England Families* (1915) Vol. I, p. 185, states that this family derived its name from the Isle of Guernsey, although in the early records it was spelled interchangeably as Guernsey, Garnsey, Gornsey or Gornsy. His mother, Hannah M. Thompson, was the daughter of James Thompson, who in 1826 married Hannah Hunt Coombs, who was born in Brunswick, Maine, 1806 and died 1891.

James Thompson was a descendant in the eighth generation from James Thompson, who was born in England in 1593. He came to America in Winthrop's great company of colonists in 1630 and was one of the original settlers of Woburn, Mass.

His wife, Elizabeth, and three sons and one daughter accompanied him in his journey. Other brothers of his, Edward, John, Archibald and Benjamin, came over at different periods, all settling in the Massachusetts colony. Edward Thompson came in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

The Thompsons were substantial people in England, of good social standing, and after arriving in America took a leading part in the affairs of the colony. James Thompson's coat-of-arms has come down through many generations and is identical with that of Sir William Thompson, a London knight, and who was an owner of property in the vicinity of Boston and supposed to be of the same family.¹

Benjamin Thompson of Woburn, Massachusetts, known as Count Rumford, was also a descendant from James Thompson.²

Mr. Guernsey attended the public schools of his native town and Foxcroft Academy. In the fall of 1885, he entered the Bucksport (East Maine Conference) Seminary. The following year he became a student in the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine, and remained until June, 1887. In 1884 he was graduated from the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He began active life May 12, 1884, when he entered the hardware store of Sawyer and Gifford, at Dover, as a clerk and remained there until August 15, 1885. After leaving the Kent's Hill Seminary, in 1887, he began to study law in the office of Honorable Willis E. Parsons, of Foxcroft, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1890. Since then he has practiced law at Dover. In politics he is a Republican. In September, 1890, he was elected treasurer of Piscataquis county, was re-elected twice, serving in this office until December 31, 1896. In 1891 he was elected town agent of Dover and was re-elected each year for eighteen years, serving until 1908. He represented the towns of Dover, Sangerville and Parkman two terms in the state Legislature, (1897-99) and was state senator in 1903. He is a member of

(¹) Little's Genealogy of Maine, Vol. 2, p. 719.

(²) The Hubbard, Thompson Memorial, (Stewart, 1914).

the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Maine Historical Society and the Piscataquis Historical Society, of the Piscataquis Club of Dover and Foxcroft, of the Tarratine and Madocawando Clubs of Bangor, and Portland Club of Portland, Maine. He attends the Methodist Church. He is president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, elected in 1905 and was previously a trustee, also a trustee of the Kineo Trust Company of Dover.

He married, June 16, 1887, at Vinal Haven, Maine, Josephine Frances Lyford. She attended the Vinal Haven schools, the Bucksport Seminary and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, from which she was graduated in 1887. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The only child of Frank Edward and Josephine Frances (Lyford) Guernsey is Thompson L. Guernsey, born at Dover, February 17, 1904.

During his service in the Maine House in 1897, he introduced the first bill in favor of the establishment of traveling libraries, which sought to make available books in the State library to people in the rural communities. This measure he re-introduced in 1899 when it finally became a law, and in its operation the traveling library has become so useful that the number of volumes made available through it at the present time reach up to many thousands annually.

In 1903 he was elected a member of the Maine Senate and served on the Judiciary committee and as a member of that committee advocated and voted for a resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by the people.

As a member of the Maine Legislature he voted for Woman Suffrage.

Was chosen delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1908.

In September, 1908, he was elected to the sixtieth congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of ex-Governor Llewellyn Powers. He was re-elected and served in the sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, and sixty-fourth congresses.

Since entering congress has served on the important committees on Territories and Banking and Currency. As a member of the committee on Territories he took part in drafting the Statehood bills admitting the states of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union, and helped to prepare and pass the legislation authorizing the expenditure of thirty-five millions of dollars to construct government rail-

roads in Alaska for the development of that great national domain long neglected, and as ranking member of the minority on the committee was appointed by the Speaker of the National House of Representatives one of the conferees to adjust the differences between the House and Senate on the legislation.

Was appointed by the National House of Representatives one of a special committee to investigate the so called money trust. The committee held its sessions in Washington and New York for a period of more than nine months; its report and recommendations had an important bearing on subsequent banking laws. As a member of the committee on Banking and Currency took an active part in the preparation of the Federal Reserve Act, the most important banking legislation enacted by congress in fifty years.

In 1914 served on a committee appointed by the Republican National Congressional Committee to prepare a plan to reduce southern representation in Republican National Conventions, the report of the committee was presented to the Republican National Committee and adopted in substance by that committee.

He is recognized as one of the leading and most influential of the New England Congressmen.

Brunswick, says the Brunswick Record, has a splendid, wide main street. It gives the town an air of distinction and in many places Maine street, as it is called, is very beautiful. It seems that when the main highway of the town was laid out, a roadway twelve rods wide was built to "the sea." That is, to a point where merchandise could be hauled from ships. At that time it seemed that the principal shipping would be by vessels and a broad highway was important. In the fifty years ago items of this week it is found that train service was not very extensive and the present day methods of transportation and promptness in shipping goods would surprise one of the early settlers of Maine as much as any other of the modern ways of doing things.

A Maine Militia Document

The following has been received by the Journal from Mr. William C. Woodbury of Dover, Maine, who found it among the papers of his father, the late Major Charles H. B. Woodbury.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Council, Dec. 23, 1843.

The Standing Committee on Military affairs to which was referred the petition of John B. Bates and others of the town of Dover and its vicinity, praying to be organized into a Company of Light Infantry, have had the same under Consideration, and Report:

That the petition appears to contain the requisite number of names required by the order in Council of the 19th of June last, for the formation of such Companies; that it has the approbation of the proper Brigade and Division officers; and from representations made of the spirit of the petitioners it is believed that the formation of such a company would be of general interest to the Militia in that part of the State. The Committee therefore recommend that the prayers of the petitioners be granted and the Company when organized be under the direction of the Major General of the Ninth Division, attached to such regiment of said Division for duty as may be deemed most convenient to the petitioners. And the Committee advise that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief cause an order to issue whereby these recommendations and the object of the petition be carried into effect.

Which is respectfully submitted,

BARNABAS PALMER, Chairman.

In Council, Dec. 23, 1843.

Read and accepted by the Council and subsequently approved by the Governor.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Secretary of State.

A true copy.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Secy. of State.

A true copy of the original.

Attest: ALFRED REDINGTON, Adjutant General.

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, Augusta, Dec. 30, 1843.

General Order No. 41.

The Major General of the ninth Division is charged with the execution of the foregoing order of Council.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

ALFRED REDINGTON,

Adjutant General.

A true copy.

Attest:

E. PAULK, A. D. C.

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters Ninth Division.

Bangor, Jany. 8, 1844.

Division Order.

Brigadier General Charles W. Piper of the first Brigade, will cause the annexed order of Council of the 23d instant and General order No. 41 to be carried into immediate effect by having the petitioners organized into a Company of Light Infantry and attached to the second Regiment of his Brigade.

By the Major General,

E. PAULK, A. D. C. & O. F.

A true copy.

Attest:

T. P. BATCHELDER, A. D. C. 1 Brigade.

STATE OF MAINE.

Head Quarters, First Brigade, Ninth Division.

Levant, Feby. 1, 1844

Brigade Order.

Colonel Alexander M. Robinson of the Second Regiment in this Brigade is charged with the execution of the annexed order of Council dated Dec. 23d, General Order No. 41, and Division order of the 8th ult.

By CHARLES W. PIPER, Brigadier General.

T. P. BATCHELDER, Aide-de-Camp.

Among the papers of Reverend Alfred Johnson of Belfast, Maine, (1809-12) appears the following:

To the Inhabitants of the Congregational Society of Belfast:

I, Alfred Johnson of sd. Belfast, Clerk, do by these presents release and forever, for myself, my heirs and assignees, quit claim to you whatever of my salary may become due for services done as your minister from this date and during the continuance of the present war between this country and Great Britain. Given under my hand and seal this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ALFRED JOHNSON.

In presence of Alfred Johnson, Jr.

Kennebec Historical Items

Contributed by REVEREND HENRY O. THAYER, of New York.

In 1719 Joseph Heath made a general or outline survey of the Kennebec river in behalf of the Pejepsco Company. He was acquainted with the principal Indians and visited or was perhaps entertained at their fort at Norridgewock.

His plan of that survey, now among papers possessed by the Maine Historical Society, is inscribed:

Brunswick, May 16, 1719, the date when the draft was completed. The fieldwork had been done in the previous month, or in part in the previous year.

On the margin of the plan he wrote:

"Description of the Indian Fort at Norridgewock."

Norridgewock Fort is built with round logs 9 feet long, one end set into the ground, is 160 foot square with four Gates but no bastions. Within it are 26 Houses built much after the English manner; the streets are regular; the Fort has a gate to the East, is 30 foot wide. Their church stands 4 perches without the East gate, and the men able to bear armes are about threescore.

The water of the great river and the lesser rivers and Merry-meeting bay are plotted.

The distance from Sagadahoc, which as the "river runs" is 111 miles.

To the Hon. Spencer Phips Esqr. Lieut. Gov. and Commander in Chief for the time being, the Hon. His Majesty's Council & House of Representatives in General Court, Dec. 4, 1751.

The Memorial of Samuel Whitney of Brunswick, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Memorialist and his son Samuel with five more of Inhabitants while at work together mowing their hay, on Wednesday ye 24th day of July last about two o'clock in the afternoon were surrounded and surprised by Nineteen Indians and one Frenchman, who were all armed and in an hostile manner did seize upon and by force of arms obliged them to submit their lives into their hands, and one of our said number, vizt: Isaac Hinkley in attempting to make his escape was killed in a barbarous manner & scalped. After we were secured by said Indians they destroyed and wounded between 20 & 30 head of cattle belonging to the Inhabitants, some of which were the property of your Memorialist.

The said party of Indians were nine of them of Norridgewalk Tribe, one of whom was well known; the others were Canada Indians; That the Norridgewalk Indians appeared more forward for killing all the Captives but were prevented by the other Indians. Your Memorialist was by them carried to Canada & there sold for 126 livres; And the said Indians when they came to Canada were new clothed and had new

Guns given them with plenty of Provisions as an encouragement for this exploit: That the Governor of the Penobscot Tribe was present when your Memorialist was sent for to sing a Chorus as is their custom of using their Captives & manifested equal joy with the other Indians that took them; And the Norridgewalk Tribe had removed from Norridgewalk & were now set down on Cansa River near Quebec supposed to be drawn there by the Influence of the French. These things your Memorialist cannot omit observing to ye Honours, and his Redemption was purchased by one Mr. Peter Littlefield, formerly taken captive and now restored among them, to whom your Memorialist stands indebted for said 126 livres being the price of his Liberty, which when he had so far obtained, he applied to ye Governor of Canada for a Pass, who readily granted it, that his return to Boston was by way of Louisbourg where said Pass was taken from him by the Lord Intendants on some pretense which he could not obtain of him.

Your Memorialist's Son yet remaining in Captivity among the Indians with three more that were taken at the same time, and he has a wife & Children under difficult Circumstances by reason of this Misfortune. Your Memorialist having thus represented his unhappy Sufferings to this Hon. Court hoping they will in their great Goodness provide for the Redemption of his son & enable him to answer his obligation to said Mr. Littlefield humbly recommends his case to the Compassion of this Honble Court who was so kind to pay for his Ransom; Your Memorialist being in no Capacity to answer that Charge as thereby he is reduced to great want, or otherwise grant him that Relief as in their Wisdom and Goodness shall seem proper.

Your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

SAMUEL WHITNEY.

1751. Captives taken.

Saml. Whitney
Hez Purrington

Edmd. Hinkley
Gideon Hinkley
Saml. Lombard
Saml. Whitney, Jun.

Hez Purrington
Saml. Whitney
Saml. Whitney, Jun.
Returned.

Isaac Hinkley
Killed July 24, 1751.

Henry Sewall Webster in "Land Titles in Old Pittston" says that: "Old Pittston," comprised the territory now lying in Pittston, Randolph, Gardiner, most of West Gardiner, and part of Farmingdale."

Honorable Elias Dudley and Some of His Political Correspondence

WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Page 105.)

The Honorable Lucilius A. Emery, of Ellsworth, Chief Justice Emeritus of the S. J. Court of Maine, recently furnished the Journal with old letters to and papers of Honorable Elias Dudley who was prominent in the political affairs of the Whig party in Maine, when Edward Kent was Governor of the State and its political leader, and who was later a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.

Augusta, Jan. 21, 1841.

Hon. Elias Dudley,

Dear Sir:

It not being in my power to call upon you, as I intended, I take this opportunity to address you a line.

Allow me, Sir, to congratulate you upon your election to the high & responsible office of Councillor of our good State of Maine & to express to you my sincere gratification at the result, & to say, that, in my opinion your election will give universal satisfaction.

I feel a deep interest in the success and popularity of our state administration, at the same time I would respectfully suggest, that very much is depending upon the appointments to be made by the Gov. & Council.

Not desiring office myself, I feel more at liberty to suggest a word upon the subject.

For Clerk of the Courts for Penobscot I think the appointment of Geo. B. Moody of Bangor would be satisfactory. It will never do to appoint John A. Poor, not that I am personally opposed to him, but he is very unpopular & many would take offence at it.

For County Att'y, I would respectfully urge the appointment of Geo. W. Ingersoll, Esq. of Bangor. I have made diligent inquiry & am satisfied that his appointment would be judicious & popular. I know him to be well qualified to perform the duties & he is high minded & honorable. Bro. A. Sanborn of Levant declines the appointment absolutely.

Bro. Ingersoll, in my humble opinion, should be appointed.

I think you will find that Col. Wm. Ramsdell, Maj. Burr & Mr. Hitchborn, if you will converse with them will concur in my opinion.

I am, also, particularly desirous to have Jeremiah Colburn of Orono appointed one of the County Commissioners. Col. Ramsdell will tell you all about him, if you are not personally acquainted with him. No appointment, in every point of view, could be more satisfactory to the People of Penobscot & no reasonable man of either Political Party could find fault with his appointment.

I would also suggest the appointment of Saml. Pratt of Oldtown as Indian Agent. He is, at present, one of the Selectmen of Oldtown & is a suitable & good man. I regret, exceedingly, that, I cannot see you in person, but, I have no time to spare, as I am on my way to Connecticut River.

With high Regard, I am, Dear Sir, yours, &c.

NATHL. WILSON.

Abram Sanborn for many years a prominent and able lawyer of Bangor. When the Whig party dissolved he joined the Democratic party and affiliated with it until his death. He was a member of the Legislature two or more terms and was appointed one of the Committee to investigate the "Paper Credits" charges soon after the close of the Civil War.

Bangor, Jan. 21, 1841.

Dear Sir:

There is much said among us in regard to the appointment of a Clerk of the Courts. It is pretty generally agreed that there must be an appointment, but who is the man that will be most acceptable to the people generally is the inquiry? Many have been mentioned, but I do not know of one that will give more general satisfaction in that office than George A. Thatcher. I have been long acquainted with him and have reason to know that he is both 'honest and capable'. We want a correct man for clerk. It is not necessary that he should be a lawyer if he is capable. Isaac Hodsdon gave as good satisfaction in that office as any clerk we have had, and every one knows the pride he takes in being called a blacksmith. Mr. Thatcher has had advantages—he is a correct business man & possesses the right kind of talents for a Clerk. And if misfortune & necessity can be offered as one reason why he should have the office, he can urge them with as much propriety as any one. I trust that Mr. Kent will see fit to nominate him for I think it will be a popular appointment.

I am, very Respectfully,

HON. ELIAS DUDLEY,

Augusta, Me.

We heartily concur in the opinions expressed within.

Your friend & Servant,

JOHN E. GODFREY.

CHARLES GODFREY,

C. A. STACKPOLE.

John E. Godfrey, lawyer of Bangor and Judge of Probate, 1856-1880. He was a man of superior ability in many directions. He was also deeply interested in Maine history and some of his papers appear in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. His "Annals of Bangor" and other writings on Penobscot county published in the history of that county (Williams, Chase & Co., Cleveland, 1882) are of great value in historical research in Eastern, Maine.

Bangor, Jany. 21, 1841.

Hon. Elias Dudley.

Dr. Sr.

I take the liberty to address you relative to the appointment of Register of Probate for this County. The present incumbent will doubtless be removed, and I learn that there are already a number of applicants for the station, and that some of the most influential men in the south western part of the Co. have proposed & recommended (or are about so to do), my brother, Geo. P. Brown of Newburgh, as a fit person to fill the place. I feel some solicitude concerning the matter and am, in some way, at a loss to know what is the best course to take respecting the subject. That my brother is qualified for the office there is no doubt, and could we know that in addition to the recommendations of influential individuals, a petition or petitions could ensure his appointment we would forward, in the course of next week, a petition signed, if necessary, by all of our "Whig" friends in that part of the county. If the appointment is not already made, and in your opinion such petition as I've just named would be likely to ensure his appointment, will you have the kindness to advise me of the fact as soon as you can conveniently. Please let me know how matters stand relative to this appointment, whether my bro. may be a successful applicant or not.

Apologizing for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, and relying upon your kindness in this matter, I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Very respectfully,

Your Obedt.

Svt.

CHARLES P. BROWN, of Dixmont.

P. S. Shall be in Bangor during next week.

Charles P. Brown was a lawyer and later became a resident of Bangor and was for many years a leading practitioner in that city.

Dexter, Jany. 24, 1841.

Hon. Elias Dudley,

Dr. Sir:

I trust you will pardon me for addressing you upon the subject of the appointments which are to be made by the Gov. & Council. I do not wish to make any suggestions in relation to the individuals who are filling the various offices, for upon this point I care nothing if so be we get good and faithful officers & such as are acceptable to the community. The point upon which I wish to make a remark or two is that by the policy of removing those county officers, the election of which it is our contemplation to give to the people my opinion is that, that measure will pass the Legislature. It certainly will if the wishes of the people are carried out. If it should be I cannot believe it would be good policy to remove the present incumbents from office before our election takes place. Suppose for instance the county aty for Penobscot (who is perhaps as obnoxious as any one I could name) was to come before the people for an election, he could not possibly be elected, but were he to be removed, the danger I think would be that a sympathy

would be created for him which might result in his election. Again if the election is not given to the people, I believe I speak the opinion of this whole community, when I say that a clean sweep of all the officers will not give satisfaction. I believe that a better time never did exist for breaking down those strong party feelings which exist than the present, & I do not believe that this is to be done by that proscriptive policy which we have complained so much of in our opponents. One idea more, Mr. Kent says in his message, is, that he is willing to give up the appointing power so far as the constitution will allow. I have already heard the remark made by some of our own friends that "the appointment of Reg. Probate & Clk. of Courts for Washington does look as if he was determined to do it any way. Now I have no doubt some good reason exists for those appointments, but were a full sweep to be made I could not say as much. I do not wish and I trust I shall not be considered as interfering or endeavoring to obtrude my opinions upon you by the remarks I have made. I have spoken freely what I believe to be public opinion on this subject, & have no objection to your communicating the same to any one you may see fit.

I shall be at Augusta as soon as possible again when I hope for a better acquaintance with you and an opportunity to converse more fully upon these matters.

Very Respectfully yours,

LYSANDER CUTLER.

Lysander Cutler moved to Dexter, Maine, from Massachusetts in 1828, and was one of the energetic business men who helped to found that thrifty and prosperous town. He was for several years a partner in the firm of Amos Abbott & Co., Woolen Manufacturers, and continued with them until 1835, when he formed a partnership with Jonathan Farrar and erected a woolen mill. He was a prominent citizen of Dexter during all the time that he resided there. In 1835 Mr. Cutler organized the Dexter Rifle Company, a military corps quite celebrated in its time; was chosen its first captain and two years later was elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Maine Militia. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he went to the front as Colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment. During the war he was twice severely wounded and had no less than seven horses shot under him. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General and died in Milwaukee in July, 1866.

Bangor, Jany. 27th, 1841.

Mr. Dudley,

Dr. Sir:

Permit me to introduce to you the bearer Mr. G. K. Jewitt of this city. Mr. Jewitt thinks of making application for the Agency of the Penobscot Indians. Should other applicants not meet the approbation of the Gov. & Council, I would take the liberty to say in behalf of Mr. Jewitt, that he is a

respectable Merchant of this city whose income is small, and that I have no doubt he would faithfully discharge the duty of Agent.

Yours very respty.

GEO. W. PICKNEY.

Bangor, Jan'y. 16, 1841.

Elias Dudley, Esq.

Dear Sir:

I write at this time in behalf of a friend of mine a Mr. Joseph Chapman. I have signed a petition to the Governor & Council that he be appointed Register of Probate. I do not know that Mr. Palmer will be removed, but the expectation here is that he will be. If this should be the case I take the liberty to name for your consideration the above named Chapman. Mr. Chapman has resided here several years and I believe his character is without spot. I do not know that he has an enemy. He is always spoken well of by all. He has been employed for several years as an accountant, is a good penman. I think his appointment to that office would be highly satisfactory to the best kind of our people.

I am with great respect,

Yours &c.,

JOHN GODFREY.

John Godfrey was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 27, 1781, and was a direct descendant of Richard Godfrey, born in England in 1651.

He was a graduate of Brown University at Providence and studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Massachusetts, and afterwards settled in Hamden, Maine, as a lawyer in (1805-06) at what was known as the "Upper Corner." He was a resident of Hampden at the time it was captured by the British in the war of 1812 and with others was taken prisoner and detained one night in the cabin of a British war vessel. The History of Penobscot county (1882) says: "His house was used as a hospital, his library was taken by the British soldiers and put in to a martin-house and with it converted into a bonfire and his horse was appropriated by American thieves, in 1821. He became a citizen of Bangor and entered in to a law partnership with Samuel E. Dutton. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions in 1823 and his associates were Ephriam Goodale of Orrington and Seba French of Dexter. He was the second County Attorney of the new county of Penobscot, serving from 1825 to 1833.

He died May 28, 1862."

(To be continued)

Hero of Westcustogo

By H. AUGUSTUS MERRILL.

