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Le Messenger

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LE MESSENGER

Edition-souvenir

Le Messenger, Lewiston, Maine

Samedi, 18 juillet 1970

150^{ème} ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ETAT DU MAINE

1820-1970

* * * * *

Durant 86 ans *Le Messenger* a été l'organe des

Franco-Américains de la région.

A l'occasion du 150^{ième} anniversaire de l'Etat du Maine,

que l'on fête cette année, il fut décidé de le faire

revivre en publiant cette édition spéciale, numéro-

souvenir qui sera distribué gratuitement.

Cette publication coïncide également avec les

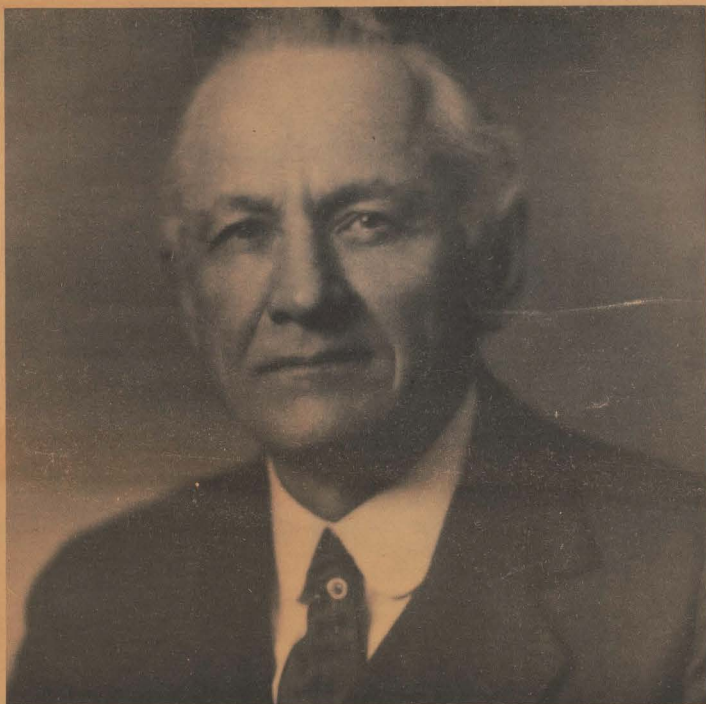
JOURNEES CANADIENNES-FRANCAISES.

LES 24 ET 25 JUILLET 1970

à Lewiston et Auburn

* * * * *

Ce MESSENGER est respectueusement dédié à la mémoire de
M. JEAN-BAPTISTE COUTURE, qui en fut le propriétaire-
éditeur durant plus de 50 ans,



M. JEAN-BAPTISTE COUTURE

J. B. Couture, chef de la culture française à L-A

J. B. Couture, comme il était généralement connu, portait un nom bien canadien-français (Jean Baptiste), mais, dans la famille, il était tout simplement: Jean.

D'après le livre intitulé: "Franco-Américains of Maine", publié en 1915 à Lewiston, M. Couture est cité comme un des citoyens franco-américains les plus importants de l'Etat, et, comme rédacteur du Messenger, un qui ne cédait pas sa place à personne comme dirigeant de l'opinion publique parmi les personnes de la Nouvelle Angleterre qui lisait le français.

On peut ajouter que M. Couture fut vraiment un guide politique, un instituteur, et un défenseur des droits de ses compatriotes, au prix même de son propre bonheur et de celui de sa famille.

A part de publier Le Messenger-pendant près de 50 ans-entreprise qui ne fut pas toujours payante-M. Couture dirigea nombre de pièces théâtrales dont le but était d'instruire autant que de créer notre population de langue française: il fut co-fondateur du club Musical et Littéraire qui réunissait dans ses membres l'élite masculine de nos deux villes; il prit part à nombre de productions musicales-y compris opéras-et, fait que l'on ne répète pas assez souvent, il réussit si bien à traduire de l'anglais au français la pièce musicale "Pinaflore" de Gilbert et Sullivan, que sa version fut présentée plusieurs fois, notamment à Lewiston-Auburn sous les auspices de divers groupements.

M. Couture se devota aussi au centre des sociétés mutuelles qui occupaient une large part dans la vie des premiers immigrants du Canada en nos deux villes.

M. Couture servit sa ville comme membre du "Lewiston Common Council" pendant deux termes; il représenta sa ville, pendant deux termes aussi, à la Législature d'Etat, et, quand la prohibition cessa et l'Etat prit charge de la vente de liquides alcooliques dans le Maine, M. Couture fut choisi comme membre de la première commission d'Etat pour diriger cette entreprise. La République Française reconnut son dévouement à la cause française en Amérique en lui décernant la décoration: Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Notes Généalogiques
M. Couture est né à Québec-ville en 1867, un des 19 enfants d'Olivier et Marie Hebert Couture. Le père et la mère étaient aussi nés au Canada, et le père est décédé en 1895 à l'âge de 72 ans. Son épouse le suivait l'année suivante. Le père de M. Couture était instituteur dans un temps ou l'enseignement au Canada se faisait presque généralement par religieux et religieux, et il était difficile pour un laïque de se créer une carrière dans cette profession. Il lui fallut aller au Labrador, à une certaine période de sa vie, et M. Couture racontait que la famille y connut la une "misère noire".

J. B. Couture étudia à l'Ecole Normale des Frères à Québec, puis se voua à étudier le métier d'imprimeur au journal Québécois "L'Evenement", encore bien connu de nos jours. Il y demeura cinq ans, puis vint à Lewiston, en 1886, où il devint employé du Messenger. Son fils, Faust, nous dit qu'il quitta Québec à l'âge de 17 ans, mais fit un stage de deux ans ailleurs aux Etats-Unis, avant de s'établir à Lewiston.

Cinq ans après son arrivée dans

le Maine, M. Couture achetait Le Messenger, et, en 1909, il déménageait l'établissement de la rue Lincoln à la rue Lisbon, qui est encore le centre de la vie commerciale de Lewiston. L'édifice a trois étages, en brique, est encore une des belles propriétés de cette rue. Le Messenger jouissait alors d'un bel outillage pour imprimerie de toutes sortes, en plus de ce qu'il fallait pour imprimer le journal. Les employés augmentaient selon le besoin, et, pour eux, le travail au Messenger était aussi une école, car on en apprenait tous les jours au contact des divers journalistes qui se suivaient à la rédaction du journal.

En arrivant à Lewiston, M. Couture avait été se loger chez la famille Brunelle, demeurant alors rue Spruce. M. Narcisse Brunelle, le père, était boulanger bien connu en ville, et son épouse était autrefois Adèle Touthain. Tous deux étaient nés au Canada, et ils eurent huit enfants, dont Clara, couturière, devint l'épouse de M. Couture. De leur union, il est né cinq enfants: Yvette, Sybille, Valdoire, Berthe et Faust. Seule Sybille est décédée.

Les deux fils furent longtemps employés au Messenger, mais, après le fondation du poste de radio, WCOU, M. Faust en devint le directeur, et le fut jusqu'à sa retraite. Entre temps, ce fils avait aussi fondé le poste de radio à Augusta, connu sous les initiales: WFAU; et ceux de WLOB à Portland, et WGUY, Bangor.

Faust acheta Le Messenger en 1941, et, avec son frère Valdoire, en eut la direction jusqu'à la vente en 1950 à une corporation formée par des Franco-Américains de Lewiston-Auburn.

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L'Histoire resumée du Messenger, journal français de 1880 à 1966

Le MESSENGER, journal que nous honorons par cette édition-souvenir, à l'occasion du 150e. anniversaire de l'Etat du Maine, fut publié en français à Lewiston de 1880 à 1966.

Les fondateurs furent le docteur Louis J. Martel et J.D. Montmarquet; et les premiers actionnaires: marchands en vue de cette période: MM. Régis, Pierre et Louis Provost, avec M. Hubert Delorme.

La publication de ce journal fut longuement faite dans une petite bâtisse en bois près du canal, rue Lincoln, rue où tous les établissements importants pour les canadiens-français du temps étaient situés.

Au cours des années, le journal déménagea rue Lisbon dans son propre édifice au numéro 225. M. J.B. Couture, propriétaire du Messenger depuis 1891 fut celui qui déménagea le journal rue Lisbon, en 1909. Sa famille déménagea aussi, occupant un logis à l'étage supérieur. Avec les années, ce logis fut transformé en studio pour le poste de radio WCOU, fondé par M. Couture, et encore logé là. Pendant longtemps, ce poste fut sous la direction du fils cadet de M. Couture, Faust Couture, maintenant à sa retraite.

M. Couture, comme il est raconté dans les notes biographiques publiées avec sa photo, fut le directeur-propriétaire du Messenger pendant le plus grand nombre d'années—certainement, pendant un demi-siècle. Au début, il composait lui-même, ayant appris ce métier à l'Evénement de Québec, mais, avec les années, son beau-frère, M. Arthur Brunelle, lui succéda. Ce dernier fut employé au Messenger pendant 25 ans, et pendant les six dernières années il fut contremaître dans la salle de composition.

Après le décès de M. Couture, son fils Valdoire dirigea Le Messenger pendant quelques années. Le journal fut ensuite mis en vente, et fut acheté par un groupe de citoyens locaux, désireux de continuer le journal, et l'avocat Edouard Beauchamp fut le président de la corporation.

Plus tard, le sénateur d'Etat et ancien maire de la ville, M. Romeo T. Boisvert prit la direction du journal, mais les lecteurs, abonnés et annonceurs diminuant continuellement, il fallut se soumettre à discontinuer la publication.

Entre temps, M. Albert Rowbotham de Auburn et Rumford, avait fait l'achat de l'imprimerie et se chargea de publier Le Messenger avec l'aide de M. Roger Soucier, mais finalement, même l'imprimerie cessa d'être chose payante, et M. Rowbotham vendit en mai de cette année pour aller s'établir à Norway où il continuera la publication de journaux hebdomadaires en se servant de procédés modernes nécessaires de nos jours pour publier avec profit.

Les filières du Messenger, ayant une valeur historique, données à la bibliothèque d'Etat située à Augusta, capitale de notre Etat.

Lorsque l'imprimerie du Messenger fut démolie, le Lewiston Evening Journal, publication locale écrite en anglais, racontait qu'en 1930, il y avait 800 journaux publiés en français aux Etats-Unis, et, de nos jours, il n'en reste que 100.

(continued on page 5)

Où nous rappelons les personnes identifiées avec le Messenger



Assis, au centre en avant: Philibert Buteau, qui portait la copie des rédacteurs aux typographes.

Première rangée, de gauche à droite: Mlle Elmyre Tremblay, Charles Bedard, Edouard Martin (aussi bon joueur de tambour) et Yvonne Blais.

Assis, deuxième rangée, même ordre: Dominique Dionne, F. Xavier Guay, Louis-Philippe Gagné, Valdoire Couture, J. B. Couture, Faust O. Couture, Adelpard P. Roy et Omer Gauvin.

En arrière: Liliane Michaud Marcotte, Fernand Martin, Irma Poirier Plante, Léonard Michaud, le docteur J.E.N. Bohémier (beau-frère de M. Couture qui fut employé à la rédaction pendant quelques années) Lauretta Vachon Roy, Eugène Gélinas, Delcia DeBois Dionne et F. X. Girard. Photo prise en 1928.

Mme. Marcotte et Léonard Michaud étaient frère et sœur. Le "personnel" du Messenger, dès ses débuts, a toujours attiré un nombre de personnes intéressantes, et plusieurs de ces noms ont une valeur historique. Quelques uns de ces noms sont inclus dans l'article consacré au journal.

Mais d'aucune parente avec J. L. Michaud.

Nous voulons parler ici des personnes qui contribuèrent surtout à la rédaction du Messenger. Dès les premiers temps, ce furent MM. Etienne d'Estimauville, Emile H. Tardivel, J.L.K. LaFlamme, suivi peu après et pendant plusieurs

années après sa mort, elle épousa Jerry L. Dennison, avec qui elle demeura à Auburn.

M. Tardivel étudia le droit après avoir quitté Le Messenger et il pratiqua sa profession à Brookline Mass. pendant un demi-siècle. Il revint à Lewiston avec son épouse, née Annie Kavanagh (sœur de l'avocat Albert L. Kavanagh, longtemps bien connu à Lewiston) et ils demeurèrent au Foyer Marcotte où tous deux sont décédés. M. Tardivel, le 25 octobre 1949, et, elle, le 24 mai 1957. Leur fille, pianiste de renom, fut active plusieurs années à Hollywood dans les vues animées.

M. LaFlamme, apparenté à la famille de Lewiston qui comprenait Clovis LaFlamme, le photographe J. E. LaFlamme, et le docteur Paul J. LaFlamme, fils du photographe, sont tous de la même famille que Mgr. Kenner LaFlamme, bien connu au Canada. Presque tous les hommes de cette famille portaient le nom de Kenner, et on raconte de J.L.K. qu'il expliquait en farce que le "K" était pour "Kyrie Eleison".

Ce dernier était au Messenger au début du siècle présent, puis il fut rédacteur-en-chef de La Tribune à Woonsocket, R.I. et continua ensuite sa carrière journalistique au Canada.

M. Gendreau était cornetiste-musicien de haute qualité, venu ici de Québec-ville. Il fut associé au Messenger plusieurs années, et était en grande demande comme maître des cérémonies à presque tous les événements en ville, et même dans la famille où les anniversaires étaient toujours l'occasion de grandes fêtes avec lecture d'une "adresse" écrite sur parchemin pour être ensuite

encadrée et pendue en évidence dans le salon.

M. Gendreau fut longtemps maître-de-chapelle à l'église SS. Pierre et Paul, comme le fut Epiphane Martin, longtemps employé dans la salle de composition du Messenger. En plus, M. Gendreau dirigeait la fanfare S. Dominique quand l'Association de ce nom était le groupement populaire pour les jeunes gens de la ville.

M. Michaud, de nature plus austère, se spécialisait plutôt à l'écriture d'articles "profonds", selon l'expression de nos jours. Il recommandait surtout de s'instruire, et aidait cette cause en donnant des cours d'études aux jeunes qui travaillaient de bonne heure dans la vie en ces temps-là, et il donnait aussi des cours d'études à ceux qui voulaient devenir citoyens américains et devaient étudier non seulement la langue anglaise mais les éléments les plus importants du gouvernement.

Pendant la première guerre mondiale, M. Michaud écrivit une colonne intitulée "Le Bombardier", où il suivait et commentait les activités de la guerre en Europe où nos Franco-Américains servaient leur nouvelle patrie en grand nombre.

M. Michaud épousa Amanda Simard de Lewiston. La seule enfant qui survit de cette union est Mlle Charlotte Michaud, journaliste elle-même, surtout pour journaux publiés en anglais à Lewiston et à Portland, mais, pendant 25 ans, elle fut correspondante pour La Presse de Montréal, Qué., et c'est elle qui fut chargée de la rédaction de cette publication-souvenir du Messenger, comme membre du comité du (continued on page 16)

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Official Program of Events in Androscoggin County

Marking Maine's 150th Anniversary as a State: 1970

Dr. Garcelon's Brainchild

State Ball in Lewiston was Opening Feature — Lewiston-Auburn Students to Participate — Souvenir Newspaper Published — Art Show, Textile Exhibit, Field Contests, Visitation Days, and many other Events Scheduled.

By Ralph B. Skinner

Cochairman County Sesquicentennial Committee

A fitting introduction to Androscoggin County's observance of Maine's 150th anniversary, as a State, was a scholarly address on "Statehood for Maine", delivered by Attorney Vincent L. McKusick of Portland before the Androscoggin Historical Society April 28, 1870. The Society's selection of the speaker and subject was readily endorsed by the Androscoggin County Sesquicentennial Committee.

Recognizing that this Androscoggin County's Sesquicentennial Committee was one of the most active in promoting county-wide observance of Maine's 150th anniversary as a State, the Maine State Sesquicentennial Commission designated a costume ball in Lewiston Memorial Armory, on June 6, as its own official occasion under sponsorship of the County Committee.

Governor and Mrs. Kenneth M. Curtis Jr., attended in costume of the year 1820, and led the grand march. Other dignitaries attending included Judge and Mrs. Benjamin Butler and their two grandchildren from Farmington, likewise in period costume. These, with many others, garbed in styles of a century-and-a-half ago presented a most colorful picture when the grand march concluded in a phalanx of people filling the ballroom floor. George Orestis was Master of Ceremonies, Mrs. Harriet Simpson and Mrs. Maria Robinson, Receptionists.

This most enjoyable affair was the starting event of the Androscoggin Committee's observance program to extend through the remainder of this year.

Even before the opening ball took place, Representative Louis Jalbert of Lewiston, chairman of this County's Sesquicentennial Committee, had named two prominent educators to co-operate with school officials in the county's two cities and 12 towns in carrying out observance programs in their schools. The two were Miss Genevieve A. Kirk, instructor in government and history at Lewiston High School and president of the Maine Teachers' Association, and Mrs. Jo Anne Lapointe, head of the history department at St. Dominic's Regional High School, Lewiston.

The program recommended by them includes not only studies and exercises rememberable of Maine's history, but competitive projects by grades to conclude, in November,

with a History Fair held in a hall centrally located in the county.