(1898)

The first blood shed in the Province of Maine in King William's war was on the pleasant banks of Royal river, in what is now the town of Yarmouth. It was then, however, called North Yarmouth or Westcustogo. Not far from the scene of the tragedy are the ruins of an old garrison house built some forty years afterwards but now tottering to its fall.

Close at hand was a broad and sheltered bay, called in the Indian tongue by the name of Casco, signifying "a haven of rest." This bay was thickly studded with islands. The river, though small, was valuable for its water power, there being two falls within a short distance of each other. Fish and game were abundant, large forests of timber were favorably situated for exploration, and these circumstances early attracted white settlers to Westcustogo.

Accordingly, as early as 1680, we find a town incorporated here, under the name of North Yarmouth. This town was the eighth in the state in order of the time of settlement. Nearly forty families had already located about the rivers and along the sea shore, from the northeast bounds of Falmouth to the southwest limits of Brunswick.

The Indians were not ignorant of these advances of civilization, and they regarded the plantations at North Yarmouth as a direct encroachment and violation of treaties. The excellent physical advantages mentioned above, their burial place on Lane's Island, near at hand, and the strategic importance of the place in regard to the other towns, led them to resist its occupation by the whites, with a hostility more unconquerable, far reaching and deadly, than they exhibited towards most other settlements in the state. Throughout the entire war, Falmouth alone was a greater sufferer.

The man who, at this time, had done the most to forward the interests of this little settlement was the enterprising and valiant, but eccentric and at times quarrelsome, Captain Walter Gendall. In September, 1688, he gallantly gave his life in the service of his friends, being cut down at Callen Point by the shot of a savage, while carrying ammunition to besieged settlers. At the time of his death the Captain had rebuilt a saw mill at the lower Falls, which

was proving one of the most lucrative in the state. He had a dwelling house on the east side of the river, near his mill, and one of rude construction, for the men, on the opposite shore.

Previous to the declaration of war in the old world, hostilities had broken out in New England, and the French of Canada were already exciting their Indian allies against the English. But the savage natives of Westcustogo needed no French influence to impel them to hostilities, and they were soon threatening the beautiful little hamlet by the river.

The house of John Royall, one of the early settlers, on the east side of the river, was occupied as a fortress at this time. In early fall, 1688, nearly all the settlers had fled to its sheltering walls for protection. In order to make the defence against the enemy still more effectual, the authorities had ordered Captain Gendall to build a stockade at a point on the west side of the river directly opposite.

The work had been commenced. Early in the morning of the day of the tragedy, two men, one of them Larrabee by name, were sent over from the block house before the rest of the workmen to make preparations for the day's work.

The red men were before them lurking in ambush, and no sooner had the men from Royall's arrived than they were secured. As no outcry had been made the other laborers were ignorant of this seizure, and came over soon after to their work. Carefully concealing their prisoners, the Indians came forth from the bushes to meet the new comers. With faces smeared with paint and uttering shrill yells, they advanced upon the little band of workmen. Suddenly one of the red men gave young Larrabee, a brother to the man already taken prisoner, a violent push. The intrepid man lifted his gun and shot his assailant dead.

While firing, however, he was seized by another Indian, but was rescued by Benedict Pulsifer, who struck the Indian with the edge of his broad axe. The skirmish now became general. The English, inferior in numbers, having withdrawn to a place of less exposure, a rocky bluff under the bank of the river, defended themselves for a time without loss.

Captain Gendall, meanwhile, had been watching the progress of the affair from the fortress. He soon perceived by the cessation of the white men's fire that their ammunition was exhausted. He also heard their frantic cries and signals for help. Against the protest of his wife and friends who saw the peril of such an attempt, the brave man prepared to assist his friends on the other side of the

river. Taking a supply of ammunition he left the fortress. Standing erect in a float, with a servant to assist him, he paddled rapidly toward the western shore. He deemed his former friendly relations with the natives a sufficient safeguard against bodily harm. But in this he was mistaken. Former friendship was forgotten in this sudden outbreak of hostilities. Before the float was entirely across the stream the valiant captain received a fatal shot. Throwing the ammunition to the men in distress, he fell backwards into the water, exclaiming with his last breath: "I have lost my life in your service!"

Thus perished Captain Walter Gendall, the soldier and the hero of ancient Westcustogo. The point where he fell was afterwards called Callen (Calling) Point from the fact of the men's calling across to the garrison for help. It is also called Cuttinge Pinte in the York county deeds.

The party who had received the ammunition defended themselves until night. Under cover of the darkness the Indians retired to their favorite resort, Lane's Island, and put to death with horrible tortures the two unhappy men who had fallen into their hands in the morning.

No other whites lost their lives in the skirmish. Mr. Harris, one of the party, whose descendants now live in New Gloucester, was taken and led by two Indians holding by the hair of the head to the creek below Callen Point. But when one of the Indians let go his hold to fire upon the whites, he wrenched himself free from the other and effected his escape, a gun pointed at him missing fire. John Royall himself was also taken prisoner, but redeemed by Castine.

The news of the tragedy soon spread through the little hamlet and the panic stricken inhabitants betook themselves to Jewell's Island, where they were but little better able to defend themselves. Soon after they were taken to Boston by a passing vessel and were scattered in that vicinity. This was the second breaking up of the settlement in North Yarmouth, and no further attempt to re-people the territory was made until 1713. And it was not until twenty years later that the town again was incorporated.

Biddeford, Maine, Cemetery Inscriptions

Copied and Contributed by James I. Wyer, Jr., of Albany, New York.

(Continued from Page 120)

Capt. Edwin Tarbox
d. Mar. 1, 1884 ae. 76 yrs. 7 mos. 4 ds.

Abigail W. wife of Capt. Edwin Tarbox
d. Jan. 18, 1873
ae. 64 yrs. 2 mos. 8 ds.

Edwin Tarbox d. Dec. 11, 1887
ae. 52 yrs. 7 mos.

Caroline Wells
Oct. 6, 1822—Feb. 12, 1907

The following seven inscriptions were copied from stones in the Town Burying Ground 1719-1830, Biddeford, Me., about one mile from the mouth of the Saco river, on a mound formerly called Henderson's Hill. In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1848 V. 2 p. 386 is a list of 12 cemetery inscriptions headed Lower Biddeford Burying Ground. An examination of this ground in 1914 shows the last eight stones recorded in 1848 still standing, tho a careful reading of them shows a few variations from the *Register* list. These variations are noted in the following list. The last four stones recorded in the *Register*, if they ever stood in the same burying-ground with the other eight, have now been removed and appear among the stones in the Jordan family noted above. One or two residents living near the Old Town Burying Ground said that relic hunters had taken away some stones in recent years, but as this list in 1914 reveals neither more nor fewer stones than in 1848 the charge of vandalism seems groundless.

Here lies the body of Capt
John Davis ae. 62 or 4 yrs.
8 ds. d. May 9 or ye 12
1752 or 9

(N. E. H. & G. Reg. says 64 yrs.—My 12, 1752)

Here lies the body of Mr.
 Thomas Gillpatrick who de-
 parted this life Oct. 24, 1762
 in the 88th yr. of his age
 (N. E. H. & G. Reg. says 1726)

In memory of Mary the
 loving consort of Capt. Philip
 Goldthwait who d. Sept. 27, 1760
 ac. 24 yrs.
 (N. E. H. & G. Reg. 2:386 reads Phillip)

Here lies the body of Mrs. Ann
 Hill wife of Mr. Benjamin Hill
 d. Feb. 29, 1759 in ye 41st yr
 of her age.

Here lies ye body of Mrs. Mary
 Hill wife to Ebenezer Hill, Jr.
 ae. 25 yrs. deceased Jan. 17,
 1733
 (N. E. H. & G. Reg. 2:386 says wife to Benjamin Hill, Jr.)

Here lies the body of
 Mrs. Mary Hill the loving
 wife of Jeremiah Hill Esq.
 who d. Aug. the 19th, 1767
 in the 39th yr. of her age
 (N. E. H. & G. Reg. 2:386 omits Aug.)

Mrs. Rebekah Thomson

The following 6 inscriptions were copied from stones at 720 Pool St.,
 Biddeford 2 miles from Biddeford Pool.

John Haley
 d. Nov. 14, 1872 ae. 29 yrs. 5 mos.

Mary S. wife of John Haley
 d. Dec. 12, 1901 ae. 58 yrs.

Father
 Capt William F. Johnson
 d. Apr. 19, 1878 ae. 62 yrs. 5 mos.

Mother
 Lois W. wife of Capt William F.
 Johnson b. June 6, 1816
 d. Dec. 6, 1887

Ruth A. dau. of Capt Willam F.
& Lois Johnson d. Jan. 22, 1869
ae. 20 yrs. 4 mos.

Susie E. dau. of Capt William
F. & Lois Johnson d. Feb. 7, 1876
ae. 30 yrs.

The following 35 stones are in the Hilltop Burying ground (at the west side of the Protestant Episcopal Chapel erected in August, 1914) Biddeford Pool, Me.

John H. Amber	
Sept. 18, 1818—Sept. 16, 1906	Father
Louisa C. his wife	
Sept. 8, 1840—Oct. 30, 1899	Mother

Jeremiah B. Bunker
1837-1913

our baby
July 17, 1877
J. B. Bunker and wife

Frederick Alpheus son of
Peter and Angelina Bunker
d. Oct. 7, 1845 ae. 3 yrs. 3 mos.

Simeon Bunker d. Jan. 19, 1864
ae. 72 yrs. 2 mos. 9 ds.

Olive wife of Simeon Bunker
d. May 3, 1869 ae. 75 yrs. 11 mos, 3 ds.

Thomas Goldthwait
d. Aug. 3, 1871 ae. 77 yrs. 9 mos.

Abigail wife of Thomas Goldthwait
d. Aug. 21, 1879 ae. 82 yrs. 9 mos.

George F. Goldthwait
d. Nov. 20, 1871 ae. 74 yrs. 20 ds.

Isabella wife of George F. Goldthwait
d. Oct. 29, 1874 ae. 74 yrs. 4 mos.

Father
Lauriston W. Goldthwait
Sept. 28, 1833—May 12, 1912

Mother

Sarah E. wife of Lauriston W. Goldthwait
d. Aug. 4, 1891 ae. 60 yrs. 3 mos.

Arthur B.

son of Janes E. and Sylvina Goldthwaite
June 13, 1879—Aug. 23, 1897

Paul Hussey d. Dec. 10, 1832 ae. 35 yrs.

Mary wife of Paul Hussey d. Jan. 28, 1868
ae. 75 yrs. 10 mos.

Capt. Paul Hussey

d. May 6, 1892 ae. 65 yrs. 2 mos. 27 ds.

Olive W. Haley

wife of Paul Hussey d. Dec. 8, 1870
ae. 39 yrs. 1 mo. 17 ds.

Abbie E. dau. of Paul and
Olive W. Hussey d. June 25, 1875
ae. 18 yrs. 10 mos. 9 ds.

Howard W. Hussey

son of Paul and Olive W. Hussey d.
May 8, 1892 ae. 33 yrs. 4 mos. 5 ds.

Christopher Hussey

d. 31st day of the 5th month 1834
ae. 66 yrs.

Eunice wife of Christopher Hussey
d. 7th day of the 1st month 1851
ae. 79 yrs.

Christopher Hussey

d. Jan. 23, 1876 ae. 66 yrs.—Father—

Mary wife of Christopher Hussey
d. Dec. 5, 1884 ae. 70 yrs. 8 mos.—Mother—

Husband

Edward L. Hussey
Dec. 16, 1851—Oct. 8, 1894

Father

William M. Hussey

d. Apr. 16, 1892 ae. 70 yrs. 6 mos. 5 ds.

Mother

Mary E. wife of William M. Hussey

d. Mar. 10, 1894 ae. 70 yrs. 1 mo. 9 ds.

Gilbert son of William M. and Mary E. Hussey

d. Aug. 11, 1863 ae. 19 yrs. 10 mos.

Jane R. Hussey

Jan. 22, 1840—Aug. 27, 1907

Sister

Sarah Hussey

Aug. 14, 1836—Nov. 8, 1899

Sister

William H. Milgate

b. Mar. 22, 1827 d. Aug. 25, 1885.

Ellen A. wife of William H. Milgate

b. Mar. 17, 1828 d. Jan. 23, 1911

Orin Preble son of William H. and

Ellen A. Milgate d. Sept. 24, 1859

ae. 8 mos.

Elmer Irving son of Irving S. and

Annie M. Milgate

Mar 7, 1903—May 9, 1903

Agnes L. wife of Henry B. Seavey

b. Feb. 20, 1868—d. Dec. 22, 1896

Stone next to J. H. Amber & wife.

Carleton D. son of Benjamin F. Jr. and

Lydia M. Young

Sept. 4—17, 1911

Here lies the body of

Capt. Samuel Jordan

d. Dec. 20, 1742 ae. 58.

N. E. H. & G. Reg. 2:386 says 1748.

(The End)

Henry B. Thoreau

Mr. Liston P. Evans, editor of the *Piscataquis Observer*, has recently handed us a copy of that paper dated May 22, 1890, in which appears the article that follows, relative to that great American philosopher, writer and naturalist, Henry D. Thoreau, whose writings gave the "Maine Woods" a world wide fame in literature, as well as with the people. This article was written, as Mr. Evans informs us, by the late Joseph Darling Brown, Esq., formerly of Foxcroft, Maine, a lawyer and also one of the able newspaper writers of Eastern Maine.

A monument of Maine granite now marks the last resting place of Henry D. Thoreau, the distinguished naturalist, in the old graveyard on the hill overlooking the historic battlefield of Concord, Mass. For years no stone or tablet invited the attention of the pilgrim or stranger to the spot where repose the remains of one whose name was and still is familiar to all lovers of nature in her loftier or milder moods.

Recently this memorial in stone has been set up by B. B. Thatcher,¹ Esq., of Bangor, a distant relation and sympathizing friend, and one other relative. The names of his father and mother interred there are inscribed upon the tablet.

It was fitting that this tribute to his memory should be taken from the quarries of the State in whose deep forest shades he delighted to wander and meditate upon the sublime works of nature. In the wilderness, upon our mountain sides, paddling his light canoe over the bosom of our silver lakes, threading his way up our rivers and braving their cataracts to gratify a life passion that had taken possession of his inmost soul, he first made known to the outside world the grandeur and beauty of our scenery, the extent of wild domain, and the richness of our ornithology, vegetable and animal life. He was to Maine what Audobon was to the entire country. His first visit to the State was in 1846, when he made his way nearly to the summit of Mt. Katahdin, which but few white men had before ascended. Again in 1853, he penetrated as far as Chesuncook Lake. Later, in 1857, in the month of July, he made his last visit to the forests of Maine, going up over Moosehead, down the west branch, across the Chesuncook, up the Umbazooksus stream, over the lake of the same name, Mud Pond Carry and Chamberlain Lake, thence down the Allegash to Heron Lake.

From this point with his Indian canoe man, retracing his way to Chamberlain Lake, and passing through the famous Telos Canal, and down the east branch of the great river to Bangor, he closed his last visit to the woods of Maine. His experiences and observations in these excursions were given to the public in a volume of 328 pages, and at this late day, reads like a delightful epic. He was the author of several other books.

(1) The late Honorable Benjamin B. Thatcher, of Bangor, Maine. He was for many years an extensive lumber dealer on Exchange street and one of the most prominent and leading men in the Queen City. He served as a member of the Maine House of Representatives and Senate several sessions.

Before his death in 1862, at the early age of 45 years, he had builded for himself a desirable reputation as a naturalist and writer.

Thoreau never married. He was in love with nature and worshipped at her shrine.

One feature of his character was remarkable. In the collection of specimens of birds and wild animals, he never availed himself of the use of firearms. With him, life was sacred, though he never hesitated to avail himself of the knowledge afforded by the destructive acts of others, not exercised by such scruples as his own. In our forests he studied the nature of its denizens from the moose to the muskrat, the noblest to the lowest. Birds were a specialty, and every variety known to the woodsman was observed and made an object lesson. The bald eagle, heron, loon, kingfisher and sparrows alike received his attention.

As a botanist, he examined and took note of the flowers of Northern Maine as no man had done before him or since. Today he is the only authority extant upon the beautiful, sweet-scented flowerets that in their season lift their modest heads along our interior lakes and watercourses to greet the rising sun with opening petals.

Ada Douglass Littlefield in her delightful book "An Old River Town" (New York, 1907), meaning old Frankfort and what is now Winterport, Maine, says:

The "Bangor" was the first iron sea-going propeller steamer constructed in the United States. She was begun in October, 1843; launched in May of 1844, and was completed and delivered to her owners, the Bangor Steam Navigation Company, of Maine, in 1844.

Length over all on deck, about 131 ft.

Length between perpendiculars 120 ft.

Breadth of beam 23 ft.

Depth of hold 9 ft.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the First Congregational Church of Bangor, Maine, 1811-1856

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 27, 1811.

Contributed by FANNIE HARDY ECKSTORM.

(Continued from page 109)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Samuel D. Hasey, | Jane E. Hodgdon, |
| Moses Haskell, | Mrs. Lucy Holmes, |
| Mrs. Anna Haskell, | Bradley Hosford, |
| Benjamin Haskell, | Mrs. Hannah Hosford, |
| Mary F. Haskell, | Mrs. Cornelia Hoyt, |
| Micajah Haskell, | Eunice K. Hoyt, |
| Martha Haskell, | Lacy V. Howard, |
| Mary F. Haskell, | Wm. P. Hubbard, |
| Hannah B. Haskell, | Mrs. Hutchings, |
| Susan A. Haskell, | Wm. S. Hyde. |
| Mrs. Anna D. Haskell, | |
| Elizabeth D. Haskell, | Mrs. Ruth Ingraham. |
| John Haskell, | |
| Emeline P. Haskins, | Alexander H. Janes, |
| Romulus Haskins, | George W. Jackson, |
| Robert R. Haskins, | William Jewell, |
| Nathaniel Hatch, Jr. | Nathan Jewell, |
| Mrs. Meriam Haynes, | Mrs. Elizabeth Jewell, |
| Mrs. Martha C. Hellenbrand, | Mrs. Emily B. Jewell, |
| George R. Herrick, | Harriet Jewett, |
| Mrs. Mary Herrick, | Mrs. Eliza C. Jewett, |
| Mrs. Catherine L. Higgins, | Mrs. Ann Jellison, |
| David Hill, | Ann Jones, |
| Mrs. Phebe Hill, | Preston Jones, |
| Charlotte Hill, | Mrs. Mary Jones, |
| Thomas A. Hill, | Hellen M. Jones, |
| Hannah A. Hill, | Frances A. Jones, |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, | Mrs. Roxana Jordon, |
| Catherine Hill, | Mrs. Cordelia Jordon, |
| Jane S. Hill, | Mary E. Jordon. |
| Elizabeth A. Hill, | |
| Mrs. Catharine J. Hilliard, | Mrs. Eliza Kendrick, |
| Stephen Holland, | Joseph Kendrick, |
| Sarah Holland, | Harriet B. Kendrick, |
| Prescott P. Holden, | Clara A. Kendrick, |
| Mrs. Rosana D. Holden, | Allen M. Kendrick, |

Mrs. Nancy M. Kendrick,
 Mrs. Sarah I. Kent,
 Mrs. Lucilla S. Kelley,
 Stephen Kimball,
 Mrs. Rebecca Kimball,
 Daniel Kimball,
 Mrs. Lydia Kimball,
 Mrs. Lydia F. Kimball,
 Mrs. Mary C. D. Kimball,
 John Kimball,
 Mrs. Jane Kimball,
 Osgood Kimball,
 Rebecca H. Kimball,
 Mrs. Sarah S. Kimball,
 Huldah Kingsley,
 Mrs. Mary E. Kittredge,
 Mrs. Mary Knight,
 Robert Knowles,
 Mrs. Maria Knowles.

Daniel Lambert,
 Mrs. Betsey Lambert,
 Mrs. Electa B. Lancy,
 Paschal P. Learned,
 Mrs. Ann R. Learned,
 Joseph Leavitt,
 Edwin Leonard,
 Mrs. Mary B. Leonard,
 Isaac Lincoln,
 Mrs. Emeline B. Lincoln,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Little,
 Ellen Little,
 Mark Little,
 George B. Little,
 Mrs. Sarah E. Little,
 Mrs. Nancy Loomis,
 Jane Longstaff,
 Jeremiah Lord,
 Samuel B. Loud,
 Mrs. Sarah M. Lovejoy,
 Joseph C. Lovejoy,
 Mrs. Betsey Low,
 Mrs. Lucy E. Low,
 Mrs. Mary F. Lowell,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Lumbert,

Mrs. Sarah Lumbert,
 Davis Lumbert,
 Samuel E. Lunt,
 Eliza Mahan,
 Mrs. Sophia Mann,
 William Mann,
 Thomas N. Mansfield,
 Mrs. Rebecca Mansfield,
 Daniel R. Mansfield,
 Maria I. Mason,
 Dorcas Mason,
 Joseph W. Mason,
 Mrs. Elizabeth T. Mason,
 Mrs. Margaret Martyn,
 Jennette S. Martyn,
 Mary D. Marston,
 John A. Mayhew,
 Mrs. Mary Mayhew,
 Fanny Mayhew,
 Mrs. Sarah Mayhew,
 Mrs. Lucy Mayhew,
 Hannah Mathews,
 Mrs. Phebe McGaw,
 *Jacob McGaw,
 Catharine McGaw,
 Mary McDaniel,
 David C. McDougall,
 Mrs. Minerva McDougall,
 Elizabeth McCobb,
 Sarah McCobb,
 Mary McDougall,
 Daniel P. McQuestion,
 Mrs. Mary A. B. McQuestion,
 Mrs. Mary A. McRuer,
 Mrs. Margaret Merryman,
 Mrs. Sarah Merrill,
 Eudora A. I. Merrill,
 Hannah Middleton,
 Mrs. Myra C. Mills,
 Mrs. Hannah S. Milliken,
 Joseph Milliken,
 Lydia H. Milliken,
 Mrs. Mary Moody,
 Abby M. Moody,
 Caroline S. Moore,

(*) Jacob McGaw a prominent lawyer of Eastern Maine, and once County Attorney of Penobscot County.

Elvira Moore,
 Marion Moore,
 Benjamin Morrill,
 Mrs. Caroline L. Morrill,
 Daniel W. Morrill,
 Benj. H. Morrill,
 Mrs. Joana Morse,
 Mrs. Lucy M. Morse,
 Mrs. Maria Morse,
 Jonathan Morse,
 Mrs. Prudence Morse,
 Timothy H. Morse,
 Leonard L. Morse.

Olive H. Nason,
 Mrs. Mary J. Nay,
 Emery M. Newhall,
 Mrs. Mary Nourse,
 Sarah Nourse,
 Simon Nowell,
 Mrs. Mary Nowell,
 Robert Nowell,
 George W. Nowell,
 Henry Nowell,
 Mary E. Nowell,
 Mrs. Sarah Nowell,
 Mrs. Charlotte C. Nye,
 Elisha Nye.

Mrs. Clarissa Osgood,
 Hannah H. Osgood.

Harriet Page,
 Mrs. Prudence Page,
 Mrs. Nancy Palmer,
 Mrs. Ann M. Palmer,
 Mrs. Mary Parker,
 Mrs. Priscilla G. Parker,
 Emily Parker,
 Mrs. Susannah Parker,
 Mary Parker,
 Mrs. Susan Parsons,
 Elijah G. Parsons,
 Jotham S. Parsons,

Eben G. Parsons,
 Pamela Parsons,
 Mrs. Hannah H. Parsons,
 Samuel M. Parsons,
 Benj. F. Parsons,
 Pliny D. Parsons,
 Fidelio Parsons,
 Mrs. Rachel A. Parsons,
 Electa L. Parsons,
 Mary V. Parsons,
 Park H. Parsons,
 Catherine T. Parsons,
 Amy Parsons,
 James B. Parsons,
⁷Moses Patten,
 Mrs. Sarah Patten,
 Cyril Pearl,
 Mrs. Sarah H. Pearson,
 Mrs. Sophia S. Pearson,
 John Pearson,
 Mary Pearson,
 Simon T. Pearson,
 Sarah M. Pearson,
 John S. Pearson,
 Mrs. Ann M. Pearson,
 Mrs. Mary K. Pearson,
 Mary C. Pearson,
 Wm. H. Pearson,
 Mrs. Elizabeth P. Pearson,
 Mrs. Rosana M. Pearson,
 Mrs. Hannah T. Pearson,
 Mrs. Mary W. Pendleton,
 Joshua C. Plummer,
 Mary Philips,
 Sarah Philips,
 Calvin Phelps,
 Mrs. Mary A. G. Peirce,
⁸George W. Pickering,
 Daniel Pike,
 Nancy Plummer,
 Dorcas Plummer,
 Charles Plummer,
 Mrs. Sarah M. Plummer,
 Elizabeth D. Plummer,

(⁷) Honorable Moses Patten of Bangor, member of the Court of Common Pleas for the third Eastern District established July 2, 1816, and sitting as a Court of Sessions held their first session in Bangor on that day.

(⁸) Honorable George W. Pickering, Mayor of Bangor 1853-54.

Sophia D. Plummer,
Mary Plummer,
Louisa Plummer,
Lucretia A. Plummer,
George D. Plummer,
Jerusha Polly,
Swan L. Pomroy,
Rebecca M. Poor,
Mrs. Frances M. Pomroy,
Antoinette Poyen,
Mrs. Ann Q. Pomroy,
John M. Prince,
Mary B. Pomroy,
Mrs. Eleanor C. Prince,
Charles H. Pond,
Aaron Prouty,
Mrs. Hannah Pond,
Mrs. Hepzibah Prouty,
Catherine Porter,
Emerson D. Porter,
Mrs. Nancy B. Porter,
Mrs. Caroline T. Porter.

Susan Quimby,

Mrs. Harriet H. Ray,
Fanny Randall,
Harvey Reed,
Mrs. Jane Reed,
Mrs. Sophia Reed,
Anna F. Reed,
Mrs. Hannah Remick,
Nancy Reynolds,
Mrs. Martha F. Reynolds,
Mrs. Miranda Rice,
Charles Rice,
Mrs. Fanny Rich,
Elizabeth A. Rich,
Esther Richards,
Mrs. Julia A. Ricker,
Mrs. Ruth Roberts,
Francis Roberts,
Elmina Robinson,
James Robinson,
Margaret Robinson,
Mrs. Hannah B. Robinson,
Mrs. Charlotte B. Robinson,
Mary O. Robinson,

Mrs. Hannah S. Rogers,
Mrs. Mary H. Rogers,
Philinda Ross,
Lorinda C. Ross,
Thomas H. Sandford,
Mrs. Caro. M. B. Sandford,
William Sandford,
Mrs. Charlotte M. Sandford,
Hiram Sands,
Mrs. Sarah S. Sands,
Mrs. Priscilla Savage,
Alexander Savage,
Wm. T. Savage,
Charles A. Savage,
Mary G. Savage,
John Sargent,
Mrs. Ann Sargent,
Mrs. Betsey H. Savary,
Hepzibah Sawyer,
Cynthia Sawyer,
Mrs. Rebecca Sawyer,
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sayward,
Mrs. Sarah J. Sayward,
Lyman Sewall,
William Sewall,
J. Addison Sewall,
Michael Schwartz,
John Schwartz,
Mrs. Jane M. Schwartz,
Mrs. Jane Scott,
Mrs. Nancy H. Sellers,
Henry E. Sellers,
Mrs. Eliza Shaw,
Eudoxia Shaw,
Mrs. Maria Shepard,
Samuel Shepard,
Mrs. Betsey D. Shepard,
Mrs. Martha Shepard,
Mrs. Hannah Silsbee,
Benjamin Silsbee,
Mary Silsbee,
Hannah Silsbee,
Mrs. Ellen M. Silsbee,
Eley P. Simpson,
Emma R. Skinner,
Mrs. Rachel Smith,
Mrs. Hannah W. Smith,
Mrs. Hannah Smith,

Susan S. Smith,
Emeline Smith,
Mrs. Sarah H. Smith,
Mrs. Martha Smith,
Sylvina L. Smith,
Mrs. Hannah Snow,
Hannah B. Snow,
Sophia M. Snow,
Susan H. Snow,
Israel Snow,
John Sprowle,
Jane B. Soule,
William Stacey,
Mrs. Mary A. Stacey,
Sarah A. Stacey,
George Starrett,
Mrs. Martha B. Starrett,
Sophia Stackpole,
Mary G. Stackpole,
Charles A. Stackpole,
Mrs. Mary M. Stackpole,
Mrs. Judith A. Stackpole,
Isaac S. Stackpole,
Wilder B. Start,
Laura A. Stebbins,
Mary Stevenson,
Mrs. Elizabeth Stimpson,
Samuel B. Stone,
Mrs. Sarah J. Stone,
Robert Stuart,
Samuel Sylvester,
Mrs. Charlotte Sylvester.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tasker,
Sarah B. Tappan,
Mrs. Ann Taylor,
Abner Taylor,
Nancy Taylor,
Charles C. Taylor,
Charles Temple,
Jane Tenney,
Albert Titcomb,
Philip Titcomb,
Emily Titcomb,
Albert P. Titcomb,
Mary Thayer,
Abner Thayer,
Wm. W. Thayer,

Joseph H. Thayer,
Mrs. Susan H. Thayer,
Harriet H. Thatcher,
George A. Thatcher,
Mrs. Rebecca J. Thatcher,
Mary A. Thaxter,
Benj. B. Thatcher,
David Thomas,
Sarah Thomas,
Mrs. Mary W. Thomas,
Mrs. Sally M. Thomas,
Mrs. Olive Thomas,
Artemas Thomas,
Moses S. Thomas,
Sarah Thoreau,
John Thurston,
William Thurston,
Richard Thurston,
Mrs. Ann E. Thurston,
Richard B. Thurston,
Samuel D. Thurston,
Ann C. P. Thurston,
Elizabeth Todd,
Elizabeth Treat,
Mrs. Mary Treat,
Benjamin Treadwell,
Mrs. Sophronia Treadwell,
Thomas Trickey,
Mrs. Elizabeth Trickey,
Mary E. Trickey,
Cordelia Tupper,
Mrs. Mary Tupper,
Allen Tupper,
Margaret Tupper.

Mrs. Rebecca Upton.

Samuel L. Valentine,
Mrs. Elizabeth Valentine,
Mrs. Sarah G. Valentine,
Wm. J. Valentine,
Mrs. Ann J. Valentine,
Mary J. Valentine,
Mrs. Susan Veazie,
John W. Veazie.

Asa Walker,
Wm. S. Warren,

Mrs. Mary Warren,
 Daniel Webster,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Webster,
 Jonathan Webster,
 Mrs. Mary P. Webster,
 Martha Webster,
 Jane Webster,
 Caroline Webster,
 Porter Webster,
 Abigail Webster,
 John Webster,
 Sarah Webster,
 Mrs. Louisa F. Webster,
 Elias Webber,
 Jabez Weston, Jr.,
 Mrs. Jane Weston,
 Mrs. Rebecca Wheeler,
 Mrs. Hannah E. A. Wheeler,
 Mrs. Esther White,
 Elias White,
 Mrs. Louisa B. White,
 Cornelia F. White,
 Mrs. Hannah M. Whittier,
 Edward Wiggin,
 Mrs. L. Wiggin,
 Ellen B. Wiggin,

Mrs. Susan Wilder,
 Wm. D. Williamson,
 Mrs. Jemima M. Williamson,
 Mrs. Mary Williamson,
 Mrs. Susan E. Williamson,
 Mrs. Clarissa Williamson,
 Samuel Wiley,
 Mrs. Sarah C. Wingate,
 Wm. A. Wingate,
 Eliza W. Wingate,
 Mrs. Phebe Wingate,
 John J. Wingate,
 Sarah T. Winslow,
 Matilda M. Winslow,
 Priscilla S. Winslow,
 Mrs. Mary Winslow,
 Mrs. Sarah F. Winn,
 Sarah C. Winn,
 Mary P. Winn,
 Sarah Witherel,
 Isaac Witherel,
 Mrs. Rachel Woodbridge,
 Benjamin Wyatt,
 Robert Wyman,
 Mrs. Dolly Young.

(⁹) Honorable William D. Williamson, the first member of Congress from the Bangor District, and author of Williamson's History of Maine.

There may be seen in the Catholic cemetery at West Lubec, says the Lubec Herald, a gravestone, on which the inscriptions are well worth reading, recording as they do the death of three members of a family, their ages averaging 100 years. The first is that of Alexander Horan, who died June 10, 1850, aged 100 years; the second, John Horan, died February 18, 1875, aged 102 years, and the third, Jane Horan, died April 15, 1878, aged 98 years. They were all from County Antrim, Ireland. It is doubtful if the equal of this can be found in the State.

Maine As A Winter Resort

The evolution of the summer resort business in the State of Maine from very small beginnings at about the close of the Civil War to its immense proportions of the present time has been referred to in these pages.¹ Its place as one of the leading summer recreation grounds of the world is permanently fixed and will remain so for all time if the people of Maine stand firmly in all things for its maintenance. It has not been, however, until very recent years that Maine enterprise has invaded the realm of the winter resort business. Yet some of her enterprising hotel interests have already made progress in this direction with eminent success.

At the Maine State Board of Trade meeting in Lewiston, March 11, 1915, Mr. Arthur G. Staples, managing editor of the Lewiston Journal, delivered an able and illuminating address entitled "Maine as a Winter Resort" from which we make the following excerpts:

There has been a change in the attitude of the world toward winter within the past two generations, that is one of the most remarkable social phenomena of the period.

The change began in Northern Europe, in Scandinavia and especially in the Swiss and Germanic countries. It developed along two lines: first, fashion, which substituted the athletic man and woman for the weeping willow variety predominating in 1870 or thereabouts; second, efficiency, which nowadays is everywhere turning waste into valuable by-products. Winter was a waste season in the hotel business of Switzerland and certain parts of Germany. Those canny people who are the best inn-keepers in the world, saw the waste and made it a by-product of enormous value. From Europe, the idea crossed the sea and lodged in Canada, where in 1882-1885 we had stupendous winter carnivals which brought enormous income to hotels and transportation lines, and which still continues to enrich the Canadian hotels. The idea has been 30 years crossing the border into Maine. It is here to-day ready to do for New England what it has done for Switzerland and Norway. In other words, it rests with us, as a business community in the broadest sense, to turn the old-fashioned depreciating liability of winter into a blooming asset, and to force it to pay dividends on our thousands of frozen lakes and ponds; on our trackless winter forests, and on the majesty of our snow-swept hills and mountains St. Moritz in Switzerland with its Cresta Run, its bob-sleigh contests, its thirty hotels, some of them beautiful, its fashion and its wealth, has not a thing to offer that Poland Spring, or Bethel, or Kineo, or the Rangeley country of Maine cannot give. But Switzerland and Norway are doing business and we are not. They are converting a waste into

(1) See Journal Vol. 2, pp. 10-12.

a by-product; we are not. They are converting a liability into an asset; we are not—except in one or two instances, of which I now propose briefly to speak Today, go to the Mansion House at Poland Spring and see! Or, better still, try to secure a room and entertainment there, in the climax of the season from Christmas to March 1. They have turned away 700 guests from Poland Spring this winter, because they were unable to accommodate them. The arrivals at the Mansion House in December, January, and February, 1914-1915, numbered 760. The number of meals served to guests in these three winter months was 16,568; the average length of stay of each guest was 7 1-4 days. The total number of days board by these winter guests this year was 5,523. The income in the month of February alone from winter resort guests at the Mansion House has increased over 50 per cent. in two years for the single month. What has done it? Here's the answer: Efficient hotel keeping, increased attraction, liberal advertising and a growing faith in the superior restorative powers of the winter climate of Maine.

Mr. Staples quoted from a letter from Colonel Frederic E. Boothby in which he said:

"The success of Poland Spring could be duplicated in Rangeley, Moosehead, Dexter, Dover, Foxcroft, Bingham, Monson, as it is being duplicated in a measure in Bethel."

"Hand Book of the Maine Library Association" for 1915, is a neat little booklet of 30 pages recently issued by that association. Its officers are President, Charles A. Flagg, Bangor Public Library, Bangor; Vice-Presidents, Annie Prescott, Auburn Public Library, Auburn, and Mary G. Gilman, Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick; Secretary, Ralph K. Jones, U. of M. Library, Orono; Treasurer, Hattie Mabel Leach, Portland Public Library, Portland.

It gives a list of all public libraries in Maine since 1751 and contains much valuable information.

The County of Yorkshire Created, by the General Court of Massachusetts¹

NOVEMBER 20-30, 1652.

For the circumstances which led to the creation of the county of Yorkshire by the General Court of Massachusetts, November 20-30, 1652, references must be made to the "Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." May 26-June 5, 1652, the Court passed the following order about the north line:

Concerning the north lyne of this jurisdiccon, itt was this day voted, vppon prvsall of our charter, that the extent of the ljne is to be from the northermost parte of the Riuer Merremacke and three miles more north, where it is to be found, be it a hundred miles, more or lesse, from the sea, and thence vppon a streight ljne east & west to each sea.

In accordance with this liberal interpretation of the boundaries laid down in the "colony charter," John Sherman of Watertown, and Jonathan Ince, a student at Harvard College, were employed as "artists" "to finde out the most northerly part of Merremacke Riuer." They made return that on the first day of August, 1652, they found the latitude required to be 43° 40' 12" N., "besides those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more north which runs into the lake ('Winnapuscahit')."

A commission was immediately issued by Governor Endicott, with full power to settle the civil government to the most northerly limit of the patent. In November the town of Kittery acknowledged the government of Massachusetts, and the county of Yorkshire in western Maine was formally created, with the same rights and privileges that the inhabitants south of the Piscataqua enjoyed. Subsequently other settlements submitted to the authority of Massachusetts, and the name and power of Gorgeana were extinguished.

The special grant of privileges to Kittery is in "Massachusetts Records," IV, part I, 124-126; "York Deeds," I, folios 26, 27; Ebenezer Hazard, "Historical Collections," etc. (Philadelphia, 1792), 573, 574; James Sullivan, "History of the District of Maine" (Boston, 1795), 335-337; and James Phinney Baxter, editor, "Bax-

¹(1) Documentary History of Maine. (Farnham Papers). Vol. 7, p. 273.

ter Manuscripts," Maine Historical Society, "Documentary Series," IV, 25-28.

The "Massachusetts Records" contain the earliest authentic copy, which is the text adopted.

To graunt to Kittery, 20th Nouember, 1652.

Whereas the toune of Kittery hath acknowledged themselves subject to the government of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, as by the subscription vnder their hands, bearing date the 16th of this instant, it doth appeare, wee, the comissioners of the Gennerall Court of the Massachusetts for the setling of government amongst them and the rest wth in the bounds of their charter northerly to the full and just extent of their lyne, haue thought meete and actually doe graunt as followeth:—

1st. That the whole tract of land beyond the Riuer of Piscataq northerly, together with the Isle of Shoales, wth in our sajd bounds, is and shallbe henceforth a county, or shire, called by the name of Yorkshire.

2. That the people inhabiting there shall enjoy proteccion aequall acts of favor, & justice wth the rest of the people inhabitting on the south side of the Riuer Piscataq, wth in the lymitts of our whole iurisdiccon.

3. That Kittery shallbe and remajne a towneshipp, & haue and enjoy the priuiledges of a toune, as others of the iurisdiccon haue and doe enjoy.

4. That they shall enjoy the same bounds that are cleere betweene toune and toune, as hath binn formerly graunted when comissioners of each bordering toune hath vejwed and returned to vs or to the Gennerall Court their survey.

5. That both each toune and euery inhabitant shall haue and enjoy all their just proprietjes, titles, and interests in the howses and lands which they doe possesse, whither by graunt of the toune, or of the Indeans, or of the former Gennerall Courts.

6. That the toune of Kittery, by their freeman, shall send one deputy yearely to the Court of Election, and that it shallbe in their libertje to send to each Court two deputjes, if they thinke good.

7. That all the present inhabitants of Kittery shall be freemen of the countrje, and, having taken the oath of freemen, shall have libertje to giue their votes for the election of the Gouvernor, Assistants, and other gennerall officers of the countrje.

8. That this county of Yorke shall haue County Courts wth in themselves, in the most comodious and fitt places, as authoritje shall see meete to appointe.

9. That euery towneshipp shall haue three men, approved by the County Court, to end smale cawses, as other the towneshipp in the iurisdiccon hath, where no magistrate or comissioner resideth.

10. That the shire shall or may haue three associates to asist such comissioners as the present comissioners or authoritje of the Massachusetts shall send, and such magistrates as shall voluntarilly come vnto them from tyme to tyme.

11. That the inhabitants of the county of Yorkshire shall not be draune to any ordjnary gennerall traynings out of their oune county wth out their consent.

12. That the inhabitants of Kittery shall also haue & enjoy the same priuiledges that Douer hath, vppon theire coming vnder this gouernment.

13. That all such as haue or shall subscribe voluntarily, as the rest haue donne, before the ending this Courte, shall haue the priuiledge of indemnitje for all acts of power exercised by the former gent vntill the protest, and for and in respect of such criminall matters as are breaches of poenall lawes wth in the whole gouernment; provided, that Abraham Cunly hath libertje to appeale in respect of his case wherein he was fined tenn pounds, anno 51.

14. Provided alwajes, that nothing in this our graunt shall extend to determine the infringing of any persons right to any land or inhaeritaunce, whither by graunt, by pattent, or otherwise, where possession is had, but such titles shallbe left free to be heard and determined by due course of lawe.

Provided, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this graunt shall extend to restrajne any civill action, or revejw for former civill cawses, which review shall be brought to any of our Courts wth in one yeere now ensuing. And whereas there are certajne debts and imposts due to the inhabitants of Kitterje and Accomenticus, and some debts which are owing from them to pticular persons for publicke occasions, itt is therefore ordered and agreed, that Mr Niccolas Shapleigh shall haue power forthwith to collect such some or somes of money as are due to the aforesajd inhabitants, and pay such debts as are justly dew from them, and give an accompt thereof, wth in one month, to the comissioners that shallbe then in present being; and if it shall then appeare that there is not suffieyent to discharge the peoples engagement, it shall be suppljed by way of rate, accord- ing to the former custome.

SYMON BRADSTREET,
THO: WIGGIN,
SAMUELL SYMONDS,
BRJAN PENDLETON.

Honorable Willis Y. Patch has recently presented the Bangor Public Library with some valuable old pamphlets, including the Official Proceedings of the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1892; Report of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scot case, 1857; Story's Address on Chief Justice Marshall; "The Hale report shown up by Governor Garcelon and his Council," "Gov. Sam Houston's Message on the S. C. resolutions, 1860;" "Report of Commissioners appointed to settle with the sureties of Benj. D. Peck, late treasurer of Maine, 1860," etc.

The Birthplace of the State of Maine

The following interesting paper was written and read by Mrs. Edwin A. Richardson, Past Regent of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., at the unveiling of the tablet placed on "The Old Jameson Tavern" at South Freeport, Sept. 1, 1915, by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine.

MAINE'S INDEPENDENCE.

Among all the interesting old houses in Maine there is none of more importance, from an historical standpoint than the old tavern at Freeport in which were signed the final papers separating Maine from Massachusetts.

Built a century and a quarter ago, for Dr. John Hyde of Freeport, it was his home for many years. Later it passed out of the possession of the worthy doctor's descendants, and for a long period of time was used as a public house. At the time of the Commissioners' meeting in Freeport it was known as the Jameson Tavern, later it became the Codman Tavern, and still later it was called the Elm House.

Following this, the old house returned to its original standing, and became once more a private dwelling house, the home of Charles Cushing, a prominent ship builder of the town. It next passed into the possession of the present owner, Mrs. Frank R. Kennedy of Portland, Me.

The act of separation which was finally consummated in this old tavern, took place on the 15th day of March, 1820, and on that date Maine became a State and took the honored place that was rightfully hers in the Union.