Meanwhile also, Miss Charlotte Michaud and Adelard Janelle, both of Lewiston, had been named to work with the committee chairman in arranging for French-Canadian visitation days in Lewiston-Auburn on July 24-25, in conjunction with the annual sidewalk sales period in local stores.

A special program was arranged to take place in Lewiston's Kennedy Park on Saturday, the 25th, to which Maine's Senators in Washington, the Hon. Margaret Chase Smith and the Hon. Edmund S. Muskie, have been invited.

Also, a sidewalk art exhibit, sponsored by the Androscoggin Art Association, is to be held in the same park, the same day.

A notable feature of the French-Canadian visitation days was the distribution of a souvenir-edition of the once-famous but now defunct, "Le Messager", in its time the largest French language newspaper in the United States. This includes a picture and biographical sketch in tribute to the late Jean Baptiste Couture, the founder of "Le Messager".

Arrangements for a field day and open house at the Central Maine Vocational Technical Institute in mid-August will be in charge of Chairman Jalbert, for whom the industrial wing at the Institute is named, and Arnold F. McKenney, director of the Institute.

Under guidance of Androscoggin County Commissioner Donia J. Girard, who is treasurer of the Sesquicentennial Committee, a special visitation day was arranged to take place at the County Building in Auburn on September 16th.

On this occasion, the department heads and staffs will be in period costume.

The visitors, to include groups of school children, will be taken on tours about the building including the new jail section and the addition that provides needed office space and modern basement facilities for the County Civil Defense Training Center.

The many features of the county administration will be explained, and the Museum of the Androscoggin Historical Society will, as always, be a source of great interest.

All this time, towns of the county were busy in planning their own observance programs, and the first to be presented following the June 6 ball was a two-day carnival in Greene, on July 11-12, under sponsorship of the Allen Pond Improvement Association. This included field events, a food sale, a dance, a beat parade and races. The committee-in-charge was headed by Daniel Myrand.

The next event was the second annual re-opening, for a commemorative service, of the historic Penley's Corner Church on South River Road in Auburn. Closed for many years, this quaint old church, with walled cemetery beside it, was the scene of a Sunday service on July 20, last year, in recognition of Auburn's centennial as a city.

Another service was held on July 19 this year, in recognition of Maine's sesquicentennial.

On both occasions, the church, with its stencilled walls, carpeted floor and kerosene light chandeliers, drew a capacity attendance. Many of those attending were in costumes of a bygone era.

The clergyman was the Rev. Lawrence Hathorne; the soloist, Mrs. Donald Hinkley; and the organist, Mrs. Hazel Penley Grant.

The committee, each time was the same: Mrs. Charles Sylvester, Mrs. William Wilson and Miss Harriett Vickery, long-time residents in the South Auburn area, who have worked to preserve the Penley's Corner Church for a number of years.

Auburn's principal Sesquicentennial effort was in continuance of the restoration of a 174-year-old dwelling known as "the Knight House", as a historic shrine. This structure, rescued from demolition in the Great Falls Urban Renewal area, is the oldest frame house in the present business center of Auburn, a village locality known in its time as "Golf's Corner". The restoration is by Auburn Heritage Inc., which organization also is engaged in marking other historic sites in the community.

An exhibition of handwoven and handprinted textiles will be held at Bates College through Aug. 8, following a formal opening held July 12, at the college Treat Gallery. This is a collaboration of

the Arts Council of Lewiston-Auburn, the college, the State Arts Commission, various firms and individuals, featuring textiles of historical significance.

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Livermore Falls, busy industrial and trading center up-river on the Androscoggin, and its mother-town of Livermore, have been active in special events throughout this year, combining community betterment with commemoration of the sesquicentennial.

Both towns share parade of tradition in "The Norlands", an annual home neighborhood in North Livermore of the famous seven Washburne brothers, and in the Deacon Livermore house, home of the early settler for whom the town was named.

The Norlands has been designated on the national register as an historic site and this home and that of Deacon Livermore both are open to visitors during the summer season.

The fame of the Washburne brothers resides in the fact that two of them became Governors in two different States, four served as Congressmen from four different states, one as a U.S. Senator and Army general, one a Navy captain, one a Secretary of State, and two foreign ministers.

The Livermore and Livermore Falls events committee consisted of Waldo Hutchinson and Clayton Wagner of Livermore Falls, Roger Libby of Jay, Michael Gammann of Livermore and Richard Jackman of Fayette.

The Tamarack Players, the local Little Theatre group, will produce a pageant and fashion show on the nights of August 24 and 29.

On Saturday, July 25, the same day as the Lewiston visitation program, the Town of Poland will celebrate its 175th anniversary as a town. The all-day program will include a morning parade, a flag-raising and speaker program at the Town Building entrance; a

dinner in the Town Hall; an afternoon band concert, singing by a male quartet, field events, and a carnival. A dance will be held that night. Sunday services will be held in the Community Church at Poland Corner.

The committee-in-charge, which also produced a history of the town, consisted of Mrs. Villa Lethrop, chairman; Mrs. Philip Thompson, secretary; James W. Burns, treasurer; the Rev. Bertram Wentworth, publicity; Mrs. Stanley Young, Glen Torrey and Willard Stone, program.

Because all of these communities derived from the original Bakerstown land grant and the Town of Poland in succession, representatives from the Towns of Minor and Mechanic Falls and the City of Auburn co-operated with the Poland celebration committee.

On the night of Saturday, July 25, a colorama will be put on under lights at Walton Field in New Auburn. The Pine Tree Warriors of Lewiston will be hosts to other drum and bugle corps and drill teams from many parts of New England. Bertrand Dutil of Lewiston will be in charge of this production.

The next scheduled sesquicentennial program after that will be that of the Towns of Lisbon and Durham to be held at Lisbon Falls on August 22. This affair arranged by a committee including Town Manager Dwight Dogherthy, Rotary Club President Jack Rogers, Frank Paul of the Lisbon Falls Fire Department, and other townspeople, will include a firemen's muster, an obsolete automobile parade, and a chicken barbecue.

Being arranged for early August in an old-fashioned dance to be held on the black-top parking lot at Morgan's IGA store in Greene. This is in charge of a joint committee of Leeds and Greene townspeople, the Town of Leeds having been favored on June 21 by a sesquicentennial gesture from military personnel from the General Oliver O. Howard Reserve Training Center in Auburn.

These officers and enlisted men turned out 120 strong to improve a trail up Boothby Hill in Leeds to the Peace Monument erected in 1888 by Maj. Gen. Howard, and his brothers, Brig. Gen. Charles Howard and the Rev. R.B. Howard, in memory of the 121 Leeds men who served in the Civil War. Trees near the monument were cut, a flag pole raised, and a dedication ceremony conducted by the Rev. Carl Geores with Miss Suzanne McGough as soloist.

Quelque Chose pour tous les goûts

Members of the two-town Sesquicentennial Committee include Town Clerk Nellie S. Fogg and Mrs. Dorothy Rowe of Greene, Deputy Sheriff Roy Burgess and William Daly of Leeds. The Boards of Selectmen in both towns were most co-operative.

Celebrations before Summer's end were in making by the Towns of Webster and Wales, the Sabatius Lake Cottage Owners' Association co-operating, when this edition of "Le Messager" went to press.

Tentatively dated for early October in Turner is a "Solon Chase Day", in memory of a native of that town who ran for Vice President on the Greenback ticket way back in 1878. It was "Uncle Solon" who gained national fame with his down-to-earth remarks on the state of the Nation when he stumped the country with a yoke of oxen he termed as "Them Sters".

The Turner Grange is expected to be a principal sponsor, as Solon Chase was an ardent member of that organization. Turner is famed for other reasons including its long-standing Leavitt Institute and, for the fact that members of the early-settled Bradford family were descended from Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony.

As co-chairman of the Androscoggin county committee, Mr. Skinner was charged with co-ordinating the various town observances.)

L'histoire — continued —

M. Rowbotham ajoutait qu'il y a deux ans, il faisait une étude parmi 300 jeunes personnes de Lewiston-Auburn, et, de ce nombre, il n'en trouve que trois qui pouvaient lire le français. On peut penser que ces chiffres sont quelque peu exagérés, mais il faut aussi reconnaître qu'il y a du vrai, malheureusement.

Dans son temps, cependant, Le Messager fut lu à Lewiston-Auburn, et il contribua de beaucoup à l'avancement de sa population de langue française en prêchant toujours en sa faveur.

On le manque encore, surtout chez ceux qui l'ont connu.

Les visiteurs canadiens-français et autres qui viendront à Lewiston-Auburn les vendredi et samedi, 24-25 juillet, auront la chance de faire des achats profitables, tout en pouvant joir des événements qui auront lieu dans cette période de temps à l'occasion du 150e anniversaire d'Etat du Maine.

Pour la deuxième année consécutive, les marchands de Lewiston-Auburn, villes-soeurs le long des bords de la rivière Androscoggin, auront des ventes à bon marché ces deux jours-là. A cet occasion, des étalages de marchandise seront sur les trottoirs en avant des magasins, car ce sera la vente annuelle "sur les trottoirs".

Des détails à ce sujet paraîtront dans certaines annonces qui font part de notre édition-souvenir. La lecture de ce journal fait aussi comprendre à nos lecteurs pourquoi cette édition a été publiée, et elle contient aussi autre matière d'intérêt pour tous les lecteurs.

Pour samedi, le 25 juillet, les sénateurs Margaret Chase Smith et Edmund S. Muskie, tous deux du Maine, ont été invités d'être au parc Kennedy de Lewiston, pour adresser l'auditoire du kiosque-centenaire de la ville de Lewiston. L'hon. Margaret Chase Smith représente le Maine à Washington depuis nombre

années, et elle, tout comme le Sénateur Muskie, eurent tous deux l'honneur d'être choisis candidats à la vice-présidence de notre pays.

A cette même occasion, et au même endroit, il y aura ce jour-là une exposition d'art en plein air sous les auspices de la "Androscoggin Art Association". Ce sera la deuxième exposition annuelle par cet organisation, événement qui fut un succès dès sa première année.

En cas de mauvais temps ce jour-là, les orateurs et l'exposition seront à l'hôtel de ville, à l'autre côté de la rue. L'entrée sera gratuite, que ce soit dehors ou à l'intérieur.

Lewiston-Auburn célèbreront le 150e anniversaire de l'Etat déjà depuis longtemps. Le 28 avril, une conférence historique au sujet du Maine était présentée devant la "Androscoggin Historical Society" à Auburn, avec l'approbation du Comité du Comté Androscoggin chargé d'organiser les fêtes dans les deux villes et les 12 villages du comté.

Le 6 juin, un grand bal avait lieu au manège militaire de Lewiston, organisé par le Comité du Comté. Ceci rencontrait l'approbation de la Commission d'Etat nommée pour l'anniversaire, et le Gouverneur et son épouse, ainsi que plusieurs autres dignitaires de l'Etat assistaient. Tous portaient costumes de la période 1820.

Le défilé qui eut lieu au cours de la soirée présenta un spectacle inaccoutumé, et l'enthousiasme

ainsi soulevé porta ce groupe nombreux à élever la voix en chant général accompagné par l'orchestre. Les danseurs furent nombreux pendant toute la soirée, exécutant danses de l'ancien temps comme celles de mode contemporaine.

Vers le milieu d'août, il y aura fête champêtre sur le terrain du "Central Maine Vocational Technical Institute" à Auburn, et l'école sera ouverte aux visiteurs. L'aile industrielle de cet école est dédiée à l'hon. Jouis Jalbert de Lewiston, président du comté qui organise les fêtes du 150e anniversaire pour le comté Androscoggin. L'école est toute nouvelle, enseigne plusieurs sujets, et est une des gloires des deux villes.

Le 16 septembre, ce sera grand jour de visite à l'édifice du comté, à Auburn, sous la direction du Commissaire de Comté Donia J. Girard, ancien maire de la ville de Lewiston. Les employés du comté porteront des costumes de 1820 ce jour là et serviront de guides aux visiteurs. On pourra même visiter la prison récemment construite.

Un programme élaboré organisé spécialement pour les étudiants servira à les instruire sur les diverses périodes historiques du Maine, et leur permettra aussi de prendre part aux autres fêtes de nos deux villes et des villages environnants.

Le 19 juillet, un service religieux avait lieu dans l'église historique de Penley's Corner à Auburn. Cette ancienne église, fermée depuis plusieurs années, est entretenue en bon ordre à cause de sa valeur historique, et elle fut ouverte la dernière fois à l'occasion du centenaire de la ville d'Auburn, l'an dernier.

Les 11 et 12 juillet, le village de Greene avait un carnaval de deux jours à l'occasion du 150e

anniversaire de l'Etat, sous la direction de M. Daniel Myrand. De bonne heure au mois d'août, il y aura dans anciennes sur le terrain de stationnement au magasin Morgan, aussi à Greene.

Pour sa part des fêtes, la ville d'Auburn a démolit tous les édifices sur leur côté de la rivière près des chutes spectaculaires qui ont toujours identifiés nos deux villes. On est à améliorer tout cet endroit, pour ensuite y installer la demeure "Knight", la plus ancienne de la ville. Elle date de 1874, et on doit la restituer et l'aménager selon sa période historique. L'entourage deviendra un parc où les visiteurs pourront admirer les chutes avec agrément.

Depuis le 12 juillet, il y a à la Galerie Treat au collège Bates une exposition de tissus tissés et imprimés à la main. Cette exposition sera continuée jusqu'au 8 août. L'entrée est gratuite. L'exposition a été arrangée pour sa valeur historique, et elle comprend des tissus obtenus de diverses manufactures et d'individuels. L'exposition est une collaboration de la société, des beaux-arts de Lewiston-Auburn, et de la Commission des Beaux-Arts de Maine.

A Livermore Falls, il y a à visiter au cours de l'été la demeure ancestrale des sept frères Washburne, et celle du Deacon Livermore, le pionnier pour lequel le village est nommé. Les frères Washburne sont devenus gouverneurs, sénateurs fédéraux, secrétaire d'Etat, ministre des affaires étrangères, général d'armée et capitaine de marine-ce qui fait plus que sept positions, mais certains d'eux remplissent plus d'une fonction.

Un groupe théâtral de l'endroit présentera un spectacle et un défilé

(continued on page 16)

Maine, you've come a long, long way . . .



Regis A. LePage
Chairman

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APPRECIATION

C'est l'hon. Louis Jalbert de Lewiston, président du comité pour le comté Androscoggin qui eut l'idée de publier cette édition-souvenir du Messager, à l'occasion du 150^e anniversaire du Maine.

Ce journal, qui remplit longtemps une part importante de la vie franco-américaine à Lewiston-Auburn, fut toujours publié entièrement en français, mais, comme ce numéro doit servir tout le comté, ou plusieurs citoyens ne lisent que l'anglais, il semble être à propos d'avoir de la copie en anglais.

La copie publiée en anglais est de nature historique, souvent dans le langage des temps pionniers, et on y perdrait peut-être de son cachet en traduisant en français.

La publication attirera certainement un plus grand nombre de lecteurs en ayant sa copie écrite en anglais et en français.

Nos remerciements s'adressent aux annonceurs qui ont rendu cette publication possible, et, qui ont ainsi contribué à défrayer les dépenses de la célébration du 150^e anniversaire de l'Etat dans notre comté; à l'hon. James E. Philoon, Auburn, qui fut longtemps comté des cours de justice pour le comté, qui est un descendant de premiers colons; et qui est aussi un ancien président de la "Androscoggin Historical Society", qui nous a prêté des documents historiques importants que nous publions dans ce numéro-souvenir; à M. Ralph B. Skinner, Auburn, historien attiré pour sa ville, qui obtint ces documents pour nous et prêtés sous concours précieux à la rédaction de ce journal; et au comité chargé de la publication: MM. Adélard Janelle, Amédée Courtemanche, Paul Lacombe, Eugène A. Hamann, Mme Anton E. Mainente, Mme Walter A.

Lavallée, Lionel A. Dugal, Wilfrid E. Dulac, Joseph A. Poliquin, et votre rédacteur:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Credit is due to the Hon. Louis Jalbert, Lewiston, chairman of the Androscoggin County Sesquicentennial Committee for conceiving the idea of publishing this souvenir-edition of the Messager.

That newspaper, long a feature of Franco-American community life in Lewiston-Auburn, was always published entirely in French, but since this issue must serve an entire county where many residents read only English, it seemed proper to include some copy in that language.

The copy in English is of historical nature, often in the language of the early days, and, to translate it into French, would have risked losing some of its historical tone.

It is also believed that by having copy in both French and English, this issue will attract a greater number of readers.

Our thanks to the advertisers who made this issue possible, thereby contributing to finance the county observance of the State's sesquicentennial; to the Hon. James E. Philoon, Auburn, long clerk of courts for Androscoggin County, a descendant of early settlers, and former president of the Androscoggin Historical Society, for making valuable documents available for this issue; to Ralph B. Skinner, the official Auburn historian, extensive editorial assistance; and to the committee, charged with publishing this issue: Adélard Janelle, Amédée Courtemanche, Paul Lacombe, Eugène A. Hamann, Mrs. Anton E. Mainente, Mrs. Walter A. Lavelle, Lionel A. Dugal, Wilfrid E. Dulac,

Ce que nous célébrons dans le Maine au cours de 1970

"Sesquicentennial" est un mot en évidence cette année dans le Maine, et nos visiteurs d'outre frontière doivent se demander de quoi il s'agit.