The movement for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts began soon after the Revolutionary period, and the matter was largely agitated by the most patriotic men of the district at intervals for a period of over thirty years. Eminent statesmen devoted much time and energy to this end, and when it was announced that the papers were actually signed which constituted Maine a free and independent State, great enthusiasm was manifested by those who advocated the movement.

But there were many who were opposed to the Province of Maine becoming a State and there was great excitement among friends on both sides of the question.

Boston most strenuously opposed the separation, and it is not at all surprising that this was true, when we find that in 1819, Maine was paying nearly \$60,000 as her proportion towards the support of the Massachusetts government, and a new valuation to be taken the following year would increase this to at least \$120,000.

This was a greater sum than supported the combined governments of Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and while this seemed almost incredible, yet, an examination of the certificates of the secretary of Massachusetts and statements of the executives of the several

States demonstrated this a fact and proved at least one vital reason why Boston influence and her connections were unwilling to sanction the act of separation. A statement of figures showed that Maine as an independent State could support a separate government on at least \$12,000 less than was being contributed towards the expenses of Massachusetts annually.

A strong argument was waged at this time which appealed to the common sense of Maine citizens. Boston and the state of Massachusetts in general said that they were unfit for self government; the Bostonians in particular felt that the interests of Maine were better known to them than to the people residing in the province.

This was, however, but a repetition of earlier history. The same contemptible method was adopted by a host of others when our fathers struggled for their independence.

It was quoted that if our connections with England were severed, the States were ruined, for, deprived of the protection and care of the mother country, they could not stand by themselves. But the connection was dissolved and the result was, prosperity and happiness. Our Country became known and respected, and commands attention from all nations.

This old tavern was one of the favorite stopping places for the big stages that journeyed between the eastern part of the province of Maine and Massachusetts. It was chosen by the commissioners for their meeting because it was a convenient location, while its reputation of serving the best food and the best New England rum of any tavern on the old Boston and Maine highway, may not have been overlooked by the commissioners when they ratified the act of separation.

The representatives of both Maine and Massachusetts were in session here for nearly three weeks, and included Timothy Bigelow of Groton, Mass., Levi Lincoln of Worcester, Mass., Benjamin Porter of Topsham, Maine, and James Bridge of Augusta, Maine. These four chose Silas Bolton of Boston, Mass., and Lathrop Lewis of Gorham, Maine, to complete the board.

Some time previous to this negotiations were commenced by the three commissioners from Maine. Joined by David Rose of the Senate, and Nicholas Emery of the House, they proceeded to Boston and were there met by the Massachusetts commissioners.

Some time was taken by this board, and meetings were held at several towns and cities in Massachusetts without any definite settlement. Then a meeting of this board was held in Freeport, and in the end it was settled that Maine should give Massachusetts \$180,000 for her possessions of public lands in the State. Of this amount \$30,000 was in Indian claims, which Maine assumed, while the remaining sum of \$150,000 was to be paid in forty years at five per cent. interest. Those were indeed wise men who, upon that 15th day of March, 1820, sat in state in the north-east chamber of this old tavern.

They looked well into the future, and most carefully and conscientiously did they weigh the matter that was left to their decision. Nearly a century of time has passed, yet each passing year does but strengthen the feeling in the hearts of Maine's sons and daughters that no mistake was made when those worthy men placed their signatures to the important documents which gave to Maine her independence.

From the foregoing the reader might, however, form an impression that when Maine became a State in 1820 she then purchased of Massachusetts all of "her possessions of public lands in the state." This is not true. In the first paragraph of Section 1, of the Act of Separation approved by the Governor of Massachusetts, June 19, 1819, is this provision:

All the lands and buildings belonging to the Commonwealth, within Massachusetts Proper, shall continue to belong to said Commonwealth; and all the lands belonging to the Commonwealth, within the District of Maine, shall belong, the one half thereof, to the said Commonwealth, and the other half thereof, to the State to be formed within the said District, to be divided as is hereinafter mentioned; and the lands within the said District, which shall belong to the said Commonwealth, shall be free from taxation, while the title to the said lands remains in the Commonwealth.

The title to the public lands remained jointly in the two states until 1853 when the Maine Legislature passed the following resolve:

Resolved: That the land agent proceed without delay to Boston, for the purpose of ascertaining from the authorities of Massachusetts, the terms on which that state will sell or surrender to Maine, all her interests in the lands in this state. Also upon what terms Massachusetts will sell to Maine her interest in the lands known and denominated as settling lands, independently of the timber lands, and report to the legislature as soon as may be.

(Approved Feb. 22, 1853)

By a resolve approved March 31, 1853, the Legislature was directed to choose by ballot three commissioners to make negotiations with Massachusetts for the purchase of these lands. The commissioners for Maine were Reuel Williams, Wm. P. Fessenden and Elijah L. Hamlin, and on the part of the Commonwealth were E. M. Wright, Jacob H. Loud and David Wilder.

An extra session of the Legislature was held September 20, 1853, at which time the report of the joint commission was received and accepted and their acts ratified and confirmed by a resolve approved September 28, 1853.

The Sebec Centennial

Editor's Note: The town of Sebec in Piscataquis county, Maine, celebrated its Centennial Anniversary, August 24, 1912. The following was written at the time by G. Smith Stanton of New York, whose summer home has for many years been on the shore of Sebec Lake, and has never before been published.

Mr. Stanton is himself an author and wrote one of the most delightful Maine books that we know of, entitled: "Where The Sportsman Loves to Linger."

In the Maine woods 150 miles northeast of Portland at the foot of Sebec Lake is the little town of Sebec. It first saw the light of day 100 years ago.

On August 24, Sebec celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Away from the railroad the little picturesque hamlet rests among the hills of Maine. Thousands of logs pass annually through it on their way to the mills. The only street passes down one side of a mountain across a concrete bridge and up the side of another mountain. Along each side of this wide street are stately elms back of which are large old fashioned houses painted white with green blinds. Most inviting are the homes of its 250 inhabitants. Three great epochs have worked the history of Sebec. When it was incorporated 100 years ago; when it celebrated its 50th birthday; and its century of yesterday. 100 years ago the Pine Tree State was dense woods from the ocean to the Canadian line and beyond. The only communication over it was the spotted trail. Sebec was on the spotted trail from Portland. Along these trails the trapper packed his furs. A spotted trail was simply a path about two feet wide through the dense wood. "Spotted" means that a strip of bark on the side of the trees next to the path is sliced off.¹ Along the trail from Sebec to Portland was an occasional clearing, a hamlet or a farm. Those who incorporated Sebec 100 years ago were the typical frontiersmen, farmers, trappers and hunters often dressed in skins.

The first half century of Sebec's existence was the daily life of the usual frontier town. During that half century the virgin forest, in spots gave way to the lumberman and the farmer. The outlet from the lake gives Sebec a splendid water power. In its early history large buildings were erected and wood and wool became the main industry. On account of Sebec's inaccessibility, its industries

(¹) Sometimes called a "blazed trail."

were unable to compete and one could see yesterday the deserted buildings of those early days through decay ready to slide into the river, and whose window panes had evidently been targets for the boys. In the interests of a lumber company fortune so arranged it that I was in Sebec 50 years ago when they celebrated the second epoch in its history and I have in my possession a daguerreotype of that event.

As I sat on the piazza of the hotel at Sebec last Saturday and saw the crowd coming down the lake in steam and motor boats and over the smooth gravel roads in top buggies, surreys and automobiles, I could not help but compare the transformation with that of 50 years ago. Half a century ago they came down the lake in birch bark canoes and rafts. Oxen yoked to wagons bounced their occupants over woods-roads that once were the spotted trails. 50 years ago the farmer, his wife and children, were dressed in "home spun," and leather boots and shoes made at home. Fortunate were they who had a hat. As I remember the gathering simplicity and virtue were there. Yesterday the descendants of these farmers, the youths, passed by in automobiles, the female contingent dressed as stylishly as their city sisters, and singing, instead of the good old songs of their mothers, "Everybody's Doing It."

The record of August 24, 1812, shows that the sun shone brightly on Sebec and the placid waters of the lake rolled smoothly to the sea; the same conditions prevailed on its one hundredth anniversary and 1912 was a counterpart.

Twelve o'clock was the hour set to begin the celebration and like all well regulated celebrations the show began with a feast. Anybody who knows anything about the human organization is aware of the fact that if you want to start right and get him or her in a happy frame of mind first satisfy the stomach. With Taylor's band of Dover-Foxcroft in the lead the hungry horde started up the hill for a large tent. What a representative assembly was there. How fortunate it is for Sebec that its birthday comes in August. Then the 150 cottages that line the historic shores of the lake are occupied and the hotels at the head and foot of the lake are full. Down the lake in steamboats, motorboats, sail-boats, canoes and row-boats came the crowd. All roads and autos led to Sebec. Under that tent not only every state but every city east of the Alleghenies was represented. The school marm of Piscataquis county, who had had experience during the summer at the hotels along the coast line, took charge of the culinary department. Delmonico's and the Waldorf

were not in it. At two o'clock the oratorical lights had the center of the stage. As I listened to the illuminating and interesting efforts of the local talent I could not help but think what an opportunity and subject was there for such a brainy orator as a Bourke Cochran. How Bourke could and would have soared. He would likely have passed out of the solar system into some other celestial sphere.

Having often seen the New York Giants play the great American game I lost interest in the ball game and visited the school house wherein contained a sample of the ancient implements of our forefathers and mothers. A most interesting collection was it all. Six o'clock had arrived. In the public square the band was playing patriotic airs, preparatory to starting again up the hill for feast number two. Again the school teachers showed their skill in domestic science. Again everybody left the tent satisfied and happy. After the fire-works the next event was the dance, and it was to commence at "eight sharp." Sebec reads its Bible and believes therein, therefore everybody knew that at 12 o'clock the curtain would be rung down on the festivities. Young couples, who on account of the rush, were unable to dance wandered off in the moonlight to some shady nook and breathed those soft palpitating words that eventually lead to the perpetuity of the race. Everybody anxiously looked forward to the last number on the card, "The Virginia Reel by the old settlers of Sebec." At 11.30 the floor was cleared. Entering from one of the side room to the center of the hall came marching along eight ladies whose ages averaged 76, escorting them were eight men whose ages averaged 79. The oldest of all was "old man Loud." Mr. Loud was 93 and was as frisky as any of the dancers. No one would have believed that he was the same Loud who 75 years ago, with his rifle in one hand and skins in the other, was sneaking on his moccasins along the spotted trail to Portland expecting every minute to meet an Indian or a wild animal.

The "caller off" mounted the platform and the band started that old familiar air that no one can forget and the great event of the celebration was on. Windows were smashed, boards torn off to see the sight that no one ever expected to see again. The applause endangered the building. Thrown bouquets interfered with the movements of the dancers, but the dance continued and the "band played on." While the enjoyment was at its height the bell in the little white church on the hillside was tolling the midnight hour.

The "caller off" gave orders to slow down, and the most interesting event of the day or in fact for many a day gone by or to come, became a memory. Soon the crowd dispersed. Down between the tall elms I strolled and as I saw the waters of the lake pass over the falls and down the moonlit outlet to the sea I realized that I was witnessing a similar scene to that of one hundred years ago.

At the Sebec Centennial, Honorable Charles J. Chase of Sebec, presided.

Historical addresses were delivered by Stacy Lampher of Sebec, and John Francis Sprague, President of the Piscataquis Historical Society, of Dover.

Honorable Wainwright Cushing read a paper on "Sebec in the Civil War." Other speakers were Charles W. Hayes of Foxcroft, Calvin W. Brown of Dover and Martin L. Durgin of Milo.

"Maine in History and Romance" is one of the most valuable and attractive books ever published on Maine historical subjects. This work of 240 pages well bound and beautifully illustrated, has just been issued from the press of the Lewiston Journal Company, and is the production of the members of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, and is the first book ever published by a federation of women's clubs in the United States.

It originated through the publication of a series of articles in competition for prizes offered by the Lewiston Journal. It is an honor alike to the Federation and the Publishers. Every son and daughter of the Pine Tree State should be proud of it and give it a cordial welcome.

Every article shows wonderfully thorough historical research, and so far as we have been able to examine and compare them with the history of Maine, they are substantially accurate in statement.

The Federation is assuredly entitled to state wide congratulation for having made such an interesting and valuable contribution to the highest grade of Maine literature. It is in advance of all others, for no Maine author has ever undertaken anything like it. It is in advance of the school officers and teachers and everybody else, and has set a pace for all to follow.

The Towne Family in Piscataquis County and the Salem Witchcraft

Read before the Piscataquis Historical Society October 2, 1913,

By JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE

The name of Towne, or Town and Towns, as it is sometimes spelled, may be found occasionally in nearly all communities of Anglo-Saxon derivation. The earliest record of this family surname that has been found is A. D. 1274, when William de la Towne, of Avely, a village in Shropshire, England, about twenty miles southeast of Shrewsbury, was, at that time, engaged in the prosecution of an action at law against one of the officers of the parish, and the year following was on a jury at Astley.¹

Nothing else appears relative to this name until about one hundred and thirty or forty years later, in the reign of Henry IV, when the arms of a family of this name were impaled upon the windows of the church in Kennington, Kent County. Thomas Towne was an important personage at about that time and possessed much land about Charing. The first known of the name in America is 1635, when William Towne settled in Cambridge. The ancestry of the Piscataquis Townes begins with:

William Towne, b. in England in 1600, and who emigrated to America with his wife Joanna (Blessing) Towne and five or six children and finally took up their residence in Salem.

The exact date of their arrival in America is not known, except that it was as early as 1635. Their children were:

- i. Rebecca. bapt. February 21, 1621. m. Francis Nourse, of Salem, who d. November 22, 1695.
- ii. John. bapt. February 16, 1624. Never m.
- iii. Susannah. bapt. October 20, 1625. Never m.
- iv. Edmund. bapt. June 28, 1628.
- v. Jacob. bapt. March 11, 1632.
- vi. Mary. bapt. August 24, 1634. m. Isaac Estey.
- vii. Sarah. bapt. September 3, 1648 m., first, Edmund Bridges, January 11, 1660; second, Peter Cloyes.
- viii. Joseph. b. 1639. bapt. September 3, 1648.

(¹) The descendants of William Towne by Edwin Eugene Towne (1901) p. 5.

Edmund, son of William, was one of a committee from the town of Topsfield, who in 1675 (during King Philip's war) presented a petition to the General Court for leave to form military companies to protect the people from the Indians while at their work.

Thomas Towne who was the ancestor of the Piscataquis Townes was the fifth generation from William Towne and was born at Topsfield, Mass., February 8, 1743. He first married Elizabeth Towne of Thompson, Conn. She lived but a short time after her marriage, and for a second wife he married Sarah Burton of Wilton, N. H. He was the father of a family of thirteen children; the first, Sarah, born in 1775, and the last, Mary, born March 4, 1790.

He was one of the early settlers of Wilton, N. H., which was incorporated in 1762, but in the year 1778 or 1779 he changed his residence to Temple in the same state, where he resided until he came to Maine in 1802; except he possibly may have lived for a short time in Lyndeborough.

He served in the Continental Army in Capt. Benjamin Taylors' Company of Militia, which marched from Amherst, N. H., December 8, 1775, to join the army at Winter Hill, and served until after the evacuation of Boston.

His next enlistment was in Capt. John Goss' company, Nichols' regiment and Gen. Stark's brigade with the Northern Department. He enlisted July 20, 1777, and was in the service at this time two months and eight days, receiving his discharge September 27, 1777. He was one of those patriots who won enduring fame and glory at the battle of Bennington, on August 16, 1777, and who assisted Gen. Stark in winning for his services the just recognition of merit so long deferred.²

Loring states that "to Eli Towne belongs the honor of being the first permanent settler of Dover, Maine, but his father and brother Moses preceded him in the first steps toward it."³ There may, however, be some question as to whether he was really the first settler.

Abel Blood felled the first trees and made the first opening as early as 1799, and possibly in the year 1798, on the present site of East Dover Village. He received a deed of 600 acres of land from Robert Hollowell and John Lowell.

(²) Sketches of Revolutionary Soldiers by Edgar Crosby Smith in Piscataquis Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1, P. 201.

(³) Loring's History of Piscataquis County, P. 39.

Loring also says that Eli Towne felled an opening on this lot in 1801 and "spent the summer of 1802 raising a crop on it and enlarging the opening." There is no evidence that Abel Blood abandoned this place between 1799 and 1800, hence there is quite a reasonable presumption that he lived and had a home there until Eli Towne came in 1801.

When that strange and awful delusion led by Cotton Mather and his cruel and blood thirsty associates swept over Puritan New England, in the last days of the Seventeenth Century, known in history as the "Salem Witchcraft," two of the unfortunate victims were daughters of William and Joanna Blessing Towne. They were Rebecca, the wife of Francis Nourse, and Mary, the wife of Isaac Estey.

The first of these sufferers to be brought before the magistrates in the meeting house, on the twenty-fourth of March, 1692, was Rebecca, the wife of Francis Nourse. Rev. Mr. Hale, the minister of Beverly, opened the court with prayer, after which the accusations were read, all of which she denied, earnestly asserting her innocence of anything wrong; but, notwithstanding, she was committed to prison, where she remained till June 30, when she was tried, convicted, and executed July 19. At this execution the Rev. Mr. Noyes tried to persuade a Mrs. Good to confess, by telling her she was a witch and that she knew it, to which she replied, "You are a liar. I am no more a witch than you are, and if you take my life God will give you blood to drink." Tradition says the curse of this poor woman was verified, and that Mr. Noyes was actually choked to death with his own blood. After the condemnation of Rebecca, the governor saw cause to grant a reprieve, which, when known to her accusers, they renewed their outcries against her inasmuch that the governor was prevailed upon by Salem gentlemen (said to be a committee whose business it was to carry on prosecutions) to recall the reprieve, and she was executed with the rest.

The communion day previous to her execution, she was taken in chains to the meeting house and there formally excommunicated by her minister, Mr. Noyes. But it is recorded that "her life and conversation had been such that the remembrance thereof in a short time after wiped off all the reproach by the civil and ecclesiastical sentence against her," and in 1712 the church to which she belonged reversed its censure by blotting out this record.

The other daughter of William Towne who suffered on the scaffold in this perilous time was Mary, the wife of Isaac Estey.

She was arrested April 22, tried September 9, and executed September 22, and during the five months that she was in prison her husband came from Topsfield twice every week to render his injured but deserving companion the trifling comfort his means would allow. Before their execution both sisters sent a petition to the court. The one sent by Mary follows, which will be read with unqualified admiration by every one who has sympathy for those in trouble. A recent writer says :

Mary Estey was a woman of great strength of mind and sweetness of disposition. After her condemnation she sent a petition to the court, which, as an exhibition of the noblest fortitude, united with sweetness of temper, dignity, and resignation, as well as of calmness toward those who had selected so many from her family is rarely, if ever equaled. When it is remembered that confession of sin or crime (or whatever it may be called) was the sure and only means of obtaining favor of the court, this petition must be regarded as a most affecting appeal by an humble and feeble woman, about to lay down her life in the cause of truth and who, as a wife and mother in circumstances of terrible trial, uttered no word of complaint, but met her fate with a calmness and resignation which excites the wonder of all who read her story.

THE PETITION.

To the honorable judge and bench now sitting in Salem, and the Rev. Ministers, this petition showeth that your humble, poor petitioner, being condemned to die, doth humbly beg of you to take it into your judicious and pious consideration that your petitioner, knowing my innocence, and blessed be the Lord for it, and seeing the wiles and subtlety of my accusers, by myself cannot but judge charitably of others who are going the same way as myself, if the Lord step not mightily in. I was confined a whole month on the same account that I am now condemned, and then cleared, as your honors know, and in two days' time I was cried out upon again and have been confined, and am now condemned to die. The Lord above knows my innocence then, and likewise does now, as at the great day will be known by men and angels. I petition to your honors not for my own life, for I know I must die, and the appointed time is set, but if it be possible, that no more innocent blood be shed, which undoubtedly cannot be avoided in the way and course you go in.

I question not but your honors do to the utmost of your powers in the discovery and detection of witchcraft and witches and would not be guilty of innocent blood for the world, but by my own innocence, I know you are in the wrong way. The Lord in his infinite mercy direct you in this great work, that innocent blood be not shed. I humbly beg of your honors that you would be pleased to examine some of those afflicted persons and keep them a part sometime, and likewise try some of those confessing witches, I being confident several of them have belied themselves and others, as will appear, if not in this world, in the world to come, whither I am going

and I question not but your honors will see an alteration in these things. They say myself and others have made a league with the devil. We cannot confess.

I know and the Lord knows, as will shortly appear, that they belie me, and I question not but they do others. The Lord above knows, who is the searcher of all hearts, as I shall answer at the tribunal seat, that I know not the least thing of witchcraft, therefore I cannot, I dare not belie my own soul. I beg your honors not to deny this my humble petition from a poor, dying, and innocent person, and I question not but the Lord will give a blessing on your endeavors.

MARY ESTEY.

The parting scene between this excellent woman and her husband, children, and friends was, as is reported by those present, as serious, religious, and affectionate as could well be witnessed, drawing tears from the eyes of all present. To complete this awful tragedy, Rev. Mr. Noyes alluded to her body in connection with others as they hung upon the gallows as "fire brands of hell."

(¹) The descendants of William Towne by Edwin Eugene Towne (1901) p. 19.

William E. Leland of Sangerville, Maine, died at his home in Sangerville, October 31, 1915. He was a native of that town and his age was 47 years at the time of his death. He was a descendant of Walter Leland, who emigrated from Sherborn, Massachusetts, to Amestown, now Sangerville, Maine,¹ in 1809. He was the son of Henry L. Leland, who in his life time was at one time a well known authority on agricultural subjects in Maine. He was an extensive and progressive farmer and prominent in grange matters in Piscataquis county. He was the author of an article on the "Agriculture of Sangerville," published in the Sangerville Centennial number of the Journal.²

(¹) Vol. 2, p. 108 of the Journal.

(²) *Ib.* p. 153.

David Barker "The Burns of Maine" and the Barker Family of Exeter and Bangor, Maine

The following sketch of the Barker family of Exeter and Bangor, Maine, is taken from *The Bangor Historical Magazine*,¹ and was written by its editor, the late Honorable Joseph W. Porter.

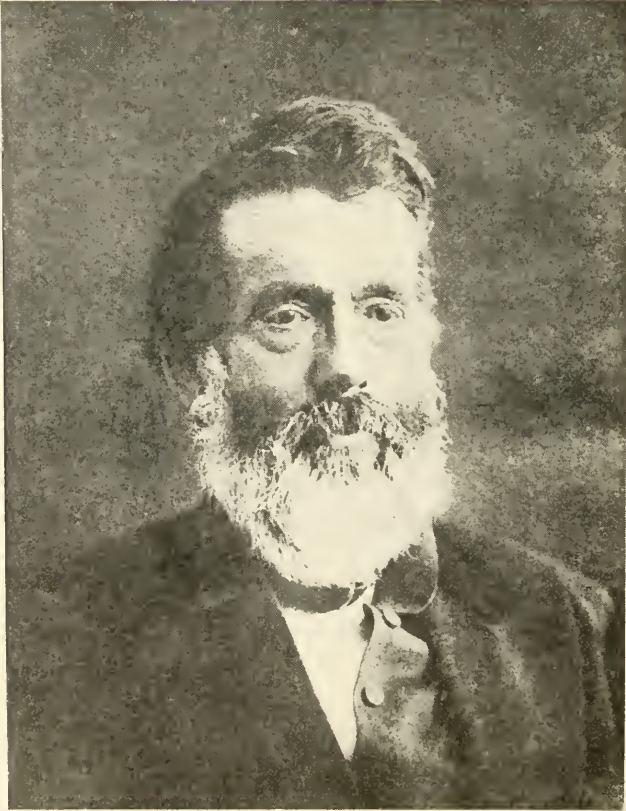
Nathaniel Barker was the son of Daniel Barker, born in Exeter, N. H. The family moved to Limerick, Me., in 1776 and from thence to what is now Exeter, Maine, 1803-8. Nathaniel Barker married Sally, daughter of Joseph Pease,² 1806. March 18, 1823, Mr. Barker came to Bangor with an ox team and load of wood and at a point near Currier's tannery on the Levant road he got caught and fell under the sled and was instantly killed.

The story of the struggles of the widow to bring up her family of nine children has been familiar wherever the Barker family are known, and their reputation is widespread. Mrs. Barker died at the old homestead, January 6, 1880, aged 91. Their children were:

- i. NOAH, b. Nov. 14, 1807; Representative, Senator, Land Agent, County Commissioner; m. Temperance B., daughter of William and Rachel (Knapp) Eddy, of Eddington, Dec. 29, 1839. She was born Feb. 9, 1815. He d. 1888. Four children.
- ii. MELINDA H., b. July, 1809; m. Thomas J. Hill of Exeter; she d. 188—; eight children.
- iii. JULIA B., b. Mar. 12, 1811; m. Elijah Crane, of Exeter. He d. 1878; she d. 1882; several children, all d. without issue.
- iv. SARAH B., b. Sept. 30, 1812; m. Rev. Eldridge G. Carpenter about 1836. She died in Newcastle; no children. He m. again; d. at Houlton, April 3, 1867, aged 55. Me., 178—, and from thence to Exeter, Me., 1808.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 27, 1814, of Exeter; m. Elvira C. Grinnell of Exeter; six children.
- vi. DAVID, b. Sept. 1816, of Exeter; m. Susan Chase of Belfast; representative, 1873; lawyer and poet; d. 1874. Two children.
- vii. LEWIS, b. Feb. 18, 1818; ———, Bangor.
- viii. DANIEL, b. 1820. married Lydia, of Joshua Chamberlain, of Exeter. Resides in Bangor. Three children.
- ix. MARK, b. Sept., 1822; married Julia A. McCobb of Orrington, she died 1882. He now resides in Houlton. Several children all dead.
- x. JOHN, ———

(1) *The Bangor Historical Magazine*, Vol. 6, p. 77.

(2) Joseph Pease was born in New Market, N. H., moved to Parsonsfield,



Very truly

Your obt servant

David Baker

LEWIS BARKER.

Born Feb. 18, 1818. Educated in the schools of Exeter, and Foxcroft Academy. School master, studied law with Albert G. Jewett, and Kent & Cutting. Admitted to the Bar, 1841, and settled in Stetson. Removed to Bangor in 1871. Eventually his firm became Barker, Vose & Barker. Hon. T. W. Vose, and his son Lewis A. Barker comprising the firm. He was a Representative, 1864 and 1867. Speaker, 1867; Senator, 1865-1866; Executive Councilor, 1880, and for several years after. He was a member of the State Board of Health, and of the commission to enlarge the State House. He was Past Master of Pacific Lodge of F. A. M., of Exeter, and a member of Royal Arch Chapter, and St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Francis and Elizabeth (Watson) Hill of Exeter, Aug. 2, 1846, by Rev. Elbridge G. Carpenter. Mrs. Barker now resides in Bangor. Mr. Barker, died Oct. 9, 1890, his death having been caused by a runaway horse, near his own house. Mr. Barker was a character well known in this State and in many places out of the State. His fame as an advocate and a political speaker, reached far beyond the State where he lived. Their children were:

- i. EVVIE, b. May 11, 1848. She was a woman of great natural ability. She was twice married, and died Nov. 3, 1872, leaving a daughter.
- ii. LEWIS AMASA, b. Aug. 12, 1854. He attended Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and the Albany Law School. He commenced the practice of the law with his father, and later of the firm of Barker, Vose & Barker. He was a young man of fine abilities and good legal mind. He was a representative, 1887-89. He was a leading man in the order of Knights of Pythias, and held its highest office in this State. He d. in Boston, whither he had gone for medical treatment, Jan. 16, 1890. He m. Margaret, daughter of the late Moses L. Appleton, Oct. 14, 1875. They had two children, a son Lewis A., and a daughter.

Some of the descendants of Nathaniel Barker were among the most prominent men of Maine. Among them his seventh son, Honorable Lewis Barker, mentioned in the foregoing article, was a lawyer of note and attained much reputation as an eloquent stump speaker in the ranks of the Republican party. He possessed a magnetic personality and had an original and somewhat picturesque style of oratory which attracted the masses.

In the early days of that party he was often called to speak not only in every part of Maine but in many other states of the Union.

Lewis A. Barker, Jr., son of Lewis A. Barker, mentioned in the same article, is also a lawyer who was born in Bangor and is now residing in Boston, Massachusetts. He attained a state wide reputation a few years ago when he was associated as counsel with the late Honorable Josiah Crosby, in obtaining the pardon of Stain and Cromwell, who were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder

of John Wilson Barron, treasurer of the Dexter Savings Bank, and who were pardoned by Governor Llewellyn Powers.

His sixth son, David Barker, was born in Exeter, Maine, September 9, 1816, and died September 14, 1874. He entered the profession of law and during nearly all of his professional life practiced law in a little old fashioned law office at Exeter Corner, which still exists and a picture of which accompanies this sketch. In the days of the old stage coaches and "tote" teams this village was a stage center and a trading place of importance. Samuel Cony, afterwards Governor of Maine, practiced law there for some years and David was for a time a student in his office.



The home of David Barker at Exeter Corner, Maine, taken in 1915.

David Barker is, however, best known to the world as a poet, and for many years while living, enjoyed the honor of being designated in the press and among the people of his state both as the "Bard of Exeter" and "The Burns of Maine." And his poetical fame brought to him the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College.

There have been a few of Maine's writers of note who have beautifully and accurately described the quaint manners and customs, the language and sayings and the rugged life of our sturdy ancestors, who were the pioneers of the Pine Tree State. Among such were Seba Smith, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of

But his poetical career really begun when about the year 1854 he sent to the New York Evening Post the following stanzas which were published.

MY CHILD'S ORIGIN.

One night, as old Saint Peter slept,
 He left the door of Heaven ajar,
 When through, a little angel crept,
 And came down with a falling star.

One summer, as the blessed beams
 Of morn approached, my blushing bride
 Awakened from some pleasing dreams,
 And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
 That when he leaves this world of sin,
 He'll wing his way for that blest shore,
 And find the door of Heaven again.

The lines immediately attracted attention and were copied extensively into the newspaper press throughout the country. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, was so impressed by them that he carried them with him, affirming that they were "the sweetest lines he ever read."

Among others of Barker's productions which attracted a wide circle of admirers were "The Old Ship of State;" "The Under Dog in the Fight;" "The Covered Bridge;" "The Empty Sleeve;" etc. His longest poem was "My First Courtship" and his biographer expresses the belief that this "will be the most enduring." This is undoubtedly true for in it appears some of his most charming descriptions of the folk lore of olden times in Maine, and all through it a droll humor happily mingles with pathos.

"Old Willey," one of his patriotic and most virile songs was the story of a common laborer at Exeter Corner who worked at odd jobs to earn a living for his little family.

He laid the wall, and he sawed the wood
 For me and others in the neighborhood.

.....

One day to my village two men rode down—
 Yes, they came over from Stetson town.

One was named Hill³ and the other Plaisted.⁴ They were enlisting officers and had come there to procure volunteers for the Union army. When they rode into town

This Willey and I were standing o'er
(He sawing wood) near my office door.

The flag of the Union was waving to the breeze and a crowd were listening to the eloquence of the enlisting officers when

A neighbor of mine was standing nigh,—
With his traitor lips to the startled air
He hissed the flag that was floating there.



"This Willey and I were standing o'er
(He sawing wood) near my office door"

The old Barker office at Exeter Corner, Maine, as it appears today.

This enraged old Willey and aroused the fire of patriotism burning in his heart, and he swore then and there with a fearful oath

(³) General John A. Hill who first enlisted as Captain of Company K, 11th Maine Regiment at a public meeting in Stetson, Maine.

(⁴) General Harris M. Plaisted who first enlisted as Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Maine Regiment. He was Attorney General of Maine, 1873-5; Congressman 1875; Governor 1881-2. He was the father of Honorable Frederick W. Plaisted who was also Governor of Maine, 1911-12.

that he would enlist in the army and go down to the southland and fight the traitors.

And he *did* enlist, for the brave old soul,
With his name on the gallant Plaisted's roll,
For the cast of a die, for a loss or gain,
With the gory, famed old 11th of Maine.

Old Willey was a brave soldier in many battles and survived to return home maimed and feeble.

With his folded arms he lies so still
In a cold, sound sleep on the "Crowell Hill".
I wish I knew if he felt the least
As he felt when our Father's flag was hissed;
For he slumbers there 'neath a beetling crag
By the side of the one who hissed the flag.

A sound, and well defined philosophy of life runs through his verse, for instance, in "A Solace for Dark Hours:"

Fear not the man of wealth and birth,
Securely resting in his seat,
But sooner him, who, crushed to earth,
Is rising to his feet.

That he believed fully in an overruling Providence and a life beyond death is evidenced in his every line, but his religion was for all humanity as is especially made evident in "The Covered Bridge" and other poems.

But we all pass over on equal terms,
For the Universal toll,
Is the outer garb, which the hand of God
Has flung around the soul.
Though the eye is dim, and the bridge is dark,
And the river it spans is wide,
Yet faith points through to a shining mount,
That looms on the other side.

That his views of a life beyond were such as would today class him with those known as "Spiritualists," may be adduced from his writings and especially from a letter written to his brother Lewis, July 7, 1874, from which the following is taken:

I shall do my best to live here below a while longer, but the chances look doubtful. Should we not meet again, do what you think best with the

songs I have sung here, and I promise you one from beyond at the earliest possible hour, and from a harp attuned by your angel daughter Evvie, if I can find her upon the same plane upon which I am permitted to enter, with the lingering earth stains which may be found upon me.

One of the most charming features of the first edition of Barker's Poems is a letter in rhyme in the Scotch dialect, written and sent to him some years before his death, by Edward Wiggin, Jr., of Fort Fairfield, Maine, entitled "Epistle to Davie." Although when written it was only intended for the perusal of the author of "My Child's Origin," yet it is of itself a sweet song and very properly inserted in that little volume.

Mr. Wiggin in his lifetime was a well known character in our State and for many years closely identified with the political, business and educational interest of the State of Maine. He acquired quite a reputation as a platform lecturer; the best known and most popular of his productions was probably his lecture entitled "Mince Pie As My Mother Made It."

And now we close this rambling sketch about a great Maine poet with verses from his "Influence and Retribution," which all writers of high or low degree should remember and emulate:

Ye cannot send the simplest line
 Abroad from off your pen,
 But ye must meet, in future hour,
 That very line again.

The slightest word ye cannot speak
 Within a mortal ear,
 But that the echo of such word
 Ye must forever hear.

We acknowledge thanks to Mr. Frank C. Merritt of Washington, D. C., for the report to the Government of the late Samuel L. Boardman on "The Climate, Soil, Resources, and Agricultural Capabilities of the State of Maine."

It was printed at the Government printing office in Washington in 1884. Like all of Mr. Boardman's literary work it is carefully prepared and he treats the subject exhaustively.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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"The lives of former generations are a lesson to posterity; that a man may review the remarkable events which have happened to others, and be admonished; and may consider the history of people of preceding ages, and of all that hath befallen them, and be restrained. Extolled be the perfection of Him who hath thus ordained the history of former generations to be a lesson to those which follow."
—*Tales of a Thousand and One Nights.*

Vol. III

JANUARY, 1915

No. 4

Early Maine History vs. Twentieth Century History

The Maine Teachers Association is a great organization, an honor to the State and doubtless helpful to the educational interest of Maine. It has a "School Music Festival;" a "Maine branch of the American School Peace League;" a "Maine School Masters Club;" and other accessories equally as interesting. Its work is divided into twenty or more "departments" and among them is one called the "Department of History."

At the recent session of the Association in Bangor this department held its meeting in Room 211 second floor in the High School building. Its program of topics for discussion and consideration were:

"Aids for the Teaching of Ancient History;" "Relation of American History to Civics;" and a "Round Table Discussion" of "*How May the Present War be Used to Interest Students in History.*"

This schedule has some objectionable features and possesses some merit. And yet it should not surprise the managers of this Association if there may be those of only the average stratum of Maine citizenship and blessed with only average intellectual processes, who may wonder why there could not have been discovered somewhere along the course of Maine History, which has been making for 300

years, something that could have been "used to interest students in history," as well as the ghastly details of the most useless, cruel and barbarous slaughter of human beings that this world has record of, and now being waged by nearly every European nation each and all of whom are absolutely crazy.

Study of Local History

We are pleased to endorse the following editorial in a recent issue of the Bangor Commercial. It is entirely in line with what the Journal has constantly advocated with what emphasis it could command. We can assure the Commercial that Mr. D. Lyman Wormwood, the efficient Superintendent of Schools of Bangor, is deeply interested in the subject and early placed the Journal in the High School Libraries of that city.

There are some other school officers in Maine who are making commendable efforts in this direction and teachers, who, like Dr. Caroline Colvin, Professor of history in the U. of M. at Orono, appreciate the value of the study of Maine history and are doing practical work in promoting it; yet as a whole the school system of Maine is lamentably derelict in its duty in this respect. It should surely manifest a greater interest in this matter. Every son and daughter of the old Pine Tree State should be proud of its 200 years of important Colonial history and not sit supinely by while selfish or thoughtless writers credit it to Massachusetts, simply because for a time that Commonwealth chanced to have political jurisdiction over a portion of its territory.

We heard a well-known Maine educator speak the other day in endorsement of a plan that is being carried out in some out-of-the-state city looking toward the acquisition of a better knowledge of local affairs in our public schools. The Commercial has often advocated the study of local history in our public schools and we deem such as of much more importance than much of the historical knowledge acquired. We do not mean that present courses in history are not valuable but we believe that they should include a good course in local history, with full instruction in the settlement of Maine and its history and development and the same in regard to the city of Bangor.

We should also include a specific study of the city charter so that our future voters shall have knowledge of the same. Prior to the recent election

our people generally had scant knowledge of the charter under which our municipal affairs is conducted.

.....It may be said that there is no text-book available for the study of local history and this is true but it is an obstacle that is being overcome elsewhere. Teachers of history prepare themselves for lectures and acquire the information that later leads to the preparation of a text-book.

It would be interesting to know what proportion of the pupils of our public schools, particularly of the high school, have any commensurate knowledge of the early settlement of Bangor and its development from its settlement to the present day. We think that the number would be found to be very few and yet such knowledge would be valuable to all who expect to pass their lives in this city as most of the pupils do.

Sayings of Subscribers

Mr. S. J. Guernsey, of Peabody Museum, Harvard University :

"I certainly look forward with pleasure to each number of the Journal and enjoy all of them."

Reverend George W. Hinckley, founder and General Superintendent of that wonderful Maine Institution for boys and girls, known as Good Will Farm and editor of a most interesting and valuable Magazine the "Good Will Record:"

"In my mail, last evening I received the receipt for my subscription to your interesting magazine; this morning, as I come into the office, I received your check for \$2.00, a subscription for the Good Will Record. An even exchange is no robbery. I only hope that I may make the Good Will Record as interesting to you as the historical journal is to me."

Professor William Otis Sawtelle, Haverford College, Haverford Pa. :

"I am much interested in your publication and trust that you will continue it for years to come."

Dr. Dana W. Fellows, Portland, Maine :

"I hasten to remit the amount due as I surely wish to have the Journal of Maine History regularly. It is a valuable publication."

John T. Cannon, Bangor, Maine:

"Enclosed find check for my subscription to your excellent magazine."

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

"I have the current number of the 'Journal' and have read it from cover to cover. I have noticed with much satisfaction the very kindly notice you make of my father and I am writing you this note just to say to you how very grateful I am to you for it."

Harry P. Dill, Orillia, Canada:

"I am enclosing \$1.00 for continuation of the Journal of Maine History, for I cannot live without it."

Honorable A. R. Day, Bangor, Maine:

"I take great pleasure in reading your publication for I feel sure that your historical statements are correct.

"The whole family reads Sprague's Journal with a great deal of pleasure, and I hope to be a subscriber as long as the Journal is published."

R. L. Grindle, M. D., Mt. Desert, Maine:

"The Journal is good, yes, excellent."

Notes and Fragments

The town of Kingsbury was incorporated March 22, 1836. Its charter was repealed February 24, 1885. It was reorganized as a plantation July 20, 1886. Judge Sanford Kingsbury of Gardiner was the original proprietor of this township and the town was named for him. Hanson's "History of Gardiner and Pittston" (1852) p. 333, says of him:

Sanford Kingsbury was born in Claremont, N. H., was graduated at Dartmouth in 1801, with Daniel Webster, came to Gardiner in 1804, became cashier of Gardiner Bank in 1814, and practiced law until he took his seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1821.

He was State Senator in 1828-9, removed to Kingsbury in 1834, and fell dead in one of our (Gardiner) streets March 1, 1849, aged 66 years.

In former years there was an old residence in Kingsbury just off of the old "road over the mountain" leading from there to Blanchard

which the inhabitants called the "Kingsbury Mansion" and where he formerly resided. Whether this was a permanent or only a summer residence or how long he occupied it, the writer has never been able to ascertain.

One of the early settlers of Machias, Maine, was Phineas Bruce, from Mendon, Mass.:

Born there June 7, 1762; Yale College, 1786; settled at Machias, 1790; first lawyer in Washington County; Representative, 1791 to 1800 inclusive; elected Representative to eighth Congress, 1804, but did not take his seat on account of poor health. He married Jane, sister of Honorable James Savage of Boston about 1795. He died in Uxbridge, Mass., Oct 6, 1809. His widow died in Cambridge, Mass., 1854, aged 86.

Charles Levi Woodbury, a grandson of Maine, in an address some years ago before the New Hampshire Historical Society, said:

Let it be clear, neither Pilgrims nor Puritans were its pioneers, neither the axe, the plow nor the hoe led it to these shores; neither the devices of the chartered companies nor the commands of royalty. It was the discovery of the winter fishery on its shores that led New England to civilization.

The Honorable Frank Robinson, mayor of the city of Bangor, whose death occurred November 13, 1915., was the son of the late Honorable Alexander Martin and Mary (Chase) Robinson.

His father was for many years one of the able and leading lawyers of Piscataquis county. His mother, Mary Chase, was the daughter of the late Honorable Joseph Chase, who, when Piscataquis county was established in 1838, became the leader of the Democratic party in the county and remained so about all of his lifetime. He served in the Legislature, was once sheriff of the county and held many public positions.

In 1872 Mayor Robinson married Elizabeth Reed of Belfast, Maine, whose death occurred in 1901. By that marriage there were four children, three sons and a daughter, three of whom survive him. They are Frank H. Robinson of Bangor; Earl P. Robinson of Franklin, Massachusetts and Miss Martha R. Robinson of Bangor. He also leaves a grandson, Morris, of Bangor.

He was married again in 1904 to Nettie E. Reed of Milford, who survives him.

Mr. Robinson had formerly served in the city government of Bangor as alderman, and represented the city of Bangor in the

Legislature of 1913-1914, and was re-elected a member of the present Legislature.

On March 8, 1915, he was elected mayor, having received practically an unanimous nomination as a candidate by the Democratic party of that city. His career as mayor was a most successful one and was recognized by all parties as one of Bangor's strongest executives.

He had had large business experience.

He was formerly employed to fill responsible positions with both the Bangor & Aroostook and Maine Central Railroads.

He had much mechanical knowledge, and in 1904 he resigned from the Maine Central to devote his time to the perfection of railroad appliances which he had invented. He was the inventor of several railroad devices which proved successful, and was a director in corporations which manufactured products that he had invented.

He was a man of lovable traits of character and his integrity, high sense of honor, and loyalty to his friends, were recognized and appreciated by all who knew him.

Like his father before him, he had always been interested in Maine Historical subjects and had been a subscriber to the Journal since its first number was issued.

The funeral services of the deceased mayor were held at the Universalist church in Bangor, Nov. 16, 1915. His pastor, the Reverend Ashley Smith, said:

The presence here today of so many who called him friend, tells of that fine spirit of cordial friendship and comradely good-nature and genial kindness which drew men to him, for whether a man was rich or poor, educated or illiterate made no difference to him, he could meet with all on a common level of human nature. He gave of his best in service to our city and State, giving over many of his own personal interests in their behalf. He represented as much in his private character, as in public office, the forces and principles which are the solid foundation of our American life. In his home there was unassuming devotion to the simple duties of a kindly and honorable gentleman; in public life there was always deliberate judgment and calm action, clear thinking and unswerving devotion to every trust. He shrank away from strife and contention and sought always for peace and concord, and yet nothing could move him from his high sense of right and duty and his unfaltering loyalty to their demands. Modest and unpretentious, he bore the honors that rested upon him without ostentation and manifested always the

broadest democracy of spirit. Broad-souled he was, tolerant of the political or religious opinions of others, in all places and under every condition he was a gentleman.