"Sesqui" veut dire un-et demi-, et "centennial" qui complète le mot est l'anglais pour centenaire-alors il s'agit du 150^e anniversaire de l'Etat du Maine. Cet Etat fut créé en 1820. Avant cela, ce coin nord-est du pays faisait partie de l'Etat du Massachusetts (ou, proprement dit, le Commonwealth of Massachusetts). Dans les premiers temps de son existence, alors, le Maine était gouverné de Boston, capitale du Massachusetts.

Les Canadiens-Français peuvent être à l'aise dans le Maine, car les français visitaient cet Etat dès 1534, comme le firent d'autres explorateurs, mais, en 1609, le Sieur de Monts, Samuel Champlain et le Baron de Poutrincourt s'établirent sur une île à l'embouchure d'une rivière que Champlain nomma "St. Croix". Ce dernier continua ses explorations et découvrit l'"île des Monts Déserts" qui est maintenant connue sous son nom anglais, Mount Desert Island. Champlain voyagea le long de la rivière Penobscot jusqu'à ce qu'il est maintenant la ville de Bangor, et il explora la rivière Kennebec, en 1605.

Les Anglais vinrent plus tard et s'établirent ou le village de Popham est maintenant situé. D'autres nations vinrent avant et après ceux cités plus haut, mais pour cette édition, nous sommes plus

Joseph A. Poliquin, and your editor:

Charlotte Michaud

intéressés à la contribution française.

La France envoya des missionnaires, et dès 1611, le Père Pierre Biard fonda une mission Indienne sur les rives de la rivière Penobscot. Deux ans plus tard, une colonie Jésuite établie à l'île du Mont Desert était dispersée par l'équipage d'un vaisseau anglais. Quelques colonies furent formées par après par les Français, mais c'était plutôt pour faire le commerce des fourrures; que pour établir des foyers.

Les Anglais tracèrent des cartes du territoire, de la rivière Penobscot jusqu'au Cap Cod-nommant cette section "Nouvelle Angleterre", et c'est en 1620 que les "Pilgrims" arrivèrent à Plymouth, Mass. Par don, en 1622, les Anglais cédaient la "Province du Maine" à deux des leurs. Cette "province" comprenait tout le terrain entre les rivières Merrimac (du Massachusetts) et Kennebec, dans le Maine.

Monhegan fut fondé en 1622; Saco, en 1623; et York (sous le nom de Agamenticus), vers 1624. Saco et York sont près des plages du sud de l'Etat et sont bien connues de nos visiteurs canadiens-français, tandis que Monhegan est un endroit favori des artistes.

Avec le temps, les colonies du Maine réalisèrent qu'il leur serait avantageux de se grouper autour d'un gouvernement solide et bien établi comme celui du Massachusetts et ce fut fait vers le milieu du 17^e siècle.

La France réclamait encore tout le Maine à l'est de la rivière Penobscot et le Baron de Castin s'installa dans cette région. "Castine", ou est située la Maine Maritime Academy est nommé

d'après lui, et les visiteurs dans ce charmant village y trouvent encore plusieurs insignes rappelant le souvenir et les actions de ces premiers colons.

Quand la France céda le Canada aux Anglais en 1763, les missions catholiques furent délogées, et elles n'existaient plus quand vint la Révolution Américaine. La guerre entre les Français alliés aux Indiens contre les Anglais se poursuivait régulièrement, causant beaucoup de souffrances chez les habitants du Maine. Les Indiens furent abusés, la dissension se fit entre les habitants du Maine et les gouvernants au loin dans le Massachusetts, et on commença à résister contre les impôts imposés par le gouvernement.

Après la Révolution Américaine, la population du Maine augmenta rapidement, et comprenait 228,705 personnes en 1810. Vint ensuite la Guerre de 1812 entre les Etats Unis et l'Angleterre, pour augmenter les souffrances dans le Maine. Les Anglais occupèrent l'Etat jusqu'en 1815.

Entre temps, les problèmes entre le Maine et le Massachusetts n'avaient fait que se multiplier, et, la guerre finie, l'agitation devint de plus en plus vive pour la séparation entre le Maine et le Massachusetts. Après plusieurs controverses, la chose fut résolue et le Maine se sépara du Massachusetts en 1819, et était officiellement acceptée dans l'Union des Etats Unis, le 15 mars 1820.

C'est ce dernier événement que les citoyens du Maine observent 150 ans après, pendant toute cette année de 1970.



Androscoggin County Building, Auburn

Androscoggin County Birth

Androscoggin County Birth:
Dr. Garcelon's Brain Child
By Hon. James E. Philoon

The idea of creating a new county was the creature of the alert, ambitious and aggressive mind of Dr. Alonzo Garcelon (later to become Governor of the State), of Lewiston. His great grandfather, James Garcelon, had come to Lewiston with his family in 1776. James was of French Huguenot extraction and came from the Island of Guernsey in France. He was acquainted with Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, through whom he received his mail from his people in France. His great grandfather on his maternal side was Amos Davis, who settled in Lewiston in 1774.

Dr. Garcelon was a visionary who exercised a strong influence in shaping the development of Lewiston which, at that time, was in a period of rapid growth and industrial expansion; whose soul was afire to put these visions into reality, and by his sheer courage and unflinching labor, against difficulties that would defeat any ordinary man, brought them to pass.

The Doctor's scheme for a new county as presented to the State Legislature proposed to include the towns of Lewiston, Lisbon, and Webster to be taken from Lincoln County whose county seat was Wiscasset; the towns of Auburn, Danville, Durham, Poland and Minot to be taken from Cumberland County whose county seat was Portland; the towns of Livermore and Turner to be taken from Oxford County whose county seat was at Paris Hill in the town of Paris; and the towns of East Livermore, Greene, Leeds and Wales to be taken from Kennebec County whose county seat was Augusta.

At that time, except for the railroad which served a relatively small section of these towns, travel for any distance was by stage or by horse and buggy, and if there were any large streams to cross, by ferry or over the ice in winter. Lewiston, being in Lincoln County with the county seat at Wiscasset, any person from there having business to transact at the county seat, was subject to great inconvenience and expense to reach that point, to say nothing of the time consumed. The good doctor conceived the idea of removing this difficulty by creating a new county with Lewiston at its center, which he communicated to the leaders in the community, who enthusiastically joined with him in his efforts to make it a reality.

Unexpected Opposition
While the proposal for a new county gained popular and active support in Lewiston, Lisbon and Webster, citizens of the other towns involved regarded it with cold indifference, and, in some cases, with open hostility. The citizens of Auburn, Danville, Poland and Minot, being in Cumberland County, experienced little difficulty in having to go to Portland on county business, it being easily accessible by rail, and, as they said: "The natural course of their business led them in that direction", and they were perfectly satisfied with the old arrangement.

Besides this, they argued, that to

put them in a new county, as proposed, would mean greater expense to their tax payers, since it would involve payment of a larger proportional share of the expense of constructing county buildings, paying salaries of county officials, maintaining a jail, holding terms of court, equipping and the like, than they were required to meet as a part of the larger county of Cumberland, already equipped with county buildings, etc., with more and larger towns to share the tax burden.

The Doctor Persists
Despite this opposition, the Doctor and his supporters caused an act to be prepared and presented to the Legislature, providing for the creation of the new county, with Lewiston as the shire town and began an active campaign to obtain passage of the act.

To obtain this result required the persistence of determined men. More than one session of the Legislature went by before its passage was secured, and then only after heated arguments, compromises and promises.

At each Legislative session would be seen the determined Doctor carrying in his hands a map of the proposed county, presenting his case to any legislators who would hear, and using all the influence at his command to accomplish his purpose.

Location of County Seat?
As the campaign advanced, opposition to the making of the new county was less evident; but on the matter of making Lewiston the shire town, the opposition was strong. Hoping to wean the opposition and the indifferent into

a more favorable attitude, the good citizens of Lewiston presented a promise that: "Should Lewiston be named the shire town it would furnish suitable county buildings for the use of the county officers and for holding terms of court, free from expense to the county, for a period not to exceed ten years, and furnish a lot for the new county buildings without expense to the other towns in the proposed county."

But the people of Auburn had begun to pull the strings to have that town made the county seat. Auburn, although smaller than Lewiston, contained among its citizens many of the most prominent men in the section, who had a wide influence in state affairs, and could easily wreck the whole proposition of creating a new county. Consequently they were strongly opposed to acceptance of this new proposition on the part of Lewiston.

A Compromise is Reached
Finding this would not succeed, the proponents offered to compromise by having the act now pending before the Legislature amended by striking out that part naming Lewiston as the county seat, and in place thereof provide for a referendum of the question of selection of the county seat to the voters of the towns involved, asking only that Lewiston be named the temporary county seat, until the voters shall have determined the issue. If this was accepted, the Lewiston supporters promised to furnish the necessary offices and Court Room free from expense to

the County during the interim. The Auburn citizens, however, while favorable to a referendum, were opposed to having Lewiston named the temporary county seat; but withdrew their objections upon receiving assurances from the Lewiston group, as they later claimed, that they would be willing: "To oblige the town on the West side of the river, would they other come up to the work and help on the proposed measure."

A New County is Born
This policy of appeasement succeeded where all other methods had failed, with the result that that Act as amended was passed by the Legislature on March 18, 1854, and Androscoggin County came into being. The Act, as passed, did not name the shire town, but provided for a referendum to be held on October 2, 1854, at which time the voters of the several towns in the county were to choose between Auburn, Danville and Lewiston. All honor to Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, who can very properly be called the father of Androscoggin County.

First County Officers
Following the passage of the Act, came a short interlude of peace, but it was not long before the partisans of Lewiston and Auburn were collecting their ammunition, and assembling their forces for the capture of the shire town, of which we will speak later.

In accordance with the powers given him, the Governor, William G. Crosby of Belfast, appointed the following County Officers to serve

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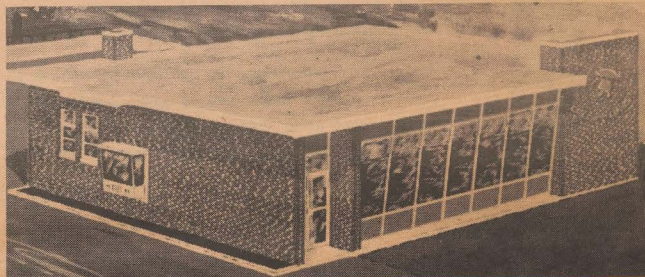
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County Commissioners

The County Commissioners Meet

The first session of the County Commissioners was called to meet at the office of Calvin Record in Lewiston on April 4, 1854. The lack of a quorum caused repeated adjournments. Their first meeting as a full board was held at the Clerk's office in Garcelon Block on Main Street, Lewiston on April 21, 1854. Stephen H. Reade was elected Chairman.

James Goff, Jr., the County Treasurer was chosen agent to purchase supplies. Ham Brooks was elected Coroner and gave a bond for \$5,000 to qualify for that office.

Problems of a New County

In creating a new county, many important changes have to be made. Suits at law involving citizens in the county, have to be transferred from the courts in the former counties in which the different towns in the new county were formerly situated. Apportionment has to be made of its part of the debts of the former county. Revenues previously raised by taxation have to be proportioned in the same way, and matters pending before the Probate and County Commissioners Courts, transferred to the county having jurisdiction.

Temporary Quarters

There being no County buildings, the first term of Supreme Judicial Court was held in Jones Hall on Main St. in Lewiston. This was in the building later known as the Lower Maine Central Station, (now the City Motel) where subsequent terms were held until Auburn Hall, which was in process of construction, was completed, and where sessions were held until the new county buildings were completed.

Probate Courts were held in Engine Hall, a wooden structure situated on North Main Street, Auburn. The county offices were at first housed in various offices in Lewiston, and later in the Orra Davis house in Auburn, which was a brick building located where the Auburn Theatre* now stands, and in the Engine Hall above mentioned.

First Term of Supreme Court
The first term of the Supreme Judicial Court

James Goff, Jr.
Nahum Morrill
Stetson S. Hill
Charles Clark
John H. Otis
Charles W. Goddard
Cyrus Knapp
Stephen H. Reade
Job Chase
Emery S. Warren

opened on Aug. 22, 1854. Chief Justice Elisha Shepley presiding. The first Grand Jury to serve consisted of the following: Isaac Lane, Foreman; Ebenezer G. Bryant, Jesse Crossman, Elisha S. Goff, John Goss, Jesse Harlow, Isaac Kilgore, Abraham Luce, Martin Leavitt, Seth Martin, William Millett, Charles A. Newell, Rufus Prince, Charles Peables, James Parker, Wm. Rowe, Charles Woodside and Foster D. Wentworth. That they were on the job is shown by the fact that twenty-two indictments were found against alleged offenders in the county.

The first Traverse Jury was comprised of: Daniel Lara, Foreman, (grandfather of the author), Charles C. Atkinson, Jacob Barker, Ebenezer Cobb, William Davis, Ammi Dunham, Melner Gibbert, John N. Jones, George Littlefield, Emory Lombard, True G. Green and Jos. Manson.

The second Traverse Jury was composed of: John Smith, Foreman, Sewall Merrill, William Munroe, Peter Noyes, Ichabot C. Norris, Amida Pettengill, James Peables, John Penley, Joshua Parsons, Beta Pierce, William L. Read and John Strickland.

The Supernumeraries were: James Thompson, John True, Wm. A. Tobie and Job D. Thomson. At this term Manderville T. Ludden was admitted to the Bar, and the following were admitted to citizenship: Richard Butler, alias Patrick Bourk, William Collins, Oliver Bartley, Timothy Welch, William O'Donnell, Dennis McCarthy, Edward Ockran, Timothy Callahan, Michael Horgan, Michael Mulgeeny, Richard Neagle, Dennis Griffin, Rich Butler, Maurice Lawler, Dennis Murphy, Patrick Marshall and John Leonard.

The term was an extremely busy one, both as to civil and criminal matters, and lasted several days.

A Breach of Promise Suit
There were several civil trials before a jury. Perhaps the most

interesting was the suit of Frances D. Millett against Lucius M. Packard for breach of promise, to which the defendant pleaded that he did not promise. The attorney for the plaintiff was Timothy Ludden, and the attorneys for the defendant were Seth May and John Goodnow.

The trial occupied about two days. The Lewiston Falls Journal of Sept. 2, 1854 says of this trial: "In this case we had an exhibition of the ability of the most able counsel that the County affords. Mr. May (Seth May, who later became a Judge of Supreme Judicial Court, and grandfather of Seth May, a practicing attorney of Auburn), in his argument to the jury occupied some two hours, in an energetic, convincing style."

Mr. Ludden followed in a plea of four and one-half hours; yet during his lengthy speech the hall was crowded to over-flowing.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$413.33.

The Battle Begins
Meanwhile, the campaign for a shire town had gotten into full swing. The seeming strategy on the part of Lewiston to have Danville included as one of the towns from which the selection would be made, and thus divide the vote on the west side of the river, failed, as the people of Danville disclaimed any desire to be made the shire town, and threw in their efforts in favor of Auburn. The fight thus became one between Auburn and Lewiston, with the winning of the voters of the surrounding towns as the stake.

A Campaign of Promises
The partisans of each side made a thorough canvass among the voters of these towns. Each tried to outbid the other in the financial inducements offered to relieve the towns of much of the expense of constructing the county buildings and supporting the county during the interim.

Each tried to outdo the other in political strategy and feelings reached the boiling point as the time for voting neared.

The entire campaign might well be characterized by the song sung at many a wedding: "Oh, Promise Me," and it can be said without contradiction that the partisans of Lewiston and Auburn were literally and figuratively the most promising men in the County.

The Pot Boils
Regarding the campaign, the late William H. Weeks, who was the son of Howe Weeks, one of the leading citizens at the time, is quoted as saying: "You have heard of mud slinging and wire pulling in political campaign time? Well, here's something (pulling out from a sheaf of old papers a faded pink hand-bill), which I suppose refers to the hottest time these two cities

ever saw, or ever will see — the time when each was struggling for supremacy of the shire."

A Counter Attack

To counteract the offer of financial assistance made by the Lewiston citizens, Judge Nahum Morrill, on Sept. 30, 1854, just three days before the election, drew up in his own hand and circulated the following subscription paper, which is now among the archives of the Androscoggin Historical Society, which reads: x "Whereas as a part of the subscribers hereunto have deposited with James Goff, Jr. Esq., Treasurer of the County of Androscoggin, the sum of \$5,000 in cash to be appropriated by the County Commissioners, or other persons thereunto legally authorized, towards the payment of the expenses for erecting County buildings provided the same are erected upon the west side of the Androscoggin River in the town of Auburn in said County:

"Now we the subscribers do hereby agree to pay our proportional part of said sum of \$5,000 to be assessed upon our property, which is situated in that part of the Lewiston Falls Village Corporation lying and being in the towns of Danville and Auburn, the last valuation to be the basis of assessment. Lewiston Falls, September 3, 1854."

Their scruples against what they had called Lewiston's attempt at bribery of the surrounding towns, seem to have broken down in the closing moments of the campaign.