Men, irrespective of party, loved him for what he was, a simple, kindly man devoted to his home, loving and loved by his friends, with hardly a personal and very few political enemies. In some real measure his personality was the embodiment of the gentleness of strength and the strength of gentleness.

Correspondence

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN MAINE.

LETTER FROM PHILIP F. TURNER OF PORTLAND,

President of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

To the Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

I am very much interested in the note on Page 127 of Volume 3, October of the Journal,¹ respecting the pocket book owned by the Bath party. The statements in this note are so entirely inaccurate, so far as Mayflower History up to this time is concerned, that it seems but right that your attention, as Editor, be called to it.

There was a Thomas Williams who came over in the Mayflower, but up to the present time no evidence whatever has come to the surface that he had any descendants. If these Bath people can prove their ancestry *without question*, it would be a very interesting item for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants to be made aware of.

Then, too, the item speaks of the Puritans who came over in the Mayflower. You know that those known as Puritans did not come in the Mayflower, but came subsequently to Massachusetts Bay, Salem, Boston, etc., and those who came in the Mayflower were known as Pilgrims and not as Puritans. I presume the name of the ship in the third line is simply a typographical error, "Maybower."

I note that on Page 113, in Mrs. Richards' article, the statement is made that Elijah P. Lovejoy was killed in 1873.²

(¹) From "Notes and Fragments," Vol. 3, p. 127, of the Journal, and which originally appeared in a Bath, Maine, newspaper.

(²) 1837.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY



Vol. 3

No. 5

History is the truth; ever impartial;
never prejudiced

APRIL 1916

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Plan of an old map of the disputed territory in Maine, about which was what is known in history as the "North Eastern Boundary Controversy" between Great Britain and the Government at Washington, which was acute for a half century or more and culminated in the "Aroostook War", so called, and which was finally settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

Contributed to the Journal by Honorable Job H. Montgomery of Camden, Maine.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. III

APRIL, 1916

No. 5

Autobiography of Stephen Jones

Contributed by HENRY SEWALL WEBSTER
OF GARDINER, MAINE.

A sketch of the life of Judge Stephen Jones of Machias was published in the January number of the Journal.¹ In 1819 and 1820 when he had passed his eightieth year. Judge Jones, in a series of letters to his daughter, Susan Coffin Richards (Mrs. John Richards), undertook to recall the principal events of his life. The original letters were not preserved, but the substance of them was copied by the daughter into a book which is in the possession of one of her grandsons, George H. Richards, Esq., of Boston. After the book had come into the hands of Mr. Richards, he sent a copy to each of his three brothers, and from one of those copies the following transcript has been taken.

My dear daughter,

I have never related to you the particular events of my life: and thinking it might afford you some satisfaction to be informed of them, shall relate to you those of the most importance. I was born as told me by my mother on Sunday morning the 28th of Jan. 1738-9 (so they reckoned time at that period) and in that part of Falmouth now called Portland. After entering my fourth year my parents sent me to school to a Mrs. Munford. I remained at her school till I reached my sixth year. I was then sent to the town school of which the late Stephen Longfellow, Esqr., was the master. I had made considerable progress in reading and spelling at Mrs. Munford's and I continued to improve under Mr. Longfellow. It was my father's wish to give his sons a liberal education and on entering my seventh year I was put to learn the latin grammar. What progress I made I do not recollect but it could not have been much for in the beginning of Sept. of that year, I went with my mother to Weston on a visit to her parents to make some arrangements with them respecting herself and children during the absence

(¹) See Journal, Vol. I, p. 187 and also references to him in Vol. 2, pp. 25-54-87-247-256.

of my father, who was ordered with the rest of the Regt. to which he belonged to that part of Nova Scotia then called Minas, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. In the winter of 1746, after the taking of Cape Breton, an expedition was set on foot against Quebec, for the next summer. My father took recruiting orders as a captain in a Regiment to be commanded by Col. Arthur Noble. My father recruited a sufficient number of men to entitle him to his commission as Capt., but the ships and troops not arriving from England the expedition against Quebec failed and Colonel Noble was ordered to proceed to Nova Scotia with his Regiment to check some hostile conduct manifested by the neutral French, in that province. My father having spent much time and money in recruiting his men and not being willing to give them up to another officer and being acquainted at Minas, where the Regt. was ordered, he consented to accept a Lieutenancy under Capt. Morris, an older officer. I accompanied my mother as I before mentioned to Weston. We had a short passage to Boston and stopped at Deacon Kettle's, an old acquaintanc of the family, till she could have an opportunity to get on to Weston. While there I wandered off of the street on which Deacon Kettle lived and very soon got lost and frightened and cried, but I was able to tell the people who observed me, where I had wandered from and was taken back to the good Deacon's. I never got lost afterwards in Boston.

We soon went on to my grandfather's, where we staid a short time and then my mother returned home as they thought it best and when my father embarked on his destined expedition she should return to Weston with the other children and remain during his absence, but he was destined never to return. She returned to Weston with my two sisters, leaving my brother with Capt. Ephraim Jones her brother and he remained with him until he was 15 years old.

Nothing of any importance occurred till the end of February or beginning of March, when the distressing and melancholy news was received in Boston that a party of French and Indians from Beaujour now called Cumberland had made an attack upon Col. Noble's quarters on the night of the 30th of Jan. in a violent snow storm, that my father, the Colonel and several officers were killed and the remainder capitulated the next day. The weather was so stormy that they had no apprehension of an attack and the sentry at the door did not discover the enemy until they were very near. He discharged his musket and gave the alarm. My father who I was

told always laid down prepared for a surprise, was immediately at the door of his quarters and met the enemy by whom he was immediately shot. They then entered the house and killed some of the officers before they could get out of their beds.

I was eight years old when this distressing event happened, my brother one year and eight months younger, my two sisters of the ages of four and two. My father's death prevented my mother's return to Falmouth to reside there again with her family. My father was joint executor with my uncle Phineas Jones' widow for settling his estate and by my father's death she was left sole executrix and she soon after married a Mr. Fox, who was a man of talents and sufficiently artful to make the most of any advantages he had. My mother was unfortunately advised to let him administer on my father's estate, how the business was managed I never knew, but there was very little allowed to my mother. I got one hundred dollars a few years since for a quitclaim for a piece of flats that belonged to my father in the town of Portland, for which two persons had been quarreling about and neither had any title to. I think much more might have been picked up if it had been properly looked after in time. My mother, my sisters and myself it was decided should remain at my grandfather's who had his two youngest sons unmarried living with him, my uncles Aaron and Isaac. My mother's situation was now a very dependent one and tho' very active and industrious and ingenious with her needle, she feared she should become a burden to her brothers and her parents being aged. She thought it therefore best to accept an offer of marriage from Mr. Graves, of a plantation called Cold Spring, now Belcher-town, in the county of Hampshire, a respectable farmer, and was married to him in 1750 and took her two daughters with her. Mr. Graves was introduced to my mother by Col. Williams of Deerfield, a friend of hers and son of the minister of Weston. The families were very intimate. He thought highly of Mr. Graves and believed he would make her a good husband, which he did.

But for the death of my father and my mother's marriage with Mr. Graves brought about by the friendship of Col. Williams, it is not probable I should have ever known or seen your mother or my sisters their husbands, the eldest having married your mother's eldest brother and the youngest Mr. Lyman of Northampton.

I continued at my grandfather's until the year 1755, when it was decided by him and my mother that I had better learn a trade and I was placed with my uncle Noah, my father's brother, who was a

carpenter, to learn that trade. I travelled on foot to his house about thirty miles from my grandfather's in one day. He resided on the westerly side of Worcester. They were all strangers to me both in the family and in the town, except my uncle whom I had seen before. It was the hay-harvest and I was set to work on the farm. The family consisted of himself and wife, three daughters and two sons from the ages of 11 to 2 years, also a lad about 12 years of age, the son of a poor man. This lad and myself were put to do all the work of the farm with occasional assistance from my uncle, which was quite contrary to my expectations. I found my uncle and his wife very parsimonious and economical. He was a man of quick passions and had no tender feelings. I was very shy, tender-hearted and timid and had never been accustomed to hardships of any kind, which my uncle had been accustomed to from his childhood. I grew fast and was not strong and my appetite was great and I was too shy to eat as much as I wanted at mealtimes and I was never allowed to eat between them, which I had been accustomed to at my grandfather's, and my uncle would often speak harshly to me and accuse me of being more hearty to eat than to work and at times I was almost broken-hearted and the tears would run down my cheeks in spite of all my efforts to prevent them and when he observed it, he would accuse me of being babyish. I do not suppose that cayenne pepper rubbed upon his eyes would have made any water run out of them. Another thing which vexed me very much was that if he saw me put on mittens of a cold winter's morning, he would scold me for it. I was always subject to cold hands and feet and to take hold of axe handles and other implements of a cold winter's morning without mittens it did seem as if my hands would freeze, but because he could handle ice and snow without feeling it he supposed everybody else could. I had no time for the carpenter's trade and was very awkward in handling the tools as I had never been accustomed to anything of the kind, but instead of treating me with gentleness, he was very harsh and unkind. His wife was the daughter of one of the most respectable farmers in Worcester. She was several years younger than himself, very industrious and economical and made him a very good wife, was of a mild disposition, but never showed any great kindness or good will toward me. I was no more to her than the son of any stranger. My uncle's harshness, his wife's indifference towards me and having to do all the work of the farm and of course but a small part of the time devoted to the profession I went to learn, I consequently

grew dissatisfied with my situation and made my guardian acquainted with it. He came to see me and endeavored to persuade me to be contented. I consented to try, but found it in vain. Therefore in April, 1757, when our provincial officers were recruiting for volunteers to go to the lakes, I with others enlisted without asking the consent of my master or guardian.

In the winter of this year several young lads and myself got into a frolic at the tavern, where there was a recruiting officer (a cousin of my mother's) belonging to Rogers Rangers and we all enlisted, but the next day, when their parents heard of it, they applied for their release to the officer and I consented that my uncle should apply for mine and we were all released. I was very thankful that I was, as that Corps was unsuitable for me to serve in. My mother's cousin went on with his recruits to join his corps at Lake George, where he arrived early in March. A few days afterwards a large detachment was ordered to Ticonderoga as a reconnoitering party, and was discovered by the French and Indians and the officer with almost the whole party killed, but Rogers, who deserved the same fate for his folly and imprudence took care to make his escape as soon as the action commenced. Had I gone with my relation when I enlisted I should in all probability have fallen with him. I have always considered it a providential escape. The second time of my enlisting in April, 1757, there were only 1,800 men raised in Mass. that year and they with those raised in the New England Provinces and that of New York were only intended to defend the northern frontier. The company I belonged to consisted of above 100 active young men commanded by Capt. Leonard of Oxford. We were ordered on to Greenbush near Albany to join the other troops and soon after our assembling there, the whole were ordered to Fort Edward. Some time after our arrival at that post, our Capt. being a brave active officer had orders for raising a company of men to be employed as a reconnoitering party. About half of his company joined him. But I preferred remaining with the other half and doing camp duty. Early in Sept. information came to Gen. Webb, the British officer (who had command at Fort Edward and was the commander of the Department) that an army of French and Indians were on their way to attack Fort Wm. Henry at Lake George. The Massachusetts and other provincial troops were ordered on to reinforce the garrison at Lake George, but the troops were entirely ignorant of the intended attack on Fort Wm. Henry. Capt. Leonard was ordered to remain

at Fort Edward and those who had joined him from other companies had permission to rejoin their own companions and those who had originally belonged to his company had permission to join him, when the whole (myself among the number) did so, excepting one Lieut. and fifteen men, who marched with the other troops to Lake George. The morning after Capt. Leonard was about two miles from Fort Edward in the woods on a reconnoitering excursion, when we heard a cannon in the direction of Fort William and thought it was the morning gun, but we soon heard a number and concluded that the Fort was attacked and we made our way back as soon as possible. It was quite a surprise as we had no idea the Fort was threatened. The siege continued some days, when the commander of the Fort despairing of relief capitulated, but the capitulation was violated by the Indians, who stripped the officers and men and killed those who resisted. Here I had another escape by remaining at Fort Edward. The Massachusetts men were enlisted that year to continue in service till the 2nd of Feb., 1758. Those who were concluded in the capitulation of Fort Wm. Henry and escaped the Indians went directly home, those who remained at Fort Edward were at the close of the season ordered down to Stillwater on the Hudson 25 miles above Albany, where we took up our winter quarters in huts, built by some Scotch troops the preceding summer. We were not pleased with our detention, after the campaign was over, and officers and men determined to set out for home as soon as our time expired whether discharged or not and to take our route up the Hoosack river, which empties into the Hudson near Stillwater. The snow was very deep and in order to perform our march it was necessary that every man should be provided with a pair of snowshoes and each one was obliged to make them for themselves, although few of us had ever seen a pair and fewer still had ever attempted to walk with them. Those who were best acquainted with making the rackets (as those that we made were called) instructed the others and we all had ingenuity enough to make our own excepting one "paddy" and he took a couple of barrel hoops and nailed pieces of the barrel heads across them and tied them to his feet and waddled after us. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of Feb., 1758, 25 years previous to the morning of your birth we had our snow shoes and our packs with three days' provisions on our backs. It being a fine clear winter morning we set out upon our march to Fort Massachusetts at the foot of Hoosack mountain, where the town of Adams now is, the snow at

the least four and a half feet deep and very light which made the travelling very heavy it being nearly up to the hips of those who went forward and of course most fatiguing and as we had never been accustomed to travel on snow shoes, we got many tumbles into the snow and were half buried by it sometimes and frequently had great difficulty in getting upon our feet again, but after the first day's march we got very few falls. We took the Hoosack river as our direction, not one of our party ever having passed through from the North river to Fort Massachusetts. We knew however nearly the distance and was sure that three days would bring us to the Fort and therefore went on with resolution. Towards the end of the second day, we came to a broad interval on the north side of the river and concluding it would be better travelling on that, we left the river and after travelling some time bore away again for the river and unfortunately struck another branch of it as wide as the river and did not discover our mistake till we had gone some distance and found the stream narrowing; and thinking we had traveled far enough to have reached our destination, we held a consultation and determined to leave the stream and ascend the mountains and seek a new direction. In that opinion all were united and we commenced our ascent up that lofty ridge called the Green Mountains. Early on the fifth day we had reached the height of them and discovered a pond. Our object now was to find its outlet and take that for our direction, which we soon did. Our provisions were nearly all consumed on the third day. It was now nearly two days that numbers of us had not eaten anything. It was decided to kill a large dog that was attached to the company and divide it into 70 shares. One of the men had been more careful of his provisions than the rest of us and he sold me his share for 7 coppers, which I thought a great bargain for I would not have parted with it for its weight in gold. After travelling as long as the daylight would permit, we encamped. Some of the party would scrape away the snow with our snow shoes and others would cut wood for fires and brush from the hemlocks for our beds. In the morning the remains of the fire would be two feet below us and by daylight we were on our march again. The sixth day we felt confident we were upon the Deerfield river, but it abounded in rapids which compelled us frequently to ascend the sides of the mountains to pass them, which were so steep that we had to take hold of the shrubs to climb up. After frequent ascents and descents we found on the seventh day the river to be free from rapids and by the mid-

dle of the day we were convinced we were near Rice's Fort on the east side of the river, near the foot of Hoosack mountain and before night came on we found we were not mistaken and finding a convenient place for encamping, we thought it best to do so, though a few of the men who had done duty at Rice's Fort thought it could not be more than three or four miles distant, but as many of the party had become very feeble, we feared that they might give out if we attempted to go on and perish before relief could be obtained. It was therefore decided that 10 or 12 of the stoutest men should be sent on to the Fort and acquaint the people there with our situation and having a breakfast prepared for us. The remainder lay down to rest with the hope that their danger and distress was near its termination. On the morning of the 8th day after leaving our encampment at Stillwater we resumed our march and reached the Fort after travelling about four miles, all feeling grateful for our providential deliverance.

After recruiting ourselves we marched on to Deerfield about 13 miles. Many of the men were detained there from having had their feet much frost-bitten. I had fortunately escaped and proceeded on to Mr. Graves' at Belchertown and after spending some days with my mother and sisters, went on to my uncle's at Worcester, where my appearance was most unexpected as it was thought I could not have survived the fatigue of the campaign.

In the ensuing April orders were issued for recruiting men for the reduction of Crown Point and the French at Ticonderoga and I again enlisted for the campaign and joined a company commanded by a Capt. James Johnson. Capt. Leonard was refused an appointment (tho' he was an excellent officer) because of his marching his company away from Stillwater without waiting for a proper discharge from headquarters. In fact it was a very imprudent act, both in officers and men and we very narrowly escaped perishing in the woods. We were well treated and well paid and had very little duty to do and if we had waited for our discharge, we could have returned by the public road, been supplied at the public expense and received pay until we reached home. After Capt. Johnson's company was raised they were marched on by the way of Northampton and from that town through the woods to Pittsfield, where Col. Williams, the friend of my mother, had a farm and a Stockade Fort called Williams Fort. He also had this year the command as Col. of one of the Massachusetts Regiments. From thence we marched to Stockbridge and to Greenbush the place of rendezvous and after-

wards to Lake George. After the army were collected there we embarked in boats early in Sept. for Ticonderoga and arrived at the landing place at the end of the lake, three miles from the French Fort on the second day after our embarkation. Some skirmishing took place on the landing of the van of the army and the troops at that station, and during that action Lord Howe was killed. He was the acting General but old Gen. Abercrombie was the commander in chief. The death of Lord Howe disconcerted his measures and retarded the progress of the army and prevented the attack on the French lines until the third day after landing, which gave the enemy time to complete their defences and to defeat our forces when they made the attack, which was done by the regular troops the provincials being the rear guard or Corps of reserve stationed in the woods, but tho' we were not ordered into action, yet a number were so imprudent as to join the attacking party. Capt. Johnson and a part of his company were among those who went into the action without orders, himself and fifteen of his men never returned, a cousin of my own, a sergeant, was one of the number. I saw him fall, a ball entered the right side of his head and he fell never to rise again till the general resurrection at the end of the world. He was a fine young man and third son of my father's brother, Nathaniel. I was in the action amidst a shower of balls and remained till the army retreated, but by the goodness of Divine Providence I had another wonderful escape from death and without injury. As soon as I was out of the reach of the balls I halted and rescued one of the many poor wounded soldiers I fell in with. Having cut a couple of poles I fastened a blanket to them and persuaded three others to assist me to get him on to it and after many trials we succeeded and after carrying him about a mile and a half, we found his company encamped for the night. What became of the poor fellow afterwards I never heard. The company to which I was attached encamped near that of the wounded man. I wrapt myself in my blanket and lay down by the side of my messmates expecting to be aroused early in the morning to renew the attack on the French lines, but about 12 o'clock when I was in a profound slumber, I was awakened with the information that the orders were to retreat to our boats. This I could not at first believe, but soon found it was true and marched on with the rest, but with a sad and heavy heart at leaving our wounded men to be knocked in the head by the tomahawks of the Indians, but which I could not individual'y prevent. By sunrise in the morning, what remained of the army

were all in the boats and on their way to their old encampments at the south end of Lake George, where we arrived safely and remained till sometime in November, when we were regularly discharged and I returned home. Mr. Graves' eldest son was a Sergeant in Col. Williams' Regt. He was attacked with the camp disorder sometime after we returned from Ticonderoga and died. I do not recollect that I missed a day's duty from illness during the two campaigns, but during a great part of the time I kept spruce beer by me and drank freely of it.

On my return I spent some days with my mother and sisters at Mr. Graves', who always treated me with kindness. I afterwards went on to Worcester and bargained with my uncle for a release of my indentures and then returned to Mr. Graves' with a determination not to engage in the service again, but Government thinking it would be necessary to have a small force placed at Charlestown on the Connecticut river for the security of that frontier against the Indians, and Capt. Elijah Smith, a very pleasant man and neighbor of Mr. Graves, was authorized to raise a company and as it was supposed it would be a very light and rather pleasant service, I engaged with him. He soon recruited a sufficient number from the neighboring towns and we were marched to Charlestown, where our duty was very easy. We boarded with the inhabitants, giving our rations and a small sum in addition per week. The time we were there was passed very pleasantly, but in the month of August, after the taking of Ticonderoga by Gen. Amherst, it was thought unnecessary to continue Capt. Smith's company at Charlestown and he was ordered to Deerfield and then to proceed across the Hoosack mountain and on to Flatbush on the north river and wait further orders, these were to divide his company into detachments. The detachment that I belonged to was commanded by the first Lieut. Hunt, who afterwards married George Strong's second sister and settled in Charlestown, N. H. His father was a large farmer and related to the Hunts of Northampton. Our detachment was ordered to Millers Falls on the easterly side of the Hudson and half way between Fort Saratoga and Fort Edward. From thence we were to transport stores in boats to Fort Edward which took up the time till the end of the term we had enlisted for, about the middle of November. Four of us then set out for home, passed down the north river to Stillwater, then took the road to Hoosack mountain. The day we crossed it proved to be rainy, but fortunately for us, when we got to Deerfield river at the foot of the east side of the

mountain it was not so much swollen but that we could ford it with safety. We stopped that night at Rice's Fort, where I was with Capt. Leonard's company in February, 1758. At the Fort we were told there was a stream we must cross about two miles distant, that could not be forded without a horse, which could be got at a Mr. Taylor's who lived about half a mile on that side. We procured the horse and proceeded to the stream. It was about five rods wide and ran quickly and was swollen to the banks. The names of my companions were Alverd, Smith and Williston. (Alverd was an uncle of Mrs. Steele's.) Alverd and I mounted first, as to make dispatch, two were to cross at a time. Alverd got on first and I behind him. At the bottom of the stream were small round stones and when the horse got into the middle of it, he trod upon them, crippled down and slipt me off into the stream. When my feet reached the bottom, I found I could just keep my chin above the water and by supporting myself with my musket against the current I was able to keep my feet at the bottom and get back to the side I went from, fearing to go forward as I thought the stream might be deeper. Alverd after crossing turned the horse back. I mounted and got safe across. I was completely wet from head to foot and it was a very cold day in the middle of November and more than 12 miles to Deerfield and no house before I got there. You will see that here I had another very narrow escape with my life. I did not even take cold and was able to go on the next day to Mr. Graves' where I arrived once more in safety and found my mother, sisters and friends all well. I passed part of the winter as a journeyman with a carpenter at Belchertown and in the spring made a visit to Northampton to see my old companions Alverd and Smith at Hadley.

At this time I first commenced my acquaintance at Northampton with Mr. Lyman (who afterwards married my youngest sister) and Mr. Allen, his partner. I engaged to work as a journeyman with them during the summer and joined them the first of May, although I had acquired but little knowledge of the business or of the use of tools. I was treated with great kindness by them and introduced into the most respectable families in the town. The Pomroys, Hunts, Lymans and the Strongs were of the first class and all had one or more young ladies belonging to them and by all of them I was treated with the greatest civility. Several of the ladies I was then acquainted with are still living but not more than one or two of the gentlemen that belonged to that set are now alive.

The next year I joined a young man by the name of King, who was a house carpenter and went to Charlestown, where I served as a soldier in 1759. We worked there until winter set in and then returned and spent the winter with our friends at Northampton and Belchertown. King's father was dead and his mother had married a second husband and lived in Belchertown. He was an Ensign in the provincial service in 1759 and was a merry, lively fellow and a pleasant companion. We engaged employments for the next season and I set out on my return on the first of March. I stopped at Deerfield for a month and worked with a carpenter by the name of Munn as the business at Charlestown did not require my immediate return. It was then for the first time, that I saw your mother, but did not become acquainted with her. Munn's sister married a brother of Col. Williams' wife, one of the Tylers of Boston who considered themselves of the first class in society. The family was so much annoyed at the marriage that they would not give him any assistance whilst he lived with her and in order to separate them, they procured a midshipman's berth for him on board one of his Majesty's ships in which he served some years and died about the time he was promoted to a Lieutenancy. They had one daughter who married respectably and the widow passed the remainder of her life in comfort with her. My sister Rebecca had learnt dress-making and to perfect herself she came to Deerfield at this time to live with a dressmaker and her going there was the means of her being acquainted with your uncle Barnard, whom she married two years afterwards, and that led to my acquaintance and marriage with your mother.* My stopping at Deerfield at that time brought about those family connections which it is not probable would have happened but for that circumstance. After working the second summer at Charlestown I made a visit during the winter to Weston and Boston. My uncle Isaac, my mother's brother, then kept a retail store at Weston and wanted an assistant and invited me to come and live with him for that office and I accepted his offer and went back to Charlestown and settled my business there and returned to my uncle's at Weston, and remained there with him until May, 1765, when two of Col. Nathan Jones' brothers, Israel and Josiah, and I agreed to go to Gouldsboro' and commence clearing land for a farm for each of us. We began with good resolution, felling the

*Mr. Stephen Jones married, in August, 1772, Sarah Barnard, sister of Joseph Barnard, his sister Rebecca's husband.

trees on the easterly side of the Bay, below where Col. Jones afterwards lived, and after labouring hard for six months we were obliged to abandon it and wholly lost our time and labor. During the summer I was at Gouldsboro' my uncle Jones of Boston made a voyage to Mt. Desert, but finding no business could be done there he proceeded to Machias, where there were mills and the people in want of supplies, and finding he could do business to advantage he made two or three voyages during the season and entered into engagements for building mills the next year at East river. I returned to Weston in December and on visiting my uncle in Boston soon after, he proposed to me to go to Machias and take charge of his business there, and thinking his proposal advantageous, I went with him to Machias and arrived there on Friday, the 22d of March, 1776, having left Boston the previous Monday. I continued at Machias without paying any visit to Boston or my friends in the country until August, 1771. A committee of council consisting of the late Gov. Bowdoin, Gen. Brattle and Thomas Hubbard, Esqr., with the Rev. Dr. Lothrop of Boston as their chaplain came to Machias with my uncle Jones in one of his vessels to make inquiry into the grounds of a complaint exhibited by the O'Briens and some others against Jonathan Longfellow, Esqr., of Machias for mal-conduct as a magistrate. Whilst they were at Machias they lived with my uncle and myself in the old house that stood on the ground where my present house stands and when they returned to Boston I accompanied them. After our arrival in Boston these gentlemen treated me with great civility and attention, both before I went into the country and after my return. During my absence in the country the committee made their report to the governor and council and they found that Justice Longfellow had misconducted in his office, but they considered that in the then lawless state of the place it would be injurious to the due execution of the laws to remove Mr. Longfellow and recommended the appointment of another magistrate, and I was selected for the office, which was quite unexpected by me, but I received notice of it before I left the country on my return, and during my visit to Deerfield my engagement with your mother took place and I returned to Machias in December of that year and went again to Boston and Deerfield in August of the next year, 1772, and we were married and arrived in Machias in October, after a passage of four weeks from Boston. I now entered into a joint partnership with my uncle and his son, J. C. Jones, for carrying on the Machias business, and we were doing

very well until the commencement of the Revolutionary war in April, 1775. That put an end to our business and at the close of the year, I with your mother and brother, then about 7 months old, embarked on board a vessel for Newburyport, where we arrived in safety after a perilous passage of 28 days. Then from thence we went to your grandfather Barnard's at Deerfield, where she with your brother remained until March, 1778. I returned to Machias in May, '76, and in August of the same year again embarked for Newburyport. The vessel in which I had taken passage was captured at the mouth of the Narraguagus river by the boats of the British sloop of war Viper, Samuel Graves commander, and we were sent to Annapolis and put on shore. I got back to Machias the end of September and sailed again on a vessel bound to Newburyport, the first of December. We arrived in safety after a passage of 20 days and I went on immediately to Deerfield and found your mother, brother and friends all in good health. They had not heard of me from the time of my embarking in August until I was within a short distance of Deerfield. Your mother, brother and myself soon after joined your aunt Lyman and the elder children at Northampton and went on to Chesterfield to an establishment for the small-pox, where we all took the disease by inoculation. We were confined there three weeks and were nearly starved and frozen. The building had been hastily put up and was very slight and the weather very cold during the time we were there, but we were carried safely through the disease and were very thankful when it was over. It was a necessary precaution to be taken as the disease had been spread by the soldiers and had become very prevalent throughout. I left them again the first of May, '77, for Machias, went to Boston and embarked on a vessel owned and commanded by the late Mr. Holway of Machias. The vessel was very unseaworthy, but there being no other opportunity for me I took passage in her. On the third day we encountered a heavy thunder storm and were very nearly driven on shore, but by the exertions of the crew and passengers this disaster was averted, the storm abated and the next day we arrived in safety at Machias. This I viewed as another providential escape, when in a very perilous situation. I remained at Machias until Jan. 3d, '78, when I again embarked on board of one of my uncle's vessels, commanded by one Haines, a very timid and careful man. Old Mrs. Chaloner was also a passenger. We were four weeks getting to Winter harbor. I left the vessel then and went on to Saco, in company with

Capt. Daniel Sullivan, the eldest brother of the late Gov. Sullivan. He lived at Frenchman's Bay and was passenger in another vessel. Gov. Sullivan then lived at Saco and was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. We supped and slept at his house and breakfasted at a Mr. Gray's, whose daughter had married John Cassie, Esqr., of Passamaquoddy, whom I was acquainted with. I dined with Judge Sullivan and the afternoon appearing fine, I set off by land for Newburyport. I reached a tavern near the town of Wells and put up for the night. The weather became very cold and it froze hard during the night. I set out again early in the morning and found it very slippery, got to Preble's tavern at Old York between 6 and 7 o'clock and put up for the night, but the next morning I was so stiff and lame from the previous day's journey over the slippery roads that I could hardly move. It was now the 31st of January. I went on 6 miles to breakfast and afterwards went on to Greenland, where I dined about 2 P. M. It commenced snowing and I put up for the night. The next morning being fair I again set out between 7 and 8 o'clock. Found the travelling very bad, went 7 miles to Leavitt's tavern at Hampton to breakfast. Afterwards went on and reached Salisbury Ferry opposite Newburyport about 3 o'clock, but was detained some time before I could cross. I then went on to my cousin's, J. C. Jones, and stayed a fortnight, for the arrival of the vessel I left at Winter harbor, as I had left the principal part of my wardrobe on board. But I became tired of waiting and set out with a horse and chaise for Deerfield to bring your mother and brother back. I arrived at Deerfield the third day after I left Newburyport and found all well.

We left Deerfield early in March on our return, spent a few days with my sister Lyman at Northampton and then went on to Belchertown and passed a couple of days with our friends there. On the 14th of March, a day to be remembered, we proceeded on our journey and as the chaise was heavily laden with ourselves and our luggage, I walked up the hills, which were numerous and some of them very high. The day was so hot that I was very glad to lay aside my coats and walk in my shirt-sleeves and your mother was obliged to throw off her cloak and have the back side of the chaise rolled up. We reached a tavern in Weston and put up for the night, in the course of which the wind got into the N. W. and blew a gale, but as we were anxious to get on and the weather was bright, after breakfast we set off, wishing very much to get to Dr. Foxcraft's at Brookfield, about 8 miles on the road. After we set

out we found the cold intense and were almost overcome by it before we could reach the Inn at West Brookfield, only 5 miles distant, where we stopped and warmed ourselves thoroughly and again set off for Dr. Foxcraft's. Part of the road was miry and our wheels became almost a solid body from the mud freezing upon them. We however arrived safely at the Doctor's and passed a very pleasant day and night. The next day the weather having moderated we proceeded on our journey and reached Newburyport the third day afterwards, and remained there with our friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones till a schooner of about 30 tons, belonging to him was ready to sail for Machias. Haines again had the command. We had a pleasant passage along shore and arrived at Machias without accident of any kind in about 10 days.

I omitted mentioning in its place that in the winter of '77 a number of restless refugees from Cumberland in Nova Scotia besieged the Mass'tts Legislature, until in March, they consented to assist them in an expedition against Fort Cumberland, to consist of 2 Reg'ts, one of them to consist of refugees, the other of citizens of Mass., both to rendezvous at Machias. When I heard of the plan I disapproved of it entirely, as a piece of folly and madness and that must terminate in defeat as a former attempt had in 1775, to the mortification of those who went from amongst us and the ruin of those who joined in Cumberland, and for my opposition to this and the former expedition, I was stigmatized as a Tory, but conscious of the rectitude and correctness of my opinion, I did not fear any of them, and they were all convinced afterwards that I was right, and Gen. Washington when he heard of the intended expedition disapproved of it in toto, and orders came to countermand it, but the British commander in chief having obtained information of the intended attack against Cumberland and that it was to rendezvous at Machias, dispatched Commodore Barclay with three Frigates to proceed to Machias and defeat it. They arrived about the middle of August. When they passed Moosepecky, I was at my salt works at Englishman's river and immediately set out for my house in Machias and arrived there about the same time that the information of the appearance of the ships at the mouth of the river did. The news spread in all directions and the women and children of West Machias were sent back into the woods. I removed all my furniture from my house to a point of land on Middle river. The British passed the day after their arrival in making preparations for the attack. The next morning the ship's boats, with

about 400 troops and marines, came up to Indian Jene and landed under a thick fog and got very near our people at Avery's Point, then Scott's, before they were discovered, but fortunately escaped. The enemy set fire to two houses and some other buildings on the Point. In the afternoon the brig Hope, 16 or 18 guns with the boats and a sloop they had taken below and all the troops came up with flood tide. It being calm they towed the brig and sloop to White Point, where they anchored. We were in momentary expectation of their landing at White Point and a number of men and several Indians were sent to oppose their landing. One boat's crew was sent to take something and whilst they were doing so Francis Joseph, son of the Governor of Passamaquoddy, discharged a long gun at the boat and it was said killed one or more of the men. The boat immediately returned to the Brig and the anchors were immediately hove up and the whole flotilla proceeded down the river. A party was immediately sent to attack them as they passed the headland of Deacon Libby's farm, from that point they fired upon the boats and disabled many of the men so that they were obliged to give up towing the Brig and she grounded on the flats opposite the house where Palmer now lives. Had the party been reinforced and remained to have attacked her in the morning, they could have picked off every man that appeared on deck, but they were all very much fatigued, having had no rest for 24 hours and the opportunity was lost. By some oversight the breastwork at Scott's Point was left with only London Atus (a young negro) to guard it, only one man was killed in this affair on our side and Capt. Farnsworth very slightly wounded. A grist mill above the Phinny's was burnt by the enemy and this with the buildings before mentioned was all the injury that was done, although they published a pompous account in a book called the Field of Mars, of their having destroyed three magazines of rice, flour and tanned hides. I do not suppose there was a pound of flour or rice in the buildings they burnt, nor anything like tanned hides, excepting some parings of leather in one of the buildings, where a shoemaker had worked.

I had this year, '77, taken down some salt kettles for the purpose of making salt, and set them up at a place called Englishman's river, thinking it would not be safe to establish the works at the mouth of the Machias river. This was the place I was at when the ships passed. I expended a good deal of money and labored very hard myself, but to very little profit and receiving paper money for what I sold, which became so depreciated, that my hopes were great.

Your mother and I lived in a small log house at the salt works, from the autumn of the year, '78, till May, '79, when we again moved to Machias as she was very soon expecting her confinement and in July your sister Sally was born. In March before we removed, I took passage with Capt. Haines for Newburyport, in the same schooner that took us to Machias. We reached south west harbor, Mt. Desert, when we were informed that a Liverpool Privateer from Nova Scotia had passed up a few days before and would without doubt be back again in a day or two. We had heard of her before we left home and had some fear of her. We therefore decided if the weather would permit we would make a run back and get within Mt. Desert. The next morning proved fine with a westerly breeze and we got under way and stood to the eastward along the shore of the mount, but a strong ebb-tide setting out of Frenchman's Bay and the wind being light we were compelled to come to anchor in a cove near the easterly end of the mountain to wait for the flood tide and in the afternoon we got round to the narrows and anchored for the night. We afterwards heard that the Privateer arrived at south west harbor about two hours after we left it, so that we had a fortunate escape. The schooner had a valuable cargo of furs, etc., etc., belonging to J. C. Jones, Esq. We proceeded on our voyage up the narrows, but on the westerly side of them we found a mass of thick old ice extending from shore to shore with the wind north which continued for several days, but after a good deal of labor we forced a passage through and got on to the head of Eggemoggin reach, but the next morning being overtaken by a snow storm we put into Long Island harbor (Penobscot Bay) and the next day got to Owl's Head and anchored, the wind being against us. The next morning the wind being fair for running along shore we got under way, altho' there was every appearance of an impending snow storm, but there being frequent harbors on our lee, the Capt. ventured on, altho' timid himself, his brother who was his mate, was a stout hearted sailor. The storm passed off and we passed Townsend harbor in the hope of getting to Portland, but before we reached the mouth of the Kennebec river, a thick snow storm set in and we found it necessary to run for the river and try to get into Beal's harbor near the mouth of it. The wind was directly against us and the passage narrow, but the vessel worked well and we got safely in and anchored before the tide turned against us. Here I had *another providential* escape from most imminent danger for a violent gale from the northeast with heavy snow continued during

the night. As soon as the weather cleared and the gale ceased we went on to Portland, where I met Col. Jones, who had arrived there a few hours before us. We found there had been so great a fall of snow the day and night before as almost to block up the streets. We were detained several days by head winds and I passed the time very pleasantly with my friends in the town, but the place had a desolate appearance in remaining in the same state that it was reduced to by the fire set by Capt. Mowat in the autumn of 1775. As soon as the wind favored us we proceeded to Newburyport and I joined my friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones again. Afterwards I reached home in safety. In June 1780, having received a message from Col. Jones that he was about to sail for Boston in a vessel of his own and offering me a passage, I determined to accept it as I was in want of some supplies and I walked from Machias to Frenchman's Bay. We arrived in Boston on St. John's day. I paid a visit to Weston and made an excursion with Col. Jones to Lancaster and Provincetown, where we both had friends and acquaintances. We also visited Mr. Dunbar at Harvard (Worcester Co.), whose wife was Col. Jones' sister. We came back to Boston and I returned with him to Frenchman's Bay and walked from thence to Machias.

I did not attempt to go to the westward again until after the close of the Revolutionary war. I worked hard in the summer in cultivating the land and in the winter cut and hauled my own firewood, made my own fires and tended my cattle, gave up the salt works altogether, as it was attended with great labor and no profit, in fact it involved me in debt to my kind friend, Mr. J. C. Jones. He has always treated me with the kindness of a brother and from his first and present wife, I have received great kindness and attention, much more than I had any right to expect and from his late father, my honored uncle, whose parental kindness I shall recollect with respect and gratitude while my life and memory last.

In the month of June, 1783, I went to Boston to make some arrangements with Mr. Jones respecting the Machias business and he recommended that Mr. Coffin and myself should enter into partnership for carrying on the business, which we agreed to and I returned home with a stock of provisions and goods to begin with and proceeded with every prospect of success until the year '86, when the State Legislature in their mad folly passed a non-intercourse law prohibiting British vessels coming into our ports, unless the vessels belonging to the State were permitted to enter British Provincial ports, and the other states not passing a similar law, the whole

British trade was drawn from the Commonwealth and our boards which were worth \$8 a thousand were at once reduced to less than \$3. By this we suffered greatly in our business and the term of our partnership terminating the next year, was never renewed. I have since continued to do some business in a small way so as to cover necessary expenses and through the goodness of Divine Providence and the assistance of kind friends I continue to this day in the enjoyment of as much health and strength as can be expected by a person, who has entered the third month of the eighty-first year of his age and also in the enjoyment of as many of the comforts of life as are necessary for health. Whilst I was an apprentice, I wounded myself three times, twice in the ankle and once on the outside of my right foot and also when I lived at Charlestown. I wounded myself severely across my left foot, cutting it quite to the bone and I still feel the inconvenience to this day of the wound I then received, probably from its not being skillfully treated at the time. In the month of November, 1773, I was attacked with a violent lumbago and during ten days I suffered the most excruciating pain and was confined to the house the most part of the winter and several years since I attended our May Meeting at East river, and the day being a very raw and cold one, I increased a cold I already had and was for several days confined to the house and threatened with a fever. I never had a serious illness or a bone broken or misplaced. I escaped two vices that young men who go into the army frequently fall into, that is intemperance and profane swearing. The second summer after I went to Worcester, I was mowing in a meadow on my uncle's farm and I came upon a rattlesnake coiled up directly before me. It was the first one I ever saw. I retreated and procured a club and killed it. If I had passed on one side of him, he might have sprung upon me and given me a fatal bite. I considered it as a providential escape. The foregoing is a narrative of some of the important event of my past life. The perusal may be interesting to you and this feeling prevents my consigning it to the flames. The want of early instruction and the busy life of my riper years, prevented my acquiring an accurate knowledge of grammar or composition. It cannot therefore be expected that I can write very correctly, but as I do not write for publication, it is not essential. The child will excuse the errors of the parent, which are the effect of the want of early instruction.

Guilford Centennial

(Brunswick Record)

Guilford, one of the best towns in Maine, will celebrate its centennial in June. We know that the citizens of this town will do the thing well. The history of Guilford is exceedingly interesting because throughout there has existed that greatest of all assets in any place, loyalty to the home town. When Guilford people have needed to build a church, a new schoolhouse, a new hotel, (it has one of the best of any town of its size in the State), or a large and costly woolen mill, it has had public spirited citizens come forward with the necessary votes and cash. Loyalty to its institutions and to its business men has characterized its whole history. "Trade at home" has been a motto which has always been well lived up to. This is the reason that Guilford has some of the most attractive business places in Piscataquis county. Satisfied with two prosperous churches, both have modern edifices for worship, good parsonages for the ministers and the latter have always received salaries above those usually paid in a town of a population of about 2,000. There are no classes or cliques in Guilford. In social and business life there is a spirit of unity which has made for happiness and success.



A Maine Lumbering Camp in Winter Season

Some Early Settlers of Barnard, Maine

For some years, from 1794 to 1834, Barnard was a part of the town of Williamsburg. In the latter year it was set off as a separate town by act of Legislature.

Some of the early settlers came from Sebec, some from Brunswick and vicinity, and some from the green little isle of Erin. Clearings were made in various part of the town and homes and school houses built.

Edmund, Thomas and William Ladd came from Saco. William settled on what is now the Robert Williams place in Williamsburg, later moving to "Ladd Hill" in Barnard. Thomas settled over the line in Sebec on the "Mount Misery Road." He froze to death one bitterly cold night on his way home from mill at Milo. The various branches of the Ladd family in Piscataquis county are descended from these three brothers.

Moses Head came from Bowdoinham with a large family of girls. Ruth married Elias Dean and Elizabeth married William Ladd.

Over on the Ridge Road there were several families—Reuben Higgins, William Smith, Thomas LeMont, Edward Clexton,, James Nowlen, William Welch, Patrick McElroy and two of the name of Babcock and Lee. John Waterhouse ran a lumber mill on Bear Brook where he sawed boards, shingles and clapboards. He was an uncle to the late Frank Hamlin of Milo. Thomas Pollard later ran this mill. A sad incident of these early days occurred in his family. Four of his children were ill with diphtheria and died within a few days, two little boys being buried the same day.

Out in the "settlement" proper the tide of life flows on, Bear Brook still flows noisily on its way; but the mill it turned is gone. The trees have overgrown the clearings and only an occasional half filled cellar with a lilac bush or a hill of rhubarb growing near is left to tell the story of the early settlers on the Ridge Road.

MABEL L. TRUE.

Puritan or Pilgrim?

To the Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

I was interested in a communication from Philip F. Turner, of Portland, in the issue of your Journal of January, and was surprised as well. Mr. Turner says that "those known as Puritans did not come over in the Mayflower, but came subsequently to Massachusetts Bay, Salem, Boston, etc., and those who came in the Mayflower were known as Pilgrims and not as Puritans."