Attached to this subscription paper is another list which reads as follows: "The undersigned agree to pay the sums set against our names for the purpose of securing the location of the County buildings upon the West side of the Androscoggin." This was signed by Edward G. Little and sixty-two others and shows paid pledges amounting to \$400. Was this a campaign fund, and if so, for what was it used? Perhaps we will see later.

Lewiston's Final Assault
While the undermining operation on the part of the Auburn stalwarts was in progress, and only three days before the election, the Lewiston cohorts made their final assault.

With the utmost secrecy, lest Auburn discover their plans, they prepared and circulated among a large number of voters in the outside towns a letter containing a strong appeal in their behalf, promising any town voting to make Lewiston the County seat, would be relieved of any financial burden in the matter. However, the best of plans fail.

Auburn's Counter Attack

Unfortunately for the Lewiston proponents, on Sunday, the day before election, Horace Goff, son of James Goff, Jr., who was one of Auburn's leading spokesmen, visited his sister, Mrs. John Read, mother of the late John L. Read, who lived in Lewiston, and by inadvertence saw one of the letters that had been sent to Mr. Read.

Realizing the importance of his discovery, he immediately reported to his father. That night, a council of war was held between Mr. Goff and Judge Nahum Morrill and the other leaders, and a plan of action adopted.

It was decided that on election morning, Auburn would have representatives at each of the outside town meetings, bearing a personal message to the voters, with far more convincing inducements than Lewiston had offered.

A Dramatic Incident

Election day is at hand, and the voters of the town of Turner are about to open the town meeting, when Judge Nahum Morrill from Auburn appears and requests permission to address them, which is granted.

After calling attention to the Lewiston letter, which promised to pay that town's part of the expense, he tells them:

"We want a court house in Auburn and we don't ask you to accept our promises that we will pay Turner's part"; then reaching his hand into his pocket, he withdraws it and lays out before the assembled multitude a bundle of cash—Turner's estimated portion of the expense, as convincing proof of his sincerity.

(continued on page 17)

Les villes de Lewiston et Auburn sont reliées par quatre ponts, à l'heure actuelle, mais deux de ces ponts sont uniquement pour chemins de fer. On prépare maintenant la construction d'un troisième pont pour piétons et voitures. On estime le coût de ce pont à cinq millions. Nos deux villes améliorent présentement les bords de la rivière près des chutes spectaculaires. On doit aussi indiquer, par enseignes, les lieux où nos premiers colons établirent leurs demeures. La rivière Androscoggin, qui donne son nom au comté, fournit le pouvoir qui opère les grandes filatures Bates ou plusieurs de nos citoyens ont obtenu leur premier emploi.

Les officiers et les membres de la

LIGUE POLITIQUE FRANCO-AMERICAINE

DE Lewiston

Toujour interesse aux mouvements civique sont tres heureux de s'associer aux organisateurs du Androscoggin Sesquicentennial committee dans la celebration due 150 ieme Anniversaire de el'etat du

MAINE

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Lionel A. Dugal

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Dans les premiers temps, on travaillait "au moulin"

Les filatures Bates de Lewiston, ouvertes en 1850, furent un grand point d'attrait pour les Canadiens-Français qui vinrent s'établir en cette ville vers 1870.

Les émigrés, qui arrivaient presque tous les jours, surtout de la Province de Québec, ne connaissaient pas la langue anglaise généralement, alors il leur fallait un emploi où cette lacune pouvait être surmontée.

En pays étranger, peu importe ses autres capacités, si l'on ne peut parler la langue courante, les ouvertures pour gagner sa vie diminuent.

Les filatures offraient un travail manuel, facile à apprendre, et, comme les chefs de divisions diverses devenaient vite des personnes parlant le français, les directions nécessaires étaient données en cette langue, et l'émigré, désireux de s'établir confortablement aussitôt que possible en ce nouveau pays, s'appliquait à bien faire son travail, encouragé par le fait qu'il était payé "au morceau", c'est-à-dire, que plus il produisait de l'unité dont il était chargé, plus son salaire augmentait.

Quand on apprenait son "métier", la production était plus lente, mais le Canadien-Français était bon travailleur, et, avec application et dévouement, il ne tardait pas trop à arriver au but du temps: qui était de "gagner sa piastre par jour". Dans ce temps-là, on pouvait "vivre" avec pareil salaire. Les journées étaient longues—de 6 heures du matin à 6 heures du soir, mais ces gens, venant de villages ou de fermes étaient "casés" au travail. "Le

travail ne me fait pas peur", ils vous auraient dit, avec une certaine fierté.

Un avantage pour ces émigrés était que les filatures offraient du travail aux hommes, femmes et enfants. Les jeunes de 14, 15 et 16 ans de ce temps étaient fiers d'être employés et de contribuer au revenu de la famille.

Pas question dans le temps pour chacun de garder son salaire. Le tout allait à la famille, et les parents fournissaient le nécessaire d'après le revenu collectif.

Il fallait faire bien attention à l'argent, car les salaires n'étaient payés premièrement qu'à tous les mois; puis à toutes les deux semaines—alors, fallait voir à avoir assez d'argent d'une paye à l'autre. Les émigrés étaient généralement économes, mais les conditions citées les y forçaient aussi. De plus, il fallait penser à se faire une réserve, car, parfois, le travail manquait, et il fallait manger tout de même quand les salaires venaient à manquer.

Généralement, les économies s'accumulaient. Si on n'avait pas acheté une demeure à l'arrivée dans la ville, on avait pris un logement dans l'un ou l'autre de ces "blocs" construits pour loger les nouveaux arrivés. Ces "blocs" étaient maisons à quatre étages souvent, ayant peut-être deux loyers par plancher, ouvrant sur un escalier et corridor commun. La plupart de ces gens avaient eu leur demeure au Canada, et de payer leur loyer était pour eux comme enfouir de l'argent dans un

trou sans fond. On rêvait à acheter sinon le "bloc" qu'on occupait, au moins un autre semblable ou le propriétaire aurait son loyer "pour rien", et un revenu de tous les autres loyers de la bâtisse.

On ne connaissait pas les banques, et pour faire affaire là, il aurait fallu savoir parler anglais, alors, on demandait au curé quoi faire. L'historique des premiers Dominicains établis ici révèle que les émigrés allaient porter leurs épargnes aux prêtres qui en tenaient compte pour eux jusqu'à ce que les émigrés puissent apprendre assez d'anglais, prendre confiance aux banquiers de la ville, et voir à leurs propres réserves d'argent.

L'anglais s'apprenait de l'un à l'autre, mot à mot, phrase par phrase, selon le besoin. On identifiait les magasins par les enseignes—"la botte noire" était où l'on vendait des chaussures; le magasin "à bras d'or" était un magasin général où les vitrines étaient protégées par des pipes en bronze. Tout était reconnu de cette façon.

Va sans dire que nos émigrés ne faisaient affaire que là où on pouvait parler en français, et les propriétaires de magasins ne furent pas lents à engager des commis pouvant parler cette langue, et de mettre des cartes dans leurs vitrines informant les acheteurs qu'"ici on parle français".

Les salaires étaient menés dans les magasins à comparer aux salaires dans les filatures, alors les commis de langue française étaient

généralement les filles de familles un "peu à l'aise" financièrement, ou filles dont la santé ne pouvait pas supporter le travail assidu requis dans les filatures.

Il en est passé bien des générations dans nos filatures des Bates, et non pas toujours pour travail manuel. Les parents qui travaillaient la toute leur vie firent instruire leurs enfants, et plusieurs d'eux ont pu voir leurs enfants employés dans les bureaux de ces mêmes filatures.

Avec le temps, les conditions de travail ont été améliorées, comme partout ailleurs. Le travail a été facilité par l'invention de diverses machines, les salaires ont augmenté et les heures de travail diminuées, et, il y a longtemps que les enfants n'y travaillent plus. Même, la compagnie offre maintenant des bourses aux enfants des employés pour leur aider à poursuivre des études avancées.

Les filatures Bates de Lewiston datent maintenant de 120 ans, et sont encore l'industrie la plus importante de la vie économique.

Les filatures sont nommées d'après le fondateur, Benjamin E. Bates, qui fut aussi un des principaux contributeurs pour la fondation du collège Bates, aussi situé à Lewiston, et nommé d'après lui à cause de sa générosité.

La population de Lewiston s'élève à au delà de 40,000 personnes, dont la grande majorité est d'ascendance française. On peut parler français à Lewiston ou à Auburn et être certain d'être compris.

For Children

Surprise contests for children under 10 years of age will be a feature of the July 25 program in Kennedy Park, Lewiston. This will be under the direction of Arthur Raymond, president of Le Richelieu Club of Lewiston-Auburn. Prizes will be distributed among the children.

Pour Les enfants

If y aura concours-surprises pour les enfants en bas de 10 ans, samedi, le 25 juillet, au Parc Kennedy de Lewiston. Ces concours, avec prix pour les gagnants, seront sous la direction de M. Arthur Raymond, président du Club Richelieu de Lewiston-Auburn.



George Carignan was the first French-Canadian to settle in Lewiston. He came in 1860 from Wotton, Que. A daughter of this first settler married Joseph LeBlanc, founder of the Lewiston Steam Dye House, which is still operated by members of this same family, but is now known as LeBlanc's Cleaners. It is the oldest Franco-American business establishment, and it served as training center for many owners of similar establishments now operating in Lewiston-Auburn and elsewhere.

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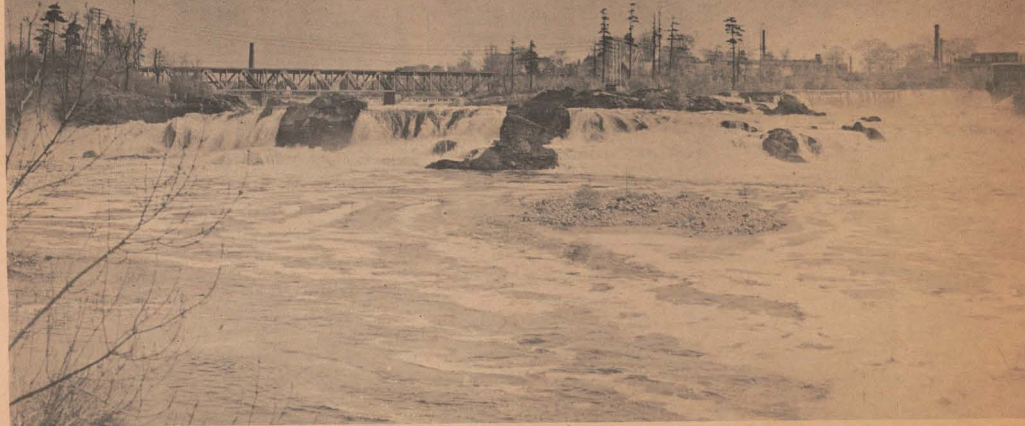
Chaleureuse felicitations

aux membres du comite d'organisation

du comite Androscoggin a l'occasion

de la celebration du

150 ieme Anniversaire de l'etat du Maine.



Spectacular River Falls between Lewiston-Auburn

Histories of Androscoggin Towns Provide Interesting Facts

Historical notes on the cities and towns that make up Androscoggin County form a lengthy story, so we forego any introduction.

By Hon. James E. Philon

Durham
The first town to be settled in this area was Durham which was first known as Royalborough. In 1766 the Pejepscot Proprietors voted to have lands laid out and cleared for a new township and a log house erected to accommodate settlers.

This was done and the territory incorporated as the Plantation of Royalborough. They chose this name in honor of Col. Isaac Royal, a Proprietor who owned some 3,000 acres of land in this area.

Having amassed a large fortune, Col. Royal later purchased a palatial residence in Medford, Mass., to which he moved. This residence is still standing and is known as the "Royal Mansion". He was suspected of being a Tory and sought refuge in England, to which he departed in 1776.

In March 1786 Col. Jonathan Bagley, Belcher Noyes and Moses

Little were detailed to procure settlers. (Noyes, who was acting as their Agent at the time, was empowered to execute deeds.) The first settler of the area was Major Charles Gerrish, who came with his family in 1763. He was followed by Judah Chandler ten years later.

By 1774 there was a considerable settlement in the Plantation, with the result that in 1788 the Proprietors petitioned the General Court of Mass., for its incorporation as the town of Sharon or Bristol.

The General Court, while favorable to creating a town, apparently did not like the names suggested, for on Feb. 17, 1789, the territory was incorporated as the town of Durham. This included the original land of the Proprietors and Bagley's Gore, which had been originally granted to Jonathan Bagley by the General Court and conveyed by them to the

Proprietors in 1766.

By 1790 its population had grown to 724; by 1800 to 1242; by 1820 to 1560; and by 1850 to 1623.

During the early decades of 1800, Durham was an extremely prosperous center of industry and commerce. At one time it had six saw mills, a tannery, a chair factory, a ship yard and several fulling mills.

Its principal village was at Southwest Bend, which was on the main traveled highway from Freeport and North Yarmouth to Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

Two ferries, across the Androscoggin River, were operated here up to 1810, when they were displaced by a bridge which was maintained up to 1849, when it was carried away by the spring freshet of that year and never replaced.

For many years its four stores constituted the mercantile heart of

the region. They carried a larger stock in trade and did more business than those in Lewiston, Auburn and Danville combined.

In 1849, my grandmother, who lived in Turner, drove from her home through Auburn and Danville to Southwest Bend, where she purchased her wedding dress.

The coming of the railroad to Auburn and Lewiston in 1848-49 and the rapid industrial development of these towns, shifted the center of trade to that area and Southwest Bend passed into the background.

Danville
The area which was to become the town of Danville was first laid out by the Pejepscot Proprietors as the township of Pejepscot. It was incorporated in 1802 as the town of Pejepscot. The first town meeting was held in a schoolhouse at Danville Corner on April 12,

1802, at which a committee was appointed to lay out town roads. By 1803, 12 roads had been laid out and road signs erected at the intersections.

It is said that at one time there was a guide post erected in a neighboring town with the inscription "Pejepscot 5 miles". In 1819 its name was changed to Danville.

The first settler in the area of the town was Abel Davis who came in 1762 and made his clearing near the New Gloucester line. He was followed by John Merrill, who settled near Davis in 1778. The population increased rapidly in the following years. By 1800 it had a population of 701; by 1820 it had increased to 1083.

There were considerable settlements at Danville Corner, New Auburn and Goff's Corner. Up to 1859 the line between Danville and the newly created town of Auburn

was as follows: beginning at a mark on the big rock in Lewiston Falls, it passed diagonally across Court St., north of the Elm Hotel and Auburn Hall and thence on a line past the rear of the plant of the Maine Baking Company.

From this you will see that a major portion of the business center, formerly called Goff's Corner in the immediate vicinity of Lewiston Falls, was located in Danville.

In 1859 that part of Danville lying between the Little Androscoggin River and the Auburn line was annexed to Auburn. Eight years later the remainder of the town was likewise annexed to Auburn.

Bakerstown
In 1736 the Great and General Court of Massachusetts made a grant of land to the officers and soldiers commanded by Capt. John March, Capt. Stephen Greenbal and Capt. Philip Nason and their heirs, as compensation for their services in the expedition into Canada in 1690.

This was to be located on the West side of the Merrimac River, adjoining Contoocook. The Proprietors entered the land, laid out a township, built houses, mills, bridges and cleared roads at great expense. But alas! on final determination of the line between the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, it was found that their township was in New Hampshire and their grant invalid.

For many years the Proprietors sought redress from Massachusetts without success. In 1765, however, the Great and General Court relented and granted to them a township of land to be known as Bakerstown, to be laid out on the East side of the Saco River, to adjoin some former grants to be seven-and-a-half miles square, 8,600 acres being allowed for waters and ponds.

Said location was not to interfere with Pejepscot Claim, or the town of New Gloucester. They laid out a claim only to discover two years later (1767) that part of the territory was claimed by the Pejepscot Proprietors.

On petition to the General Court, an order was obtained for a new location and Amos Davis detailed to make a survey of the same. Davis returned a plan as last surveyed. Two years later the proprietors made a new survey and discovered that an error had been made in laying out the first division of lots. In 1870 the General Court ordered another survey, which was completed and filed the following year.

It was not long before the harassed Proprietors were faced with another dilemma. It appears that in 1787 the General Court had

conveyed to John Glover and John Bridgman a large tract of land which overlapped a considerable portion of their township. This caused much confusion until final settlement was made with these grantors and the area united with Bakerstown (then Poland).

In the same year, Benjamin True, Jabez, Levi and Daniel Merrill, all of Turner (then Sylvester Canada) and Jacob Stevens of New Gloucester cleared land on Merrill Hill.

Goff Hill Area
In 1785, James Goff Sr., settled in the Goff Hill section on Lake St. In 1821, James Goff Jr., who became a large land owner in and around the present district of Auburn, and who played an important part in its development, moved in and went into business with Jacob Read, who shortly before had moved a building across the Androscoggin River on the ice and converted it into a store, which was located in what was then Danville, at what is now the corner of Court and Main Sts.

The following year he bought out Read's interest in the building and business. This was the first store in this area, around which there developed a considerable settlement called Goff's Corner. There were other settlements in North, East and West Auburn, Stevens' Mills and other areas.

An important contributor to the early development of Lewiston and Auburn (known as Lewiston Falls) was the toll bridge which was erected in 1823, between the two villages. It was located where the present North Bridge now stands. Previous to that a ferry had been operated at first by Zebina Hunt, beginning in 1812.

With the annexation of Danville in 1859 and 1869 it became an important and rapidly growing town. Its population in 1850 was 2,840; in 1869 was 4,022.

Turner
In 1735 the Province of Massachusetts Bay granted to Joseph Sylvester and Company, or their heirs, who served in the Phipps Expedition against Port Royal in 1690, a township to be known as Sylvester Canada. These grantees experienced the same trouble as did the Proprietors of the Bakerstown grant.

Their original settlement also proved to be in New Hampshire. After repeated petitioning to the General Court for redress without effect, they finally succeeded, and in 1765, were granted a township of seven square miles in the unappropriated lands of the Province of Maine to be "Laid out adjoining some former grants... Eastward of the Saco River".

This grant was conditioned upon the settlement of 81 families in the

(Ralph B. Skinner, official Auburn historian, informs that this structure was demolished, making the Knight House the oldest remaining frame dwelling in the central portion of Auburn.)

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This grant was conditioned upon the settlement of 81 families in the

township within six years. It further required them to build a meeting house, settle a learned Protestant minister and lay out one 64th part for a minister's lot, and one 64th each for the minister, for a grammar school and Harvard College.

The Proprietors located the township and returned a plan which was confirmed on June 20, 1768. Its boundaries were "Beginning at a place in Androscoggin River called Crooked Repels (ripples), six miles (as the river runs above Androscoggin Great Falls) which is the Easterly Corner of Bakerstown... from thence running North 60° West, in the Northeasterly line of said Bakerstown, five miles and a half, to the Northerly corner thereof, then running North 260° East by Province Land ten miles and 180 rods to a stake with stones about it, then running by Province Land South 60° East three miles and 250 rods to said River, thence running Southerly by said River to the bounds first mentioned."

Although lots were laid out, the Proprietors did not occupy them and no settlers appeared. Trespassers, however, did put in an appearance and began cutting the valuable timber, and measures were taken to oust them.

In 1771, the Proprietors appointed Peleg Wadsworth (later General) to assist a committee from Bakerstown in making a road from the Little Androscoggin River over Barker's Mill district, New Auburn) to Sylvester Town and cut a road one rod wide North and south through the town to connect with the Bakerstown road.

These roads as laid out extended from the Little Androscoggin River over Dillingham Hill to and across the new township; the latter section known as Upper Street.

That same year 1771, they offered to grant to any person one lot containing about 125 acres, provided he would perform the settling duties as required, within six months. Still later they offered a bounty of six pounds to each settler who should take a lot and clear five acres by Nov. 1, 1772. Settlers, however, did not come.

As further inducement to settlers they offered on April 1, 1771, to any one who would build a saw-mill by Jan. 1, 1773, two settling lots. Their efforts were finally rewarded, for in 1772 Daniel Staples, Thomas and Elisha Records, Joseph Leavitt and Abner Phillips began settlement. They were granted a bounty of ten pounds provided they completed the terms of settlement. Soon there was a steady influx of settlers, until by 1790 it had a population of 349 persons, which by 1800 had increased to 722, and to 2537 in 1850.

(continued on page 28)

Livermore

In September of 1710 occurred the expedition under Sir William Phipps, which resulted in the capture of Port Royal in Nova Scotia. Among the gallant soldiers who participated were 60 men from Waltham, Mass. and neighboring towns, who on petition to the General Court obtained, in 1735, a grant of land as compensation for their services, from the public lands of the Commonwealth. The township was to be called Port Royal.

They proceeded to lay out the General Court obtained, in 1735, a grant of land as compensation for their services, from the public lands of the Commonwealth. The township was to be called Port Royal.

As a result of repeated petitions to the General Court for redress on June 11, 1771, they received a grant of a new township in the Province of Maine, to be located East of the Saco River, to be six and three-quarter miles square.

They were required, at their own expense, to return a plan of the site chosen by them to the General Court for acceptance within 12 months. They were also required to meet the same conditions as to a minister's lot, etc., as required of Sylvester Canada.

On Aug. 9, 1771, Lieut.

Elijah Livermore and Elisha Harrington were chosen to select and lay out a township with the following instruction: "That you go directly to Brunswick Falls; on your way thither, call at Col. Bagley's, get what information you can of him, both as to the best land and best place. At Casco Bay consult likewise with Capt. Jones and get what knowledge you can. At Brunswick, take a boat or batteau and a skillful pilot, go on up Androscoggin River, see what the navigation is, proceed up as far as Rocaneco (Livermore Falls), explore the distance from any grant etc.

Livermore and Harrington proceeded as directed and selected for a township a tract of land lying on both sides of the Androscoggin River, just north of Sylvester Canada and surveyed its boundaries. This report of their findings was accepted by the Proprietors on June 17, 1772, and a committee consisting of Elijah Livermore and two others was detailed to run out the lines around

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ASSOCIATION CANADO-AMERICAINE

M. Louis Julien, Pres.

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EX PRESIDENTS DE LA LIGUE DES
SOCIETES DE LANGUE FRANCAISE

Athanase Grenier

M. Antoine Jean, M. Lionel, A. Dugal

VILLAS CERCLE D'YOUVILLE
ASSOCIATION CANADO-AMERICAINE

Lewiston, Maine

Mme. Alice P. Jean, Sec.-Tres.



I am pleased to welcome residents and friends of Maine to Androscoggin County's Sesquicentennial Celebration and Franco-American Days. Our Maine citizens of French descent have made significant contributions to the culture, history and commerce of Maine throughout our 150 years of statehood.

Androscoggin County's hospitality is warm in the French Canadian tradition, and I look forward to seeing old friends and making new ones on this happy occasion.

Edmund S. Muskie
U.S. Senator - Maine

Il me fait grand plaisir de souhaiter la bienvenue aux citoyens et amis de l'état du Maine, à l'occasion de sa célébration sesquicentenaire de la part du comté Androscoggin, et de ses jours dévoués aux franco-américains.

Nos citoyens de descendance française ont fait une contribution très signifiante à la culture, histoire, et industrie du Maine, à travers nos 150 ans comme un des Etats Unis.

L'hospitalité des citoyens du comté Androscoggin brille en sa tradition canadienne-française.

Sur cette heureuse occasion, c'est avec plaisir que je revois mes vieux amis, et c'est ainsi que j'espère en faire des nouveaux.

Edmund S. Muskie,
Sénateur, Etats-Unis, Maine

It is a great pleasure to see again "Le Messenger", the voice of the people of Maine of French origin. I offer my congratulations to the Sesquicentennial Committee of Androscoggin for this imaginative gesture.

Here, in the United States, we are a unique society. Each nationality has given us the best of it's heritage—and the Franco-Americans particularly.

You, the Franco-Americans, have built the modern economy of Maine. You have conquered the difficulties of language, the hostilities of certain people, and you have found prosperity and respect. You remain proud of your heritage, your language and your religion.

As Governor of Maine, I want to salute the Franco-American citizens of our country and our State in this year of the 150th anniversary. I am certain that, in the years to come, the Franco-American communities will continue their great contributions to LIFE IN MAINE.

Kenneth M. Curtis
Governor, State of Maine

A l'occasion des fêtes de commémoration du 150^e anniversaire de l'Etat du Maine, il me fait plaisir, à titre de Gouverneur et à titre personnel, d'offrir mes vives félicitations, par la voix du Messenger, aux organisateurs de la célébration dans le comté d'Androscoggin, et de leur souhaiter plein succès.

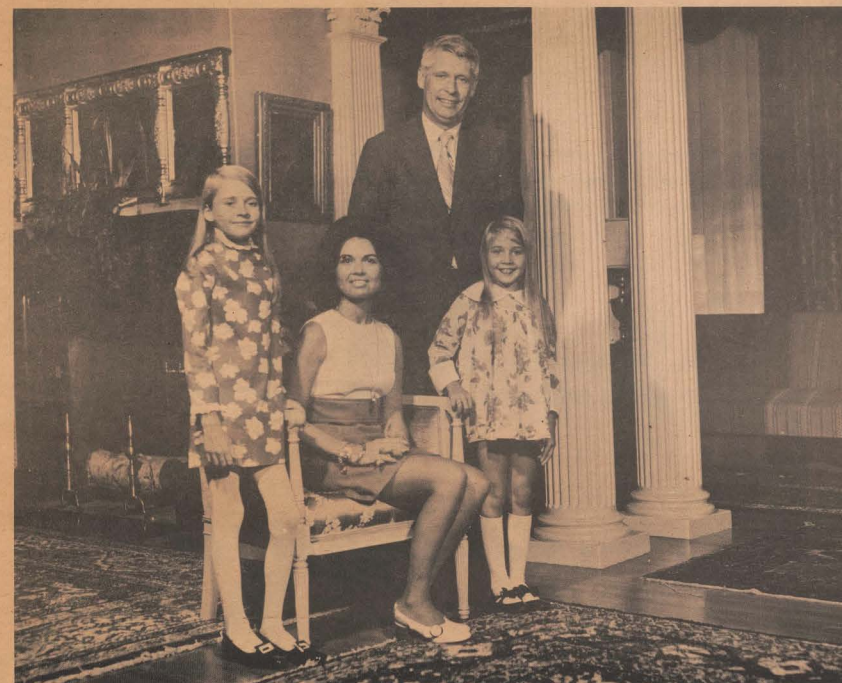
Le Maine est heureux de compter, au nombre de ses loyaux citoyens, une large population d'ascendance canadienne-française avantageusement et largement représentée dans le comté d'Androscoggin. Ces Franco-Américains, conscients de la valeur de leur héritage culturel, ont mis à la disposition de leurs concitoyens les avantages de leur double culture et de leurs qualités innées. Ils ont pris une part active dans la vie et les affaires de leur comté et de leur Etat.

Les services qu'ils ont rendus sont à la fois culturels et économiques.

En esprits éclairés, ils ont su adapter la fidélité à leurs origines aux devoirs ainsi qu'aux privilèges de leur citoyenneté américaine.

Ils furent des pionniers et il me fait plaisir de m'associer, aujourd'hui, dans l'hommage qui est rendu à l'un d'eux, le regretté Jean-Baptiste Couture, ainsi qu'à sa famille, par la publication de ce numéro extraordinaire du "Messenger" qui fait revivre brièvement ce journal. M. Couture en fut le propriétaire-éditeur pendant plus de cinquante ans et contribua ainsi à l'acclimation des nouveaux-venus du Canada dans leur nouvelle patrie américaine.

Kenneth M. Curtis
Gouverneur du Maine



Official Program — continued
de modes les soirs du 24 au 29 août.

Le 25 juillet, le village de Poland célébrera le 175^e anniversaire de sa fondation avec un défilé, discours, dîner public, concert, concours athlétiques, un carnaval, et une danse. Un service religieux aura lieu le lendemain en l'église Community. Les villages de Minot et Mechanic Falls, et la ville d'Auburn prendront part à cette célébration parce qu'au début, ces trois endroits ne formaient qu'un même groupement.

Le 25 juillet encore, les "Pine Tree Warriors" de Lewiston, dirigés par Bertrand Dutil de cette même ville, seront hôtes pour un concours d'évolutions militaires avec corps de tambours et trompettes, venant de toute la Nouvelle Angleterre. Ceci aura lieu le soir, au terrain Walton, dans le New Auburn.

Les villages de Lisbon et Durham auront leurs fêtes le 22 août à Lisbon Falls. Le programme comprendra un défilé d'automobiles démodées, un concours par pompiers se servant de pompes à eau anciennes, et un dîner-champêtre au poudet.

A Leeds, on a déjà nettoyé autour du Monument de Paix sur la colline Boothby, pour en faciliter la visite par les touristes. Ce monument fut érigé en 1888 pour honorer les 121 citoyens de ce village qui prirent part à la Guerre Civile des Etats Unis.

En octobre, le village de Turner honorer la mémoire d'un de ses citoyens, Solon Chase, qui fut candidat en 1878 pour devenir vice président des Etats Unis.

Webster, Wales et l'Association des Villégiatures de Sabattus préparent leurs fêtes conjointement pour d'ici la fin de l'été, mais leurs projets n'étaient pas assez définis à

temps pour publier dans cette édition-souvenir du Messager.

C.M.

Mr. Couture — continued

Valdore démnages en Floride après cet événement, et il y demeure encore. Yvette Couture Hasham occupe la maison paternelle, rue Webster, ou le père et la mère sont morts tous les deux; et Berthe Couture Moulton, épouse d'un marchand maintenant à sa retraite, demeure à Auburn depuis son mariage.

Le père, M.J.B. Couture est décédé en 1943 à l'âge de 76 ans.

On Nous Rappelons — continued
comité Androscoggin formé pour observer le 150^e anniversaire du Maine.

De ces premiers jours du Messager, il ne faut pas oublier Liane "du Messager", dont le nom était Camille Lessard. Elle écrivit longtemps pour Le Messager, commençant sur la rue Lincoln, puis sur la rue Lisbon. Ses articles étaient de nature à intéresser les lectrices surtout, mais elle se voua aussi à écrire un livre intitulé: "Canuck," que l'on trouve à la bibliothèque publique de Lewiston. Liane se maria un peu tard dans la vie, et demeure depuis nombre d'années en Californie; veuve maintenant, et presque aveugle.

On se souviendra aussi d'Odile LaPlante, dont les enfants et petits-enfants demeurent encore à Lewiston. M. LaPlante était agent d'immeubles, et tout en vaquant à ce travail, prenait des abonnements pour Le Messager.

Omer Gauvin-maintenant au Foyer Marcotte-fut-il celui qui fut employé au Messager le plus longtemps; Il travaillait "au moulin" premièrement, mais Le

Messager l'intéressait, alors il vendait des annonces. Avec le temps, il y consacra toute son énergie. Peu de personnes pouvaient résister quand Omer vendait des annonces pour Le Messager. On se souviendra longtemps aussi des joutes de "baseball" qu'il organisa annuellement pendant des années, entre "Canadiens" et Irlandais. C'était chaud, ces événements et Dieu plait le "Canadien" qui se laissait gagner à jouer pour les Irlandais quand ces derniers manquaient de joueurs.

Laurette Vachon Roy fut peut-être celle qui fut au Messager aussi longtemps qu'Omer. Elle entra comme employée dans la salle de composition à son retour du couvent au Canada, et y travailla toute sa vie active, mais surtout au bureau. Elle faisait ce qu'on appelait "la cuisine", c'est-à-dire, c'était sa fonction de répondre aux demandes de tous ceux qui se présentaient au bureau. Elle continua à faire ceci même après son mariage à M. Henri E. Roy, dont elle prit si bien soin jusqu'à sa mort que les enfants du premier mariage de son mari n'en font que des éloges.

Quelques autres se souviennent d'Henri DeVitry, venu ici de France ou il avait servi dans la Légion Etrangère de son pays. Il fut un des meilleurs rédacteurs du Messager, s, Lewiston, il laissa une veuve et un fils. Ce dernier quitta la ville, et on ne sait parmi le personnel survivant du Messager ce qu'il est devenu.

George Fiteau de Lewiston, par après longtemps secrétaire général de l'union S. Jean Baptiste à Woonsocket, R. I. ou il demeure encore, fut surtout actif à la direction commerciale du Messager. C'est dans cette période que Le Messager commença à devenir une entreprise fructueuse, du côté financier.

Louis-Philippe Gagné, n'oublions pas, donna tout un nouvel essor au journal, commençant par écrire des articles intéressants sur ses souvenirs de Québec d'où il est venu ici, puis sur ses impressions de la vie à Lewiston, pour ensuite prendre quasi-direction de la mentalité franco-américaine par ses écrits et un programme hebdomadaire sur les ondes WCOU qui fut bien suivi. Il introduit le mouvement de la raquette à Lewiston et la Nouvelle Angleterre; fonda le club Les Vigilants qui dans ses premières années contribua beaucoup à diverses entreprises civiques et scolaires, et devint une force dirigeante en politique qui le mena à devenir maire de la ville.

Son épouse, née Ernestine Hamann, le précéda à Lewiston quand sa famille vint s'établir ici, et c'est pour se rapprocher d'elle que M. Gagné vint s'établir à Lewiston et l'épouser. Ils eurent sept enfants, et le père les dirigea pendant quelques années en la présentation de programmes de chants canadiens-français. M. Gagné organisa aussi plusieurs productions musicales et théâtrales de genre populaire par troupes qu'il faisaient venir du Canada et qui eurent grande vogue dans le temps. Un fils, qui porte le même nom que son père, est maintenant directeur des stations de la Nouvelle Angleterre, pour "Executive Airlines".

Guy Ladouceur, maintenant à la rédaction d'un journal à Portland, fut un des derniers à diriger Le Messager, avec Jacques Fortin, de Montréal, qui demeura à Lewiston assez longtemps pour connaître et épouser une fille de Louis Robert, mais retourna à Montréal où il continue sa carrière journalistique. M. Robert, qui eut grand succès avec une école élémentaire pour garçons qu'il dirigea pendant plusieurs années à Lewiston,

contribua aussi pendant ses dernières années à la rédaction du Messager. Dans la salle de composition, les employés ne changeaient guère, Juliette Verville fut la de longues années; Yvonne Blais y travailla presque jusqu'à la fin du journal; et autres qui furent là longtemps comprennent: Elmyre Tremblay, qui chantait partout; F. X. Guay, Dominique Dionne, Fernand Martin qui suivit son père, Epiphane, à la même spécialité comme imprimeur, et plusieurs autres encore.