Now, I do not mean to be either pedantic or presumptuous, but yet I shall have to take opposite ground from Mr. Turner in this matter. I hold that the Pilgrims were in all respects Puritans. It is true that, as Mr. Turner says, those who came later, and to Boston, etc., were better known under the name of "Puritans," but this is because of their greater numbers, and the sharper laws that they passed, rather than from any other difference.

I will try to be brief, but necessarily we must examine the evidence a little. The name "Puritan" is assigned by some writers to the year 1550, but this is without good reason. I mean with regard to the name, and not the views of the persons as dissenters. In the year 1550 John Hooper, on his appointment to the bishopric of Gloucester, refused to accept the form of consecration and admission. Dr. Craik classes him with Peter Martyr, Bucer and some others who came back from Germany on the accession of Edward VI, and speaks of a few Englishmen who had remained in England as helping to spread the movement. But Craik evidently refers to the essence of Puritanism rather than to the ordinary use of the name itself. To find the first recognized use of the term we must refer to Geneva, and in the years between 1553 and 1556, Calvin had much to do with shaping the particular form of dissent that within these dates gave to the world the term "Puritan." Used partly in derision by enemies, but accepted by some of the Puritans themselves as a term of honor, it returned with the Geneva dissenters of England on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and thus in the year 1558 it was in full use, and is as correctly applied to these dissenters as at any time later. The other Protestants who fled from England in the time of "Bloody Mary" went chiefly to Germany instead of Switzerland, and on coming back were of course in high favor, belonging as they did to what was now the state church.

It may be remarked here, for the sake of greater exactness, that while the dissenters were with Calvin and Knox, in Geneva they threw over completely what was left of their old church forms, etc., and in their stead published "The Service, Discipline and Form of Common Prayer and Administration of Sacraments used in the English Church of Geneva. Certainly these people were now full-fledged "Puritans" if ever any were.

Then what followed? Under Elizabeth the Catholics were frowned upon, but hardly less were the Puritans, and in fact, of the two Elizabeth, if left to herself, would probably have preferred the Catholics. In this state of uncomfortableness, but managing likewise to make others uncomfortable, the Puritans continued for a while, and indeed, till the early part of the reign of James I. He was so narrow, however, and had such a mean little nose for ferretting out and destroying what he didn't like, that even the sturdy Puritans—or at least, some of them—were unable to stand it, and presently Preacher Robinson and his flock went to Holland. Even here, however, things did not suit them, and they determined to cut loose from Europe and try their fortunes in a new land. But as their venture had a religious basis they appropriately called it a "pilgrimage."

What more? If they were not "Puritans" what were they? What did they lack that the term calls for? See the writings of their second governor, Bradford, as well as evidence of other kinds going back for more than a generation before the Mayflower sailed.

I will append just one other bit of proof. In the "History of Religion" included in Professor Craik's History of England, the writer, alluding to the date of 1558, specifically says:

"The Calvinistic brethren of Geneva became, under the name of Puritans, which they now acquired, the fathers of English dissent." This means the introduction of the name into England. We have already seen how it originated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. COSTELLO.

Bangor, Maine, February 8, 1916.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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"The lives of former generations are a lesson to posterity; that a man may review the remarkable events which have happened to others, and be admonished; and may consider the history of people of preceding ages, and of all that hath befallen them, and be restrained. Extolled be the perfection of Him who hath thus ordained the history of former generations to be a lesson to those which follow."

—Tales of a Thousand and One Nights.

Vol. III

APRIL, 1916

No. 5

General Joseph S. Smith

Since the close of the Civil War no man in Maine connected with military affairs and prominent in G. A. R. circles has been in the limelight more than has General Joseph S. Smith of Bangor. As Collector of Customs in his home city and around which hovers a picturesque and interesting story of Maine politics in the days of President Hayes, Hamlin, Blaine and Conkling, as business man, as Manager at Togus, as publicist, and as a progressive and enterprising citizen of our State, he has for these many years been held in the highest esteem by all of the people and admired and loved by his host of intimate friends who are numbered in every walk of life.

He was, during the past year, appointed Governor of the Southern Branch of the National Home at Hampton, Virginia, and has under him 1797 old soldiers.

From remarks regarding his administration there in the Washington, Virginia, and other newspapers in that section, we learn that he is as usual making friends and "making good."

From the Industrial School News (New Scotland, Pa.) we take the following in reference to this:

"By his many acts of humanity already displayed that emanates from a sincere and lovable heart, he has brought happiness and instilled vim in many who have labored under the opinion they had been unjustly dealt with and were purposely held under the ban of continued punishment for the slightest offense against the discipline. All is different now, and as one dear old member, many times unfortunate, puts it, 'It is like the sun bursting from the blackest cloud to note how entirely different the home is conducted as against the old regime.' However, as a result of the action of the present head of the institution it would be difficult to find a single member but has a eulogy of kind brave words for our present chief."

Among General Smith's other good qualities is a deep-seated love for old Maine and its early history and like numerous others of Maine's noted men of today, he has from the first been a subscriber to the Journal, and under date of February 5, 1916, writes us:

"I recently received the January number of the Journal and as usual I enjoyed perusing it (taking in every word)."

○ We can assure the genial General, who has well earned the honor of being called "Maine's Grand Old Man" that his legion of well-wishers in Maine join with us in wishing him every possible measure of success for the many more years that we hope he will remain on life's western slope.

History Teaching

The following is an extract from a paper by Professor Nathaniel W. Stephenson, professor of history in the College of Charleston, entitled, "The Place of History in the Curriculum," read before the American Historical Association at its annual meeting in 1914.

The one thing needful in history teaching, the thing so often missed but without which there is no result worth while, is imagination.

The process of tidal historical study all up and down the scale from Kindergarten to University must be through and through imaginative. Not to catalogue the features of the past, but to recreate the life that once informed those features, is the true aim of history in all its phases. To acquire the difficult art of calling up that life, of bodying it forth out of the strange and ambiguous things known as human documents, is a feat of the disciplined imagination as difficult as it is precious.

This issue of the Journal closes its third Volume.

We desire to renew our thanks to all those who have cordially supported the Journal with their patronage and kind words.

The first number of the next, and fourth Volume, will be issued in May. Like those which have preceded it this Volume will have at least five numbers.

The enterprising town of Guilford, in Piscataquis county, will this year celebrate its one hundredth anniversary, and arrangements have already been made with us for issuing a special edition of the Journal, which will contain a full report of the proceedings.

This Guilford special Centennial issue will be arranged similar to the Sangerville number (No. 3, Vol. 2), and will contain all of the doing and addresses delivered on that day and a brief documentary history of the town.

Notes and Fragments

Castine people, appreciative of and anxious to preserve the historical landmarks, relics and traditions of that town, in which it is exceptionally rich, have formed a Historical society for that purpose. The officers are: Pres., Dr. G. A. Wheeler; vice-president, C. W. Noyes; ex. com., W. A. Walker, chairman, John Whiting, Amy Witherle, Katherine Davenport, E. P. Walker; sec., G. E. Parsons; treas., Boyd Bartlett.

As the bee makes its first perfect cell at the first attempt, and as the beaver is a skillful and accomplished engineer from its babyhood, so the Indian, a child of nature as much as the bee or the beaver, without training or trainer, fashioned when a youth, ages and ages ago, with his flint knife and bone awl, the ideal boat for the treacherous inland waters for the rapids and the falls. He made his canoe from the bark of his graceful white birch trees, and the white man has copied its model for more than three centuries without being able to improve upon the plan of its general construction.

Mr. John Davey, a noted American naturalist and known as "big brother to the birds," talking to an audience recently, at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in New York City, said:

"Human life depends upon vegetation. We would all starve if vegetation ceased for a year. But vegetation depends upon the birds, who protect it from destruction by insects.

"Human life, therefore, depends upon the birds. All insectivorous birds in this country are decreasing 10 per cent each year. Unless we start at once to increase their numbers, to protect them and kill their enemies, within a decade will occur the disaster to humanity which I have spoken of—a catastrophic horror more awful than the European war."

Decrease in the insectivorous birds, said Mr. Davey, is due to destruction of forests, depriving birds of retreats from storms and cold, and the enmity of the English sparrows, who, he said, increase almost as fast as the ton measured progeny of the canker worm.

"In the summer of 1914," writes Fly-Rod in the Maine Woods, "a party who had been at Jackman, then to Big Spencer Lake, followed the trail across to Pierce's camp, and one of the ladies who was charmed with the novelty of the trip, Mrs. Galt of Washington, D. C., is now the 'First lady of our land,' the bride of President Wilson, and we hope has given him such a word picture of the beauty of Maine, they will some future time come to King & Bartlett and enjoy log cabin life and forget the worries that the President of the United States can not escape when, as now, political clouds are rising."

THE HISTORY OF YOUR OWN TOWN.

(Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise.)

In Saugus they have made a history of the hundred years of the town's existence and are going to use it as a text-book for study in the schools. A similar scheme has been tried in some city of the country. It would be a wise idea if some cities and towns generally added such a study to their curriculum. What more interesting for an intelligent child than the story of the founding and growth of his home town, and of its struggles, its successes—and its failures also—and of what it makes and sells, and who the people were that laid the foundation of the place, and who the people were that raised the municipal structure upon that foundation and then placed the trimmings on the building?

There are lots of people in Brockton today who do not even know such elementary history of their city as when it ceased to be North Bridgewater, or when the old town was set off from Bridgewater, or who the early manufacturers of shoes were and how they carried on their early business. We have visitors, as every city and town has, who can tell a lot of us facts in the history of the city of which the average Brocktonian knows nothing or at best

very little. The study of the history of one's own place would often be found to have some fascinating moments as well as being very useful.

In 1826 it was estimated that there were then in the United States, 470,000 Indians, consisting of 260 tribes.

Mr. John J. Folsom of Foxcroft recently presented us with a collection of Maine Farmers Almanacs from 1826 to 1840, and also an old Continental eight dollar bill dated "Philadelphia, September 26, 1778," of the currency used by our forefathers during the Revolutionary war.

In the town of Sorrento, which a few years ago was a part of Sullivan, says the Lewiston Journal, is a little churchyard on a high hill overlooking Frenchman's bay. Conspicuous in one corner of this yard is a tall black stone erected by the late John S. Emery of Boston to his grandfather. The inscription reads:

Capt. David Sullivan was born in Berwick, Me., about 1738. Moved to New Bristol, now Sullivan, 1763. Married to Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah Bean, June 14, 1765, at Fort Pownal by James Crawford, Esq. Commissioned captain of 2d Co. 6th Lincoln Reg. July 11th, 1776. In 1779 he was present with his company at the siege of Bagaduce, now Castine. After the defeat of the American forces there he returned to Sullivan, keeping up the organization of his company for the defense of that section until February, 1781, when the British ship Allegiance sent from Bagaduce landed near his place, burned his house and took him prisoner, taking him to Bagaduce where he was offered parole by taking the oath of allegiance to the British government. This he refused to do, and was taken to Halifax, thence to the Jersey prison ship at New York. After fourteen months' imprisonment he was exchanged thru the intercession of his brother, Gen. John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, and started in a cartel for home, but died immediately after and was buried on Long Island.

A short distance below the little church yard is the site of Capt. Sullivan's home, and the harbor where the Allegiance fired upon his house is now filled in summer with pleasure boats and steam yachts. What a change.

"Renting a Furnished Apartment" is the title of an exceedingly interesting and readable book recently issued from the press of J. S. Ogilvie New York, by G. Smith Stanton. Mr. Stanton is also

the author of other books, one of which is "Where the Sportsman Loves to Linger." and is one of the best ever written on summer life in the Maine woods.

This new book is a delightful description of the funny experiences of the author and his family while living for a winter season in a furnished apartment on Riverside Drive in New York City. It abounds with humorous incidents and absurd situations and describes with accuracy the lights and shades of life in a great city. It is a charming tale and all who enjoy real humor mingled with seriousness, solid bits of the philosophy of life and occasional pathos, should read it. It is neatly bound and beautifully illustrated.

Mr. Stanton is a summer resident of Maine, having a cottage on the Bowerbank shore of Sebec Lake.

The recent publication by the "Maine Federation of Women's Clubs" of an attractive volume under the above title dealing largely with traditions handed down from one generation to another, but which had not thus far appeared in print, is an object lesson of what might be done by an active association formed from among our Catholic people, which would make a real effort to collect some little data on the trials and hardships of our first Catholic settlers, the ones who blazed the trail, cleared the forests, and reared the homes which are perchance occupied today by their children of the third or fourth generation.

The pioneer Catholic Celtic population which came to our State in the early days of our Statehood, as well as the Catholic Canadian families, should in old letters, diaries, etc., have left an immense fund of interesting as well as valuable data for the future historian of our people, by whom a faithful account of their struggles could be written thereby for the use of present and future generations.

The Maine Catholic Historical Magazine.

LETTER FROM HONORABLE JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER,
THE LEADING HISTORIAN OF MAINE AND PRESIDENT OF THE MAINE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PORTLAND, MAINE, Jan'y 27, 1916.

Editor, Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

I have just received No. 4 of your Journal, and find myself much interested in two or three of the articles.

Your Journal is valuable, I think, for stimulating an interest in history, for people will read short sketches where they will not read long ones.

I think Mr. Merrill has made an error in the significance of the word "Casco." I made a very careful investigation of the etymology of the word, and in my investigation consulted scholars who are versed in the language sufficiently to speak it with Old Town Indians, and they all said that the word signified "a place of herons."

Of course in our own time they have been very abundant, so abundant, that Hon. W. W. Thomas told me, when a student in Brunswick, the Bowdoin boys used to go along the shores of the Bay to shoot them, coming back to Brunswick with a hay-rack decorated with scores of them.

Yours very truly,

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

Sayings of Subscribers

Honorable George C. Wing, of Auburn, lawyer and well known public man of Maine:

"I want to assure you that I appreciate what you are doing in the way of preserving the early history for Maine."

Honorable James O. Bradbury, lawyer and senior member of the law firm of Bradbury & Bradbury, Saco, Maine:

"We appreciate and read with care each issue of Sprague's Journal of Maine History" and believe it of great value not only as preserving much local valuable history but also in inciting in the minds of all natives of Maine a greater desire to obtain and preserve through the Journal and other publications many items of local historic importance, relating to the colonies, district and State of Maine.

With many wishes for the prosperity of yourself as an individual and for yourself as Sprague's Journal."

George A Wheeler, M. D., the well known historian and author of History of Castine :

"Enclosed you will find check for the renewal of my subscription to your valuable Journal of Maine History. Since you were here a local historical society has been formed here through the efforts of Honorable William A. Walker. Dr. George E. Parsons is the Secretary and we already have some twenty-five members."

Mrs. Clifton S. Humphreys, Madison, Maine :

"You are producing a very valuable and instructive work, and I wish the Journal every success."

Mrs. Janet Harding Blackford, Rochester, Vt. :

"I renew my subscription to your interesting and excellent magazine. I enjoy every number and cannot afford to lose a single copy."

New Mount Kineo House and Annex

Moosehead Lake, Kineo, Maine

In the Centre of the Great Wilderness on a Peninsula Under the Shadow of Mount Kineo

On the east side of the most beautiful lake in New England, forty miles long and twenty miles wide, dotted with islands, and with hundreds of smaller lakes and streams in easy proximity, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery in America, is the

NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE and ANNEX

recently remodeled and with many improvements added; making it second to none for comfort, convenience and recreation.

It is a Palace in the Maine woods and in the heart of the great game region. This region leads all others for trout and salmon, Spring and Summer fishing.

The NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE opens June 27, remaining open to September 28th. New Annex opens May 16, closes Sept. 28

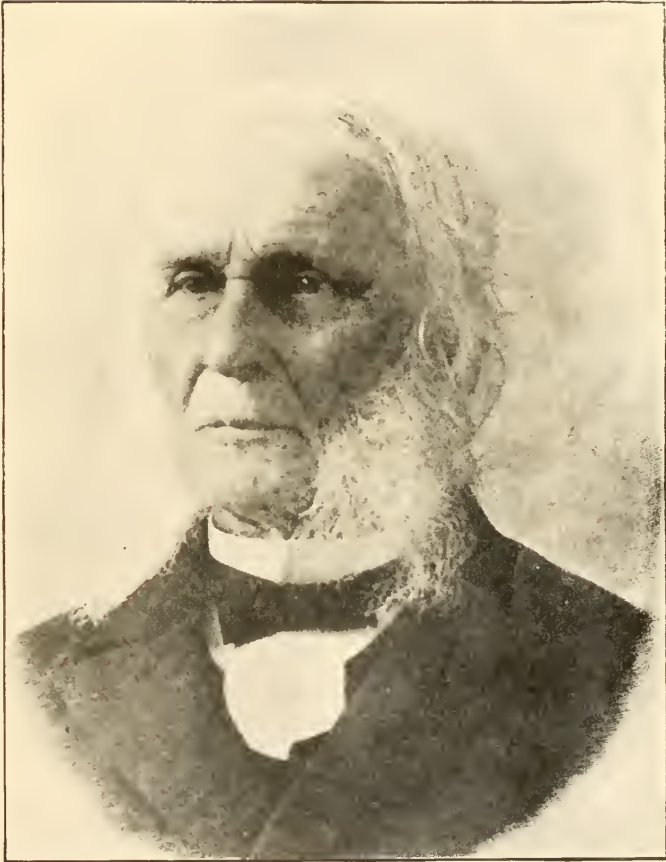
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containing full description of its attractions for health and pleasure during the Summer season. First-class transportation facilities offered during the seasons.

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C. A. JUDKINS, Manager.



GENERAL NEAL DOW.

General Neal Dow

A famous Maine man, descendant from John Dow of Tylnor, Norfolk county, England, and who emigrated to New England in 1690. Neal Dow, son of Josiah and Dorcas (Allen) Dow, was born in Portland, Maine, March 4, 1804, and died in Portland, October 7, 1897. He served in the late Civil War, and was Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Maine Volunteers.

He attained a world wide reputation as the father of the "Maine Law" passed by the Maine Legislature in 1851, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and malt liquors within the State.

Six attempts were made to secure the passage of this law, prior to 1851.¹ This law was, however, repealed by the Legislature of 1856 and a license law was passed. This law remained in force until 1858 when it was repealed and the law of 1851 was re-enacted. A referendum was attached to this enactment and the people by their votes sustained it at an election held on the first Monday in June, 1858.

Honorable Charles W. Goddard, who was the state commissioner, for Revision of the Statutes in 1883, in a note at the end of Chapter 27, Revised Statutes of Maine (1883) says:

"It, (the prohibition law) has been followed by 39 Statutes in reference to intoxicating liquors," and the last act that he cites was passed in 1881. Since 1881 there have been eighty-eight additions to and amendments of the various sections of this law. It has been three times passed upon and sustained by the voters of Maine, viz:

The referendum of 1858; the vote in 1884, when the people voted to amend the Constitution by adding to it the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, excepting cider; and in 1911 on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to take from it the amendment passed upon by the people in 1884.

This was popularly known as the "Yes" and "No" vote, the "No's" winning by about seven or eight hundred majority.

(1) "Maine's War upon the Liquor Traffic" by Henry A. Wing. Page 18.

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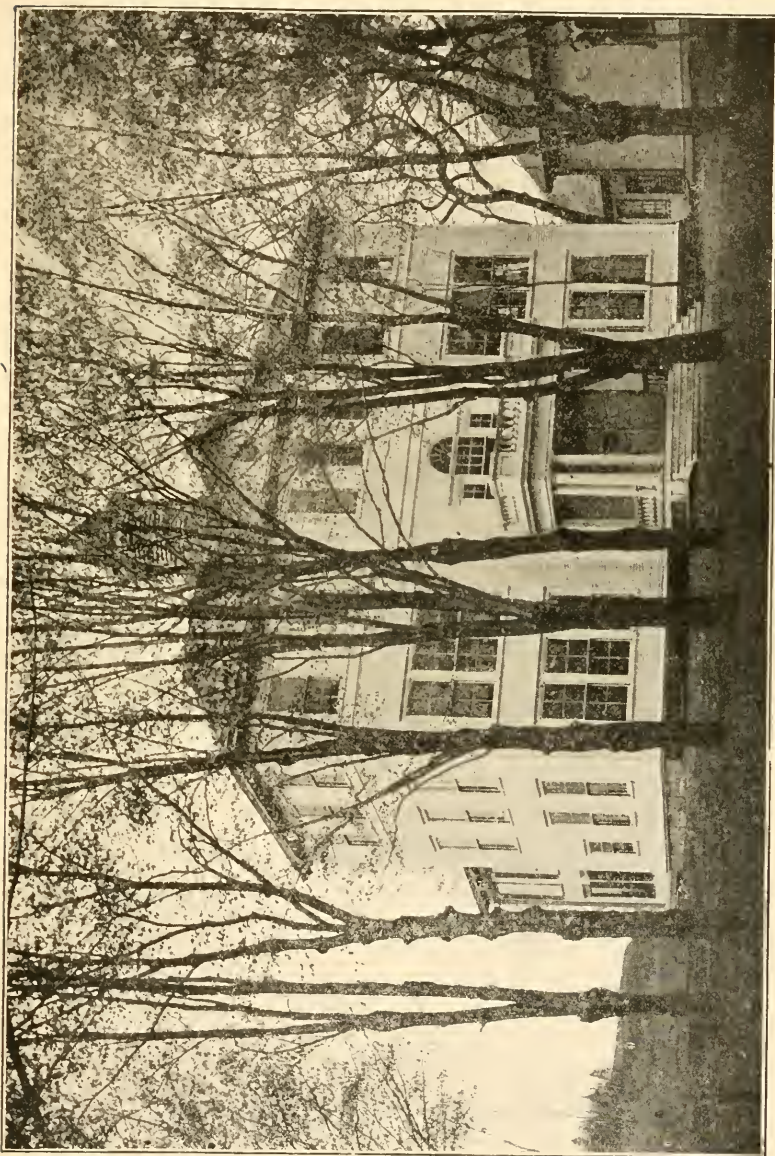
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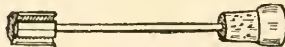
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