Le Messager, journal que nous rappelons au souvenir des citoyens de Lewiston-Auburn par cette édition-souvenir, fut publié sous différents moyens au cours des années. M.J.B. Couture, son propriétaire, pendant un demi-siècle, était typographe de grande habileté, chose importante quand, pour imprimer, il fallait premièrement choisir les lettres et à la fois pour en former les mots et phrases nécessaires. Vint ensuite l'invention du "linotype" qui produisait toute une ligne à la fois. Pour cette édition, la composition se fit par "computer", invention du jour par laquelle les mots sont enregistrés sur une bande magnétique. Le compagne Tebbenhoff de Biddeford est la seule dans le Maine où ce travail se fait. La composition des annonces, la mise-en-page, et l'imprimerie furent faites à la Twin City Printery, à Lewiston.



Histories of Androscoggin Towns — continued

Auburn Wins

The County Commissioners canvassed the votes on October 20, 1854 and found the result to be as follows:

	Lewiston	Auburn	Danville
Lewiston	949	11	
Libson	172	60	
Webster	190		
Wales	70	25	
Leeds	143	48	
Greene	227	26	
East Livermore*	58	50	
Livermore	54	153	
Turner	84	465	
Poland	15	422	
Minot	27	255	2
Auburn	12	778	
Danville	17	535	
Durham	23	282	
	2,041	2,909	2

Thus it appears that Auburn was chosen the shire town by a majority of eight hundred sixty-eight votes. It is interesting to note that all the towns located on the west side of the Androscoggin River voted for Auburn, that all the towns on the east side voted for Lewiston, and that Danville received only two votes, and those from the town of Minot.

On November 15, 1854, the Governor proclaimed Auburn the shire town of the county and on November 17th of the same year, the Commissioners ordered the county officers and equipment to be moved forthwith to Auburn.

Location of County Building

The tumult and the shouting being over, and the smoke of battle dispersed, all attention was now turned to the matter of securing a site and constructing the new County buildings. This became a subject of much study on the part

of the County Commissioners, upon whom the responsibility rested.

The most convenient and logical site was a piece of land, nearly an acre in area, located at the corner of what are now Court and Turner Streets, nearly opposite the Orra Davis house.

This lot, however, had certain unfavorable features that might lead to considerable extra expense in digging the cellar, laying the foundation, and constructing the proposed buildings upon it. It was a ravine, through which flowed the Tannery Brook, which came down from the higher land. This brook crossed Court St. near the northwest end of Auburn Hall, and emptied into the river near the north end of Roak Block. The remainder of the land was largely swale, in which grew rushes and cat o' nine tails.

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Corner of Park and Oak Streets, Lewiston

Hommage respectueux à la Population
Canadienne-Française du Maine à l'occasion du
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Voeux de Prosperité

La Paroisse de St. Pierre

LEWISTON, MAINE
Louis P. Fiset, O. P. Cüre

63 ft. by 25 ft., two stories in height, a "Keeper's House" measuring 30 ft. by 30 ft., three stories in height, and a "Jail" measuring 58 ft. 8 in. by 46 ft. 4 in., containing cells three stories in height" etc.

The bank walls and all the foundations throughout are to be built complete as early as June 15th, 1856. The brick work is all to be completed as early as Sept. 15, 1856. The buildings are to be roofed and plastered before Nov. 1, 1856, and the windows glazed and put in their places at the same date.

The fireproof offices of the Court House and the Arcade must be ready for occupancy January 1st, 1857."

"Proposals for the erection of County Buildings at Auburn, Maine, will be received at the office of the Clerk of Courts in Auburn, until twelve o'clock noon, of February 15, 1856, for building the structure above named. Notice to the person whose bid may be accepted will not be given until twelve o'clock, noon, on February 28th, 1856, and the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids."

The bids were opened by the Commissioners on March 3, 1856. It was then voted to accept the bid of Albert Currier, of Newburyport, Mass., of \$69,753 and the County Attorney authorized to draft the contract.

Completion Delayed

Although the contract called for completion of the buildings by January 1, 1857, unforeseen delays prevented this. Perhaps among the unforeseen delays was the possible finding of quicksand when they undertook to build the cellar, a difficulty later encountered in erecting the Y.M.C.A. building on the adjoining lot.

However, while the construction was still in progress, the offices of the County officials were occupied by them as soon as they were suitable for occupancy. The job was completed in the summer of 1857.

An Enduring Structure

Those who have had any opportunity to inspect the buildings constructed by Mr. Currier and his workmen, can testify that they were built to endure, and through the ninety-seven years (now 110 years) of their existence, the only evidence of any settling of the buildings can be seen in that section which was built over the brook, and even this is very slight.

Thus Androscoggin County, having been created, its county seat selected, and its county buildings erected, was now ready to take its place as a going concern among the counties of the State.

This is an historical account of the formation of Androscoggin County as contained in an address delivered by the Hon. James E. Philson, Auburn, then County Clerk of Courts, in commemoration of the County Centenary on March 18, 1954.)

* Auburn theater is now a parking lot on Court St., diagonally across the street from the county building.

* East Livermore is now Livermore Falls.



L' HOPITAL GENERAL CENTRAL MAINE
de Lewiston
CELEBRERA Son 82 ieme ANNIVERSAIRE
Le 26 Decembre 1970



"AMONG THE MOST NOTABLE THINGS IN THE HISTORY OF THESE TWIN CITIES, THAT DID NOT HAPPEN, NOR AS WE BELIEVE HAPPEN AWRY, WAS THE BIRTH OF THE CENTRAL MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL. ITS ADVENT WAS NO ACCIDENT; IT WAS LONG FORESEEN AS A COMING NECESSITY, AND PREDICTED YEAR AFTER YEAR WITH EVER-GROWING CONFIDENCE. IT FASTENED ITSELF AS AN IDEA UPON OUR COMMUNITIES VERY EARLY, WHEN THEY HAD JUST BEGUN TO TAKE ON URBAN FORM AND MODES OF LIFE, AND STRENGTHENING WITH THEIR STRENGTH

AND GROWING WITH THEIR GROWTH, IT HAS MATERIALIZED INTO THE YOUNG AND PROMISING INSTITUTION WE HAVE TO-DAY. WE PLACE IT IN THE LAP OF AN INDULGENT PUBLIC, AND BESPEAK FOR IT KIND TREATMENT AND FOSTERING CARE, AND IT SHALL GROW UP TO BLESS YOU, YOUR CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S CHILDREN TO THE REMOTEST GENERATION."

From the First Annual Report, 1891-92,
J. L. H. Cobb, President of the Corporation

C'est avec fierte que le 3 ieme plus grand Hopital du Maine
vient honorer le Pine Tree State dans ses fetes du
150 ieme Anniversaire

With Best Wishes -

The Old Orchard House

JEROME G. PLANTE

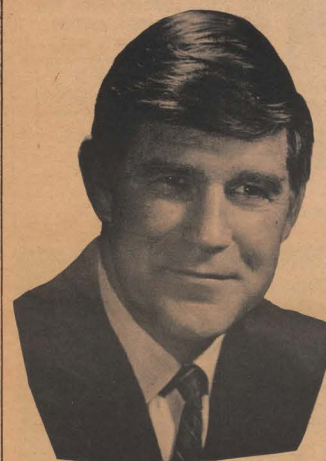
With Gratitude
and Appreciation —

Sincerely Yours,
PETER KYROS
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
1st District, Maine

L'Etat du Maine existe depuis cent cinquante ans. Durant cette période, aucun groupe n'a contribué plus à la "qualité de vie" dans notre Etat que ses citoyens d'heritage Franco-Américain. L'énergie, les valeurs solides et l'inmanquable bonne humeur des Franco-Américains ont contribué à faire du Maine l'état unique et merveilleux que l'on connaît aujourd'hui. Que jamais l'on perd de vue ces contributions.

Maine has been a State for one hundred and fifty years. During that time no group has contributed more to the quality of life in our State than its citizens of Franco-American heritage. The energy, the solid values and the unfailing good humor of the Franco-American has built Maine into the unique and beautiful State we know today. May we never lose sight of these contributions.

James S. Erwin
Attorney General of Maine



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Richard B. Rocheleau — Frank M. Drigotas
Eugene Emery
 STATE REPRESENTATIVES FROM AUBURN

Bertrand L. Pontbriand
 Democratic Candidate for State Legislature
 From Auburn, Maine



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 DE NORTE REGION.

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Meilleurs voeux de succes aux organisateurs
 du Androscoggin Sesquicentennial committee
 en vue de la celebration

du 150 Anniversaire de L'Etat du Maine

L'Union locale des raquetteurs

LEWISTON, MAINE

President, Tresoriere, Secetaire,
 M. Leo Couture Mlle. Irene B. Cote Mme. Antoinette Gagne

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 A L'occasion De
 Notre 150ieme Anniversaire De
 L'Etat Du Maine



AMERICANA ROOM
COCKTAILS
V.I.P. ROOM
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the tract and divide the same into lots.

Old-time Traveling

A party set forth from Waltham on Aug. 18, 1772, as directed. It consisted of Ebenezer Waters as surveyor, Elijah Livermore and Richard Woodward as chairmen, and Thomas Fish and Ebenezer Woodward as assistants. They left Waltham on Aug. 18, 1772, and went to Boston where they engaged passage to Hallowell in the good sloop Fenix and waited for a fair wind and three days later were on their way.

The next day after their voyage began, they landed near Col. Lithogros, a few miles up the Kennebec River. Two days later they arrived at Hallowell. They then took their stores in a boat "Up to Snow's, which was a mile below Fort Western. They then tried to procure a battoe without success. Arriving at Winthrop with their stores, they bought boards with which to make a battoe." They carried this to a Mr. Frost's near Wilson Pond in Winthrop.

Here, with the aid of Ichabod Howe, they constructed a "battoe" which they launched in the pond. They crossed Wilson Pond. They then carried their boat a short distance overland and launched it in Androscoggin Pond, which they crossed and entered Dead River, through which they sailed to the Androscoggin River and from there to their destination.

They spent September and October surveying lots on the east

side of the river and then returned home to report their findings and the plan they had made.

In Nov. 1772 the Proprietors voted to open a "Horse-way" to Sylvester Canada, and a cart road to Winthrop, and Elijah Livermore, Ebenezer Learned and Thomas Fish were detailed to carry on the work. They proceeded to complete the road to Winthrop, which made Hallowell more easily accessible.

Hallowell was the nearest "seaport" and trading post for Livermore and surrounding towns. For the next 50 years this cart-way was the scene of the slow, but steady, passage of ox teams along its narrow and deeply rutted surface.

Livermore: 1st settler

The first settler in Livermore was Elijah Livermore, who came in 1772 and erected his temporary cabin, and later the first frame house in town, which is still standing. He was a large owner of land, at one time owning some 2,000 acres. Other settlers followed in quick succession after the Revolution. By 1795 it contained 60 families.

On Feb. 28, 1795, the township was incorporated as the town of Livermore. By 1800 its population had grown to 863; by 1810 to 1560; by 1820 to 2,174; by 1850, although its area had been reduced by the incorporation of the town of East Livermore, its population was 1,764.

Livermore Falls-East Livermore

The town meetings were usually held at Livermore Center, on the west side of the river. In the absence of a bridge, this caused great inconvenience to those living on the east side, especially as their meetings were held in March, which was a time of high water and floating ice, making travel across the river extremely hazardous.

As a result on March 20, 1843, all of that part of Livermore situated on the easterly side of the river was incorporated as the town of East Livermore. In 1930, its name was changed to Livermore Falls.

Its first settler was a Mr. Coolidge, who came in 1779, and built a log house on the side of Moose Hill. He was followed the next year by two others. Its population in 1850 was 1029.

Leeds

In 1780-81 the Pejepscot Proprietors set off a tract of land on the east side of the Androscoggin River to be called Littleborough Plantation. Its name was chosen in honor of Josiah Little who was acting as their agent.

The first settlers in this area were Thomas Stinchfield and his younger brother, Robert, both of New Gloucester.

They were sons of John Stinchfield who came to New Gloucester in 1755, during the days of the Indian menace, and built a block house near Lower Gloucester. The boys took their turns at guard duty while their elders planted, tended and harvested their crops.

Kindness Rewarded

Thomas became a skillful hunter and trapper who roamed far and wide in the wilderness with which he became thoroughly familiar. He was frequently absent many days. He took a most unusual attitude for those days toward the Indians. He held that by a more kindly attitude toward them and treating by acts showing an honest purpose on the part of the white men, they could secure their confidence and friendship.

During one of his hunting trips he came upon an Indian village at

the mouth of the Twenty Mile River (Nezineco) in Turner. With the muzzle of his gun pointed downward, indicative of peace, he courageously entered the village where Chief Sabattis and his braves gave him a friendly welcome and invited him into their wigwams.

Thus began a friendly relationship with them that served him in good stead in the following years. They named him Father Thomas and sought his services as arbitrator of their quarrels.

On Dead River near what is now North Leeds was located an Indian village of which Sabattis was Chief. They urged Thomas to settle among them and offered to give him the land occupied by their village. He accepted their offer and the Indians moved their village to another spot in the vicinity.

In the spring of 1778 the two brothers came up the Androscoggin River to Dead River in a dugout loaded with farming implements, camp utensils and stores to the spot the Indians had given Thomas. They proceeded to spade the ground, plant seeds and erect a cabin for Thomas and another for Robert on the opposite side of the river. Having completed this work they returned to New Gloucester where they remained until fall when they returned, harvested their crops, buried their potatoes and departed to their New Gloucester home.

In March of the next year (1779) they returned with three goats and more utensils and supplies, which they had hauled by sled over the snow and ice. They procured a supply of maple sugar and venison and continued work on their clearings. After a short stay they returned home. "On a pleasant day in June, 1779, the two brothers left New Gloucester accompanied by five men, and two young men with five horses...on which the brothers packed their good wives and five children."

They followed a slightly hushed trail to the Androscoggin River. After fording the Little Androscoggin River they halted for lunch just below Lewiston Falls. From this spot they observed some three or four houses on the opposite side of the river. They then proceeded by a trail which had been made by some families who had preceded them enroute to Turner, and arrived at the outlet of the Twenty Mile River at about three P.M., having traveled since early dawn.

They were now four miles from the destination. Here they had two dug-out canoes. The three men and horses returned to New Gloucester that same day. The women and children were landed on the east side of the Androscoggin. Guided by Robert they walked along a spotted trail to the log house on the south side of Dead River which they reached before sunset. The other members of the party made their way by boat up the Androscoggin and Dead River to their clearings.

LA VILLE DE LEWISTON

Son honneur le Maire Jean B. Beliveau et les membres du bureau des ecchevins, les chefs de services les Fonctionnaires municipaux et les citoyens de la sont très heureux de s'associer aux organisateurs du Androscoggin Sesquicentennial comité dans la célébration du 150^{ème} Anniversaire

DE L'ETAT DU MAINE



JEAN B. BELIVEAU
Maire de la ville de Lewiston
LES ECHEVINS



ROBERT CLIFFORD
Ward 1



JOHN KIVUS
Ward 2



GEORGE CALL
Ward 3



NICHOLAS PUNTERI
Ward 4



GEORGE RICKER
Ward 5



PAUL COUTURE
Ward 6



ROBERT CARON
Ward 7

Le recensement de 1960 donnait une population d'au delà de 40,000 personnes à la ville de Lewiston. Son premier colon, Paul Hildreth, est venu s'établir ici en 1770, et un siècle plus tard les Canadiens-Français émigraient en si grand nombre, que, depuis plusieurs années, les Américains de descendance française sont en grande majorité dans notre ville.

La ville de compléter la construction d'une école élémentaire qui a coûté au delà de un million; en 1972, on propose la construction d'une école secondaire qui coûtera dans les six millions, le YWCA commencera la construction d'un édifice au printemps; la ville propose aussi la construction d'une nouvelle bibliothèque et d'un poste d'incendies. Une banque est en construction actuellement près de notre hôtel de ville.

La ville a aussi un programme dit "Urban Renewal," avec demeure pour personnes âgées, et une autre en construction. Lewiston est une des 150 villes du pays choisies pour un programme "Model Cities"; et la ville aura prochainement un pont additionnel, qui coûtera cinq millions, entre Lewiston et sa ville-soeur Auburn, toutes deux sur les rives opposées de la

rivière Androscoggin, avec ses chutes formidables qui fournissent le pouvoir pour ses industries.

Lewiston est reconnue comme le "Coeur Industriel" du Maine, à cause de ses filatures, ses manufactures de chaussures, et elle se maintient à la page avec de nouvelles opérations en "electronics."

Les Franco-Américains de la ville jouent une grande part dans toutes ses activités. Depuis 1925, ses maires ont été élus tous les ans parmi ce groupe. Ils sont en grande majorité dans le nombre de fonctionnaires, soit élus, ou nommés, aux divers postes municipaux.

La Commission Historique, la plus nouvelle de nos commissions et la première établie dans le Maine, comprend Charlotte Michaud, le Rev. Frère Richard Boucher, s.e.; et Adelard Janelle. Ce groupe fait des recherches dans le but d'identifier les sites historiques de la ville, et deux de ses membres ont commencé à préparer un relevé de l'histoire des premiers Franco-Américains établis ici.

BREF HISTORIQUE DE LA VILLE

LE CONSEIL de la VIE FRANCAISE

Le Conseil de la Vie Française
en Amérique vient saluer
fraternellement nos Franco-
Américains à l'occasion du
150^{ème} Anniversaire du Maine

JUGE ANDRE MIVILLE-DECHENE, President

MGR. ADRIEN VERRETTE, Chancelier

M. ARMAND GODIN, Vice-President

M. FLORIAN CARRIERE, Vice-President

M. MARC MEUNIER, Directeur des Relations Publiques

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JUGE YVES BERNIER, Tresorier

M. GERALD ROBERT, Directeur

R. P. THOMAS MARIE LANDRY, Membre

DOCTEUR PAUL FORTIER, Membre

M. HENRI GOGUEN, Membre



William D. Hathaway
membre du congrès
du deuxième district, Maine

C'est A Juste Titre, Alors Que Nous Celebrons Le Cent Cinquantième Anniversaire Du Maine, Que Nous Nous Souvenions Et Rendions Hommage A L'énorme Contribution apportée Par Les Franco-Américains Au Développement De Notre Etat.

Je Suis Fier D'Avoir Cette Opportunité De Saluer Dans Les Pages Du Vénérable "Messenger" Les Américains Du Maine De Descendance Française.

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ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Roland D. Landry
CommissionerLucien R. Fournier
Commissioner ChairmanDonia J. Girard
Commissioner

Message from the County Commissioners

The Court of Commissioners for Androscoggin cordially extends an invitation to the citizens of Androscoggin County to visit the County Government Building Complex on September 16, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

An open house will be held so that you may inspect Maine's most modern County Jail just completed and to further inspect the remodeled first floor facilities of County Government.

Department heads and office personnel will be on hand to guide you through their respective departments and answer questions relative to their departments service to the people of our county.

It will be our pleasure to have you visit with us on this date so you may become better acquainted with your County Government

and the services it renders to the fourteen municipalities comprising the Androscoggin area.

The Court of Commissioners are pleased to state to Androscoggin citizens that our foremost thoughts are to continue progress and service to the people in the county.

Sincerely,

Lucien R. Fournier, Chairman

Roland D. Landry, Commissioner

Donia J. Girard, Commissioner

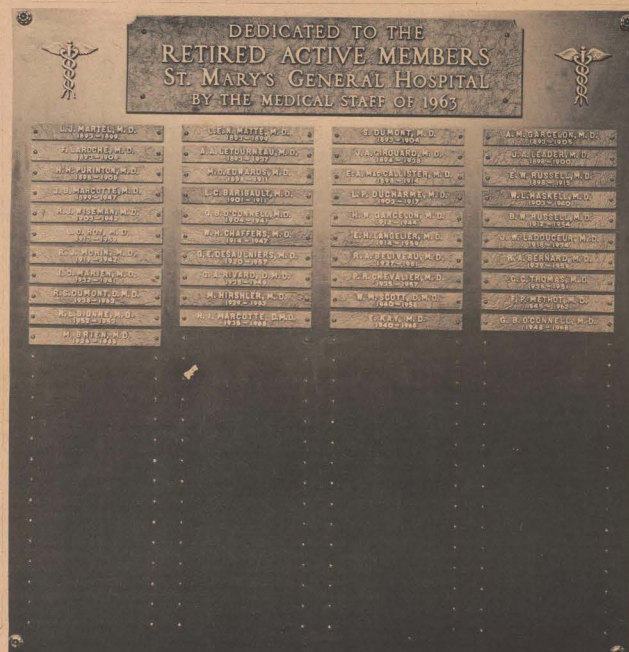
CITIES AND TOWNS

Auburn
Durham
Greene
Leeds
Lewiston

Lisbon
Livermore
Livermore Falls
Mechanic Falls
Minot

Poland
Turner
Wales
Webster

HOMMAGES
du
PERSONNEL MEDICAL
de
L'HOPITAL STE MARIE
A LA MEMOIRE DE NOS MEDECINS DISPARUS



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B. A. Beliveau, M.D.
W. A. Cloutier, M.D.
G. Dycio, M.D.
M. Dycio, M.D.
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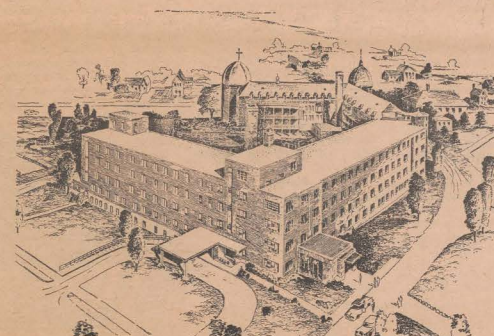
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ROBERT CAOQUETTE,
Directeur Executif



Hommages a tous nos concitoyens a
l'occasion du 150 ieme Anniversaire du Maine
de la part des Reverendes Soeurs grise de
l'Hopital Ste Marie et du Foyer Marcotte
ainsi que de tout leur personnel



SR FLORENCE ROSSIGNOL,
Administratrice

ROBERT CAOQUETTE,
Directeur Executif

Histories of Androscoggin Towns — continued

Here, in the wilderness, they established two hospitable homes, with latch string ever out, offering entertainment and shelter to wandering hunters, Indians, and the new settlers who were to join them in the new township. For convenience of the Indians he established a trading post, where he conducted a large trade in furs and operated a store.

In 1780 a road was bushed out through Greene to Lewiston and communication opened by way of Androscoggin Lake and thence overland to Winthrop. Settlers now began to come in considerable numbers until by 1790 it had a population of 263, which by 1850 had increased to 1,652.

On Feb. 16, 1801, the plantation was incorporated as the town of Leeds.

Wales

The territory of Wales was located in the Plantation of Bloominborough which included areas that were to be set off later as the towns of Monmouth and Wales. In 1781 its name was changed to Wales Plantation. At this time there were some 30 families settled in what was to be called Monmouth.

On May 27, 1791, at a meeting of the settlers in the Monmouth area, the matter of having the plantation incorporated as a town was discussed and John Chandler was appointed to canvass the inhabitants of the area later to become the town of Wales. This latter section was separated from the nearest settlement in Monmouth "by a belt of forest no less than three miles in width at its narrowest point."

Its inhabitants had never taken any part in the annual meetings, which were held in the other section. Evidently, they were not interested in the project, for, in 1792, the northern portion of the plantation was set off and incorporated as the town of Monmouth. In April, 1803, the remaining portion of the plantation was incorporated as the town of

Wales

The first settler in Wales was James Ross, who came there from Brunswick in 1778 and made a clearing on the western slope of Sabattus Mountain. Other settlers followed until by 1810 it had a population of 471, which had increased to 612 in 1850.

Lisbon

Lisbon originally a part of the plantation of West Bowdoinham, which had been set off out of the land of the Kennebec Company and which extended along the westerly line of Bowdoinham about nine miles to the division line of the Pejepscot and Kennebec Proprietors, and from the Northernly boundary of Topsham and Little River Plantation, to the southerly line of Wales and Litchfield.

In 1788 this area was incorporated as the town of Bowdoin. On June 22, 1799, a portion of Bowdoin, which was to become a part of the present towns of Lisbon and Webster, was set off and incorporated as the town of Thompsonborough. On account of its extreme length and the later unpopularity of Gen. Samuel Thompson for whom it was named, its name was changed to Lisbon in 1802.

The above-mentioned Little River Plantation was granted by the Pejepscot Proprietors in 1780 for 250 Pounds to Samuel Thompson. It extended from Little River to the Sabattus River and northerly to the division line of the Kennebec and Pejepscot Proprietors. It was first settled by Ezekiel Thompson, brother of Samuel in 1792. This plantation was annexed to Lisbon

in 1808. During the same year the easterly section of the town was set off and incorporated as the town of Webster.

The first settler in the original Lisbon area is said to have been one White, whose first name and the year of his arrival are not stated. He erected a log hut on the road to Webster Corner. Many settlers followed during the next few years until by 1800 its population was 360. By 1850, its population was 1495.

These first settlers paid little attention to farming, but preferred the more lucrative work of lumbering. At that time this territory was covered with abundant growth of pine of the highest quality. Two saw-mills were soon in operation on the Sabattus River. By 1800 there were six large saw-mills, a grist mill and a carding mill along Little River.

In 1799 John Dean established a ferry at Southwest Bend. In 1810 this ferry and another one operated in the same area was displaced by a bridge, which was carried away in the spring freshet of 1819 and immediately replaced. This latter bridge was carried away in 1846 and never replaced.

Webster

The area that was incorporated as the town of Webster in 1846 was known in the early days as Burnt Meadow. Its first permanent settler was Robert Ross, who came in 1775, and built his cabin nearly in the center of the town. In accordance with an agreement entered into between Dr. Jonathan Davis, owner of a large tract of land in the area, and his nephew, Jesse Davis, the latter came to the section in 1780, and built a saw-mill and grist-mill and a building for a tavern. This became the center of a considerable settlement.

In 1850 the town had a

population of 1110.

Lewiston

I have purposely saved Lewiston to the last because of the great part it played in the creation of Androscoggin County.

On January 28, 1766, the Pejepscot Proprietors granted a tract of land which was to become the towns of Lewiston and Greene, to Moses Little and Col. Jonathan Bagley, of Newbury, Mass., conditioned on the settlement of 50 families with as many houses by June 1, 1774, and "clear the road to Royalsborough (Durham) to meet the road from Topsham".

This grant described the township as follows: "A tract of land on the east side of the Androscoggin River, commencing at the 'Twenty Mile Falls' on said river; from thence to extend five miles up said river...from thence to extend on a course Northeast five miles; from thence on a course Southeast four miles; from thence on a Southern course to said Androscoggin River, and up said River to said falls."

The first settler was Paul Hildreth, who came with his wife and infant child, from New Gloucester in 1770. He erected his cabin on the east bank of the Androscoggin River near the present site of the Continental Mill. He remained there during the summer and fall.

Unfortunately his cabin was destroyed by fire, which forced their return to New Gloucester for the winter. He returned the next spring and rebuilt his cabin. In the fall of that year David Pettengill arrived from New Gloucester and erected his cabin near the Hildreth's.

Hildreth was a roving character, who preferred hunting and fishing to pulling stumps and clearing his

land. "He would make a clearing on a lot, build a camp and sell out for a trifle to a new settler. In this way he commenced several lots."

Soon more settlers were coming into the area. A road was cleared to Monmouth in 1792 and Hildreth chartered a ferry which was operated by him one-half mile below the Falls, until 1795 when he sold out to Samuel Robinson and soon after went to Gardiner to live.

The Proprietors, feeling that a saw-mill and grist-mill was a necessary factor in promoting early settlement of the area, approached Lawrence J. Harris of Dracut, Mass., and offered to give him two lots of land at the Falls if he would erect such mills. This was accepted by Harris.

In 1771 Harris proceeded to the area, accompanied by eight workmen, who proceeded to erect a building for a saw-mill. They completed their labors and returned to Dracut in late October that year. In the spring of the next year Harris returned, bringing his family, his household goods and the necessary tools and workmen for the erection of a grist-mill. Both mills were near the Falls, near where the Columbia Mill now stands.

In the absence of a dam, the necessary water for operating the mills was conveyed into a small pond by means of a flume which extended into the river on a ledge near the summit of the Falls. From that time and many years thereafter the Falls were known as Harris' Falls.

More Travel Notes of Old

The journey of Harris and his family from Dracut, Mass., to Lewiston Falls was not an easy one. At Dracut the party embarked on the Merrimack River in two light boats, in which they had stored their tools, goods and provisions,

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DU 150 ieme ANNIVERSAIRE
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La Maison Leblanc se considere donc privilegiee de pouvoir contribuer sa modeste part de cooperation a l'effort louable et meriteire des organisateurs de "L'Androscoggin Sesquicentennial Committee" pour la realisation d'une celebration vraiment memorable de cet evenement important qu'est le cent-cinquantieme anniversaire de l'Etat du Maine.

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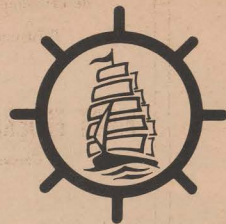
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DU 150 ieme ANNIVERSAIRE

DE L'ETAT DU MAINE

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Membre F.D.I.C.

Histories of Androscoggin Towns — continued
and proceeded down the river to Newburyport.

From there their boats were towed by a sailing vessel along the coast to Harrasackett (Freeport), where they disembarked. The boats were taken ashore and conveyed overland through the woods over a spotted trail to Royalsborough (Durham).

Here (probably Southwest Bend) they launched their boats in the Androscoggin River and proceeded up the river as far as Dresser's Rips (opposite the Catholic cemetery.) Here they were forced to land and haul their boats overland to calmer waters upstream; where they again launched their boats and proceeded without mishap to the foot of Androscoggin Falls. On landing, they began to erect a temporary shelter.

Building a Fireplace
Mr. William Garcelon in his early notes on Lewiston history, dated March 10, 1865, described the process of building a fireplace and chimney for their temporary home, which was constructed by Harris two daughters, Lydia and Hannah, as follows:

"First drove up stakes, then collected stones, built a foundation, colled clay from the bank, made or laid a thick bed of mortar on the foundation, let it dry a little, then cut small wistrey poles split and bent them, secured the ends in the foundation and shaped the sticks for their oven, this frame covered with bark then the roof overlaid with a layer of clay, permitted to dry a day or two then another layer or so on until it had attained a sufficient thickness to hold the heat. When all was

thoroughly dry and solid, fire was introduced and it was burnt out and made an excellent oven which served them some year or two."

As soon as the saw-mill was put in operation, Harris erected a house at a point a short distance west of what is now Lincoln Street, a few rods North of Cross Canal, where he resided for several years. Upon his death in 1784 the mill lot came into possession of his son, who sold it, with the exception of the mill privilege which had been reserved by the Proprietors, to Dan and Lemuel Reade, who in turn

The following deposition given by Amos Davis in 1796, gives the story of his coming to Lewiston:

"I moved from Southampton, N.Y. in 1762 to New Gloucester... Soon after my arrival there I heard of land called 'Pejpscot' lying between New Gloucester and the Androscoggin River, said to be the 'Pejpscot Claim' by purchase from the 'Ingens'. Likewise I remember of hunters telling of going and having been over to Androscoggin Great Falls.

To the best of my remembrance I became acquainted with Col. Jonathan Bagley... and Capt. Moses Little in the year 1770, who were drawn to lay out a township near Androscoggin Great Falls and having employed one Brown, a surveyor, proceeded to run around a tract called Lewiston and running part of said tract or township into 100-acre lots and in 1771 and 1772 they, being proprietors of said tract informed me and others of giving settlers 100 acres of land each where they should choose in said Lewiston, and in the year 1772 I, with others, went to see the tract of land.

Finding it favorable to our minds, we were desirous to know how their title was, so that we might go on without danger of being called on by other proprietors or persons... Col. Bagley informed us of his examining the claims or titles of lands, and he found it as good as any in the then Province, and we might depend on their title to be good.

For the encouragement of settlers they proposed cutting or cleaning a road from Gloucester to Androscoggin River near the Great Falls and from thence to clear a road down river to Royalsborough, which they accomplished. All the town was not lotted.

They agreed with me to continue to lot out said town which service I entered upon in the spring of 1773. Finding it agreeable to me to settle there, I made my pitch of a lot there and in the fall of said year I made preparations to move my family and same winter I moved my family there."

(continued on page 32)

conveyed it back to the Proprietors, Little & Bagley.

With the erection of the mills the settlement grew rapidly. In 1772 came Asa Varum, who built his cabin at a spot nearly in the center of what is now Main Street. In 1774 Amos Davis moved into the area. He played an important part in the early history of Lewiston. He was a leading member of the Friends Society and was by profession a surveyor and cordwainer (shoemaker).

Explication Necessaire

Une spécialité du Messenger pendant les 86 années que ce journal fut publié a Lewiston fut la présentation régulière d'un "feuilleton". Ces feuilletons étaient presque toujours des histoires d'amour, que l'on publiait par tranches dans chaque numéro.

Si le petit porteur manquait un abonné au cours de sa livraison de journaux, la plainte qu'il recevait était presque toujours que le lecteur avait dû manquer la lecture du "feuilleton"... et, parfois, le jeune porteur n'avait aucune idée de ce dont il s'agissait, mais, a force d'en entendre parler, sa curiosité était piquée, et il ne tardait pas à se renseigner, et à l'apprendre.

Alors, dès que l'idée est survenue de publier un Messenger-souvenir, a l'occasion du 150e anniversaire de l'état du Maine, il va sans dire qu'il a fallu penser à un feuilleton-sans cela, il aurait manqué une partie intégrale du journal qui fut si longtemps un complément de la vie franco-américaine en nos deux villes jumelles de Lewiston-Auburn. Car, dans les temps dont nous parlons, tous "nos gens" recevaient le Messenger. Ce n'est qu'au cours des dernières années de sa publication que nos jeunes ont commencé à parler du Messenger comme le "journal de papa" ou de "maman".

C'est pourquoi en voulant présenter un feuilleton à nos lecteurs, nous avons jugé de l'adresser surtout aux personnes d'un certain âge.

Cependant, comme ce numéro-souvenir du Messenger sera unique, il faut nécessairement publier notre présentation au complet, au lieu de page par page, ou selon l'ancienne expression, "feuilleton" par "feuilleton". L'idée première est de rappeler de vieux souvenirs.

N'ayant pas les mêmes moyens que l'ancien Messenger pour trouver matière a "feuilleton", il a fallu nécessairement l'écrire soi-même, et, pour cette raison, l'auteur demande d'avance que nos lecteurs soient indulgents!

(La Rédaction)

Parlons d'Amour

Feuilleton — complet Special
a cette Edition Souvenir

Puisque l'attrait spécial des anciens feuilletons du Messenger était surtout les histoires d'amour, pourquoi, en cette édition-souvenir, ne pas simplement vous présenter un assemblage de pensées sur l'amour, ses joies, ses tristesses, et ses compléments? et ainsi plaire aux lecteurs de tous les âges, et de tous les goûts, car y a-t-il de quoi de plus important pour tous que: l'amour.

Alors, voici:
Aimer, c'est mettre son bonheur en jeu — car, quand on aime, son

bonheur de tous les jours dépend entièrement de cet étranger à qui l'on a donné son amour.

Aimer, c'est être heureux seulement si l'objet de son amour aime en retour.

On parle de la furie de la femme qui est forcée de réaliser qu'elle n'est pas aimée par celui qu'elle aime: furie, dit-on, qui n'a pas sa pareille. Si elle aime profondément, elle est foudroyée par le refus ou l'absence d'un amour réciproque. Inutile de se heurter au pourquoi. C'est une épreuve à accepter. N'aima pas qui veut. L'amour est un don des dieux qu'ils accordent, il semble parfois, par coup de dé.

(continued on page 32)

Voeux de Succès aux organisateurs des fetes de notre
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LE PREMIER NOEL EN NOUVELLE-ANGLETERRE.

...

UNION ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE



BUREAU-CHEF, WOONSOCKET, R.I.

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SIEGE SOCIAL: WOONSOCKET, R.I.

Histories of Androscoggin Towns -
continued

Other settlers followed them, including the Reades, the Hams and the Garcelons, until by 1788 there were 75 families scattered through the plantation.

Green set off

For many years the center of business was at Lowell's Corner, in the area now called Hospital Square. In the decade from 1840 to 1850 the population had increased from 1801 to 4584. In 1788 the easterly portion of the plantation was set off and incorporated as the town of Greene.

The tremendous growth in the population of Lewiston is explained by the story of its industrial development, which was promoted by public spirited and optimistic citizens, who saw visions and dreamed dreams. This development is the story of the Genesis of Androscoggin County, as will appear later.

Greene

From 1775 on there began to develop quite a settlement in the easterly half of the township of Lewiston. On Feb. 12, 1788, these settlers petitioned the General Court of Mass., asking that this area be set off from Lewiston and incorporated as a town with the name of Greenland. This proposed name, evidently did not satisfy the General Court, who on June 17th of that year incorporated the area as the town of Greene. This name was elected in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. At the year of its incorporation it was said to have a population of some 500. By 1800 it was 933; by 1850 it had increased to 3,348.

The Railroad Arrives at Auburn & Lewiston

Previous to 1845 practically all of the manufacturing in Auburn was done in the thriving villages of North and West Auburn. The manufacture of shoes was becoming an important industry. This was at first centered in West Auburn, but by 1845 it was gradually beginning to develop in the Goff's Corner area.

With the arrival of the railroad, industrial and other business began to make rapid growth in the vicinity of the Falls. On March 28, 1845, the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad was incorporated; among whose incorporators were Wm. P. Frye, James Lowell, Nathan Reynolds, John M. Frye and Dr. Calvin Gorham, all or nearly all, of whom were from Lewiston.

The road was completed as far as Auburn in Nov. 1848, and as far as Lewiston in March of the next year, and extended to Winthrop in July of the same year, 1849. This line was later consolidated with the Portland & Kennebec line called the Maine Central Railroad.

Industrial Development of Lewiston to 1854

Before 1817 Little & Bagley, who had, as previously stated, purchased the Harris interest in the mill lot, had erected and operated a small carding and fulling mill in that area, which had been carried on for some time. In 1819 Little hired Dean Frye of Brunswick to manage the business which grew rapidly. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1829 and immediately replaced by a three-story building. The basement was used as a fulling mill and the second floor for carding and finishing cloth.

Dean Frye was succeeded by his son, John M. Frye. It was soon proposed to manufacture satinette. To do this required more capital and a larger plant. As a consequence, the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated in Feb. 1834. Its incorporators were John M. and Wm. E. Frye. The new company purchased the fulling mill. This was converted into a satinette mill and the necessary looms and other machinery installed. These were the first looms to be operated in Lewiston. In 1836 a mill built of brick was added to the plant for making cashmere.

In 1836 John A. Briggs erected a wooden building in the vicinity, the rear part of which was three stories high; the first story, or basement, of which was used for a machine shop; the second floor for a wood turning mill and cabinet shop, and the third by Ephraim Wood for manufacturing cotton warps and bating. He was Lewiston's pioneer in cotton manufacture. This mill was dismantled in 1851.

The Great Androscoggin Falls Dam

Locks & Canal Co. was incorporated on Feb. 23, 1836. Its incorporators were Thomas Little, Josiah Little, Samuel Pickard, and Edward Little. This corporation held title to the water power of the falls and a large amount of land on either side of the river in its vicinity.

In 1845 its name was changed to Lewiston Water Power Co. Between 1846-50 many valuable lots were added to their holdings. In 1850 this company began the construction of a canal. This was completed in May of the following year as far as Bates Mill No. 1. In 1857 the stock and real estate of this company was sold to the Franklin Company. In 1852 the Bates Manufacturing Co. was incorporated. This company immediately began the construction of this No. 1 Mill, which was completed the same year. Shortly after this, its No. 2 Mill was completed

and put into operation.

In 1850 the Hill Manufacturing Co. was incorporated. This company proceeded to construct a mill which was completed in 1854. Ten years later, a second mill was completed by them.

This is an historical account of the original towns of Androscoggin County as contained in an address delivered by the Hon. James E. Philoon, Auburn, then County Clerk of Courts, in commemoration of the County Centenary on March 18, 1954.

Qui peut expliquer pourquoi un homme peut aimer telle femme; ou telle jeune fille aimer tel garçon? Le point d'attrait premier à peut-être été une certaine démarche, une chevelure qui encadre un visage gracieusement, une bouche souriante, un petit nez retroussé-il en faut si peu parfois pour allumer la flamme de l'amour.

On n'en reste pas là. L'amour a ses périodes de curiosité. Il faut revoir l'aimée, l'étudier, la comprendre, connaître ses goûts, et reconnaître ses défauts, car il y en a toujours. A savoir si les qualités dépassent les défauts. Et, quand on aime, même les défauts ont un certain cachet qui ne déplaît pas.

On en vient à vouloir toucher. Anciennement, c'était un procédé graduel. De nos jours, les jeunes se tiennent par la main à la première rencontre comme s'ils ne pouvaient tenir debout autrement. Mais, dans l'ancien temps, quand la femme était gantée, au moins d'un point trop petit, on ne touchait que du bout des doigts, et pas trop fermement, de peur de heurter la main qui était toujours menue. Le premier contact de main à peau ne était toute une aventure. C'était peut-être un baiser masculin qui ne faisait qu'effleurer la main féminine, car on y allait délicatement dans ce temps-là.

HOMMAGES DE:

L'ASSOCIATION CANADO-AMERICAINE

Société fraternelle et de secours mutuels à base d'assurance



Ronald Jean, Lewiston,
directeur general au Maine



Gerald Robert, Manchester, N.H.
Président general



Dr. Paul J. Fortier, Lewiston
vice-président general au Maine

A l'occasion de la célébration du 150^{ieme} anniversaire de la fondation de l'état du Maine et de la tenue de la Semaine Franco-Américaine, l'Association Canado-Américaine, ses officiers généraux et ses membres saluent la population Franco-Américaine de l'état.

Groupements ACA au Maine

LEWISTON: Cour Martel, Athanase Grenier, président; Institut Jacques Cartier, Raymond Noel, président; Cercle d'Youville, Colette Filion, présidente. **AUGUSTA:** Cour Champlain, Louis Julien, président. **WATERVILLE:** Cour Ste-Jeanne d'Arc, Philias Busque, président. **BIDDEFORD:** Cour Decary, Arthur Brunelle, président. **LA FEDERATION CANADO-AMERICAINE du MAINE,** Louis Julien, Augusta, président.

SIEGE SOCIAL: 52, rue Concord, Manchester, New Hampshire

INSTITUT CANADO-AMERICAIN

Offre ses hommages à tous les Franco-Américains
du Maine à l'occasion du 150^{ieme} Anniversaire

La Bibliothèque de l'Institut Canado-Américain,
filiale de l'Association Canado-Américaine, conserve les archives,
documents et imprimés des Franco-Américains.

MGR. ADRIEN VERRETTE, Président

M. GERALD ROBERT, Ex-officio — DR. CONRAD GODIN, Secrétaire

ANTONIO PRINCE — DR. ROBERT BEAUDOIN

JUGE EDWARD LAMPRON

Congratulations to the

STATE OF MAINE 150th CELEBRATION

from the

Republican Candidates of Auburn for
STATE LEGISLATURE

Marion Baraby — John W. Ray
Rosaire L. Halle — Peter T. Snowe

Congratulations

to the Couture Family

from

the Cronin Family

These two families have enjoyed

a long relationship

Congratulations

to the Couture Family

from

the Jalbert Family, cherishing

a Three-quarter century friendship

VISIT AND HEAR
U. S. SENATOR EDMUND S.
MUSKIE
Saturday, JULY 25, 1970 - 10 a.m.
KENNEDY PARK
LEWISTON, MAINE - U. S. A.

CELEBRATE MAINE'S SESQUICENTENNIAL
FRENCH CANADIAN DAYS, JULY 24-25

FAMOUS SIDEWALK SALES
CONTESTS FOR CHILDREN AT PARK
ART FESTIVAL AT PARK
No Admission Charge

VISITEZ VOYEZ ENTENDEZ
LE SENATEUR
EDMUND S. MUSKIE
FEDERAL - U.S.A.
SAMEDI - LE 25 JUILLET
A 10 HEURES AU PARC KENNEDY
CELEBREZ LE 150e ANNIVERSAIRE DU
MAINE

PENDANT LES JOURNEES
CANADIENNE-FRANCAISE
FAMEUSES "SIDEWALK SALES"
CONCOURS POUR LES ENFANTS AU PARC
FESTIVAL D'ART AU PARC
GRATUIT

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE



ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Rep. Louis Jalbert, chairman
 Mrs. Normand J. Lapointe, secretary
 Dr. Leland Bechtel
 Mrs. Leland Bechtel
 County Sheriff Robert W. Bonenfant
 Roy Burgess
 Earland Connick
 Amedee Courtemanche
 Mrs. Lucien Drapeau
 Lionel A. Dugal
 Bertrand Duhé
 Wilfrid E. Dulac
 Selectman Lionel C. Ferland, Poland
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 Mrs. Donia J. Girard
 Eugene A. Hamann
 Adelard Janelle
 C.D. Director John W. Jordan, Auburn
 Miss Geneva A. Kirk

B. Gen. Ralph B. Skinner, coadjutor
 County Commissioner Donia J. Girard, treasurer
 Paul Lacombe
 Mrs. Walter A. Lavallee
 Mrs. Harold Lothrop
 Miss Marie-Jeanne Lesperance
 Mrs. Anton E. Mainente
 Miss Charlotte Michaud
 Ludovic Moreau
 Frank Paul
 Joseph A. Poliquin
 Arthur Raymond
 Mrs. Edward M. Robinson
 Mrs. William Rowe
 C.D. Dep. Dir. George U. Scudder
 Mrs. Herbert Shalek
 Mrs. Raynaldo Simpson
 Archie Travers
 County C.D. Director Normand J. Vermette
 and many other assistants.

IN GRATITUDE

I am proud to testify to the valuable support given me by the above-named committee, and by many others who assisted on a more-or-less temporary basis. No one person alone can accomplish, without help, all that can and should be done to fittingly observe this important anniversary in our State's history.

If, by our joint efforts, we have been able to revive or instill pride in one's city, town, county, state and country, we will rest with satisfaction.

Our thanks go to the Couture family for permitting this special edition of a newspaper that formed so intimate a part of their family life, to the committee headed by Adelard Janelle which worked toward the financial success of this enterprise, and to Miss Charlotte Michaud, Mrs. Anton E. Mainente and Ralph B. Skinner, whose talents and experience brought this souvenir-edition into existence.

Louis Jalbert, chairman of the
 Androscoggin County Sesquicentennial Committee

State, County, City Officials In 1970

In this sesquicentennial year, leading State, county and city officials are as follows:

Kenneth M. Curtis, governor of the State.

State officials from Androscoggin County include: as member of the Governor's Executive Council, the Hon. Edmund C. Dorey of Livermore Falls. Senators Donald J. Bernard, Auburn, for District 12; Reneo T. Boisvert, Lewiston, District 13; Carroll E. Minkowsky, Lewiston, District 14.

Representatives to the Maine Legislature: Albert E. Cote, Paul A. Couture, Lorenzo Gaudreau (resigned), George Ricker, Louis Jalbert, Norman J.F. Marquis, Roland D. Tanguay, all of Lewiston; Frank M. Drigotas, Eugene M. Emery, Romeo Laberge,

Richard B. Rocheleau, all of Auburn; George V. Hunter, Durham; Forest S. Gilbert, Turner; Frank B. Foster, Mechanic Falls; and Guy G. Buckley, Leeds.

Officers serving Androscoggin County are: Lucien R. Fournier, Roland D. Landry, Donia J. Girard, as commissioners; Robert W. Bonenfant, sheriff; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, treasurer; William H. Clifford Jr., county attorney; Roland C. Houle, clerk of courts; Laurier T. Raymond Jr., judge of the Probate Court; Laurier F. Charest, register of deeds. All are Lewiston residents.

Lewiston

The city of Lewiston operates under an elected mayor and aldermen representing various sections of the city, and Mayor-appointed commissions. John B. Beliveau is the mayor; Robert W. Clifford, John E. Kivus, George F. Cull, Nicholas E. Punter,

George F. Ricker, Paul A. Couture and Robert W. Caron, aldermen.

Gerald P. Berube, city clerk; John C. Orestis, corporation counsel; Lucien B. Gosselin, controller-executive officer; Alfred A. Plourde, treasurer-tax collector; Robert A. Reny, auditor; William L. Plante, Cyprien A. Levesque and Stephen J. Murray, assessors; Frank P. O'Connell, economic development director.

Mrs. Veronica Jalbert Flynn, Leo Bernier and Mrs. Priscilla L. Lepage, board of voter registration; Romeo Thibodeau, welfare director; Mrs. Cecile Levasseur, R.N., health officer; Dr. V.H. Beaker, city physician; Lucien H. Longin, police chief; Roland G. Dumais, fire chief; Joseph Deschenes, superintendent of schools; William Milliken, recreation director; Roger R. Pruneau, public works director; Harland Hatch, city engineer;

Arthur Clark, city planner.

The various commissions are as follows:

Finance Board: Laurier T. Raymond Sr., Robert F. Roy, Marcel Morin, Philip M. Isaacson.
 Board of Health and Welfare: Adrien D. Laverdiere, Ronald Couturier, Georges Rancourt, Dr. Thomas F. Shields, Harvey L. Patry.

Police Commission: William J. Allard, Robert L. Couturier, Donald A. Rodrigue, H.L. Gosselin, James R. Costello.

Fire Commission: Frederick G. Taintor, Henry N. Paradis Jr., Raymond L. Theriault, Armand C. Bolduc, Paul G. Marcotte.

Board of Public Works: Roland J. Carboneau, Conrad R. Poulin, Bertrand R. Moreau, Aurele J. Bosse, Ernest A. Paione.

Planning Board: Norman C. Davis, Anthony B. Rapose, John Telow, Michael B. Rizzolo, Joseph

P.R. Roy, Robert H. Caouette Sr., Leonard R. Tracy.

Zoning Board of Appeals: Norman R. Couture, Paul H. Dube, Lionel Goulet, Roger H. Marcoux, Donat E. Boisvert, Raymond Chouinard.

Historical Commission: James S. Leamon, Miss Charlotte Michaud, Rev. Bro. Richard Boucher, Robert V. Connors and Adelard Janelle.

La paroisse SS. Pierre et Paul de Lewiston qui observe son centenaire cette année, est la paroisse-mère de toutes les paroisses nationales de Lewiston-Auburn. Son cimetière sert encore pour les citoyens de langue française des deux villes, mais les églises et les écoles se sont multipliées. On compte maintenant les paroisses de S. Louis, Sacre Coeur, Ste. Philippe, à Auburn; Ste. Marie, Ste. Croix, Ste. Famille et SS. Pierre et Paul, à Lewiston.