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Illustrated History of Kennebec County Maine 1625-1799-1892 (Vol.2)

Henry D. Kingsbury

Simeon L. Deyo

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HISTORY OF KENNEBEC COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CITY OF GARDINER.

Settlement.—First Comers.—Incorporation as a Town.—Statistics.—Early Mills.
—Present Manufactories.—South Gardiner.—Old Settlers.—Lumber Firms.
—Old Stores.—Civil Officers.—Incorporation of City.—Banks.—Gas Com-
pany.—Water Company.—Churches.—Schools.—Libraries.—Cemetery.—
Lodges.—Societies.—Personal Paragraphs.

CITIES, like events, are the results of causes. Gardiner city is the natural product of the water power of the Cobbosseecontee river. It was organized by the laws of nature, and is run by the force of gravity. Its aggregation of people is due to the opportunities here afforded for employment. Mills and manufactories are the bee-hives of civilization, and fortunate is that locality which furnishes the necessary conditions under which men and women can come in swarms and find work and wages.

Mr. Emerson has said that "every institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." With some unimportant modification that remark may apply to this city. If ever a town had a founder, this city was begotten by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, many of whose lineaments it still perpetuates. Industry, economy, order, thrift, thoroughness, despatch, education, morality, were qualities whose seeds Dr. Sylvester Gardiner certainly planted wherever he lived.

The history of Gardiner properly commences with the incorporation of the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase, among whom was Doctor Gardiner, born in Rhode Island in 1707. He chose the medical profession and settled in Boston, where as a physician and druggist he became rich. The fact that his father and his grandfather were born and raised in New England would tend to a reasonable belief that the English blood of his great-grandfather, Joseph, had become fairly Americanized, but after eight years spent in England and France completing his professional education, he returned home, socially, politically and religiously, a thorough Englishman. He had a clear, active mind, exact observation and information, a compre-

hensive ambition, and a high degree of energy and business talent. These qualities were recognized and endorsed by his associates, who made him moderator at all their meetings, and the manager and executive officer of the company.

It had been very difficult to obtain actual settlers. So efficient did Doctor Gardiner prove in finding and inducing new families to try the new region, that the very next year he was granted a large part of what is now the business portion of Gardiner city, including the famous Cobbosseecontee falls and water privileges. In honor of his services the locality was named Gardinerston and more land was granted him till his possessions in 1770 amounted to over 12,000 acres. His energy is shown by the following list of practical, valuable mechanics and others collected at Falmouth, Me., in 1760, and brought by water to Gardinerston: Mr. Thomes, a builder of grist mills; Benjamin Fitch, a saw-millwright; James Winslow, a wheelwright, and Ezra Davis, James and Henry McCausland and William Philbrook—the last four men bringing their families.

The next spring these men built the Cobbossee grist mill, so long and so widely known as the only place to get grinding done in all the Kennebec valley. The same summer they built the Great House, that for the next fifty years—as a tavern—was the most noted building in town. Among its first landlords were: James Stackpole, Benjamin Shaw, Pray, Bowman, Randall, Widow Longfellow and E. McLellan. The upper part contained a hall where religious meetings were often held. The building of mills of various kinds—saw mills, a fulling mill, potash works, brick kiln, stores and many dwellings—soon followed. Samuel Oldham received one hundred acres of land as an inducement to build and burn a kiln of brick.

In 1762 Solomon Tibbitts was induced by Doctor Gardiner to bring his family of nine children to the west side of the river, where they settled on Plaisted hill. Abiathar Tibbitts, one of the first native children in town, was born there. Ichabod Plaisted came in 1763; Benaiah Door from Lebanon, N. H., settled on Plaisted hill a year or two later. Samuel Berry was another early comer. His house was near dam No. 1. Captain Nathaniel Berry, a great hunter, was a permanent settler; William Everson, the first schoolmaster, came in 1766; Paul and Stephen Kenney also came in 1766, and Nathaniel Denbow, James Cox, Peter Hopkins, William Law, Dennis Jenkins and Abner Marson in 1768. John North was one of the first Irish settlers. In 1774 his son Joseph purchased the old post office. Joseph North represented this section in the provincial congress in 1774-5. He was an able, worthy man.

The revolutionary war came on and Doctor Gardiner's love of England took him off with the British army. He was a tory and never returned to enjoy his possessions, but settled after peace was

declared, in Newport, R. I., where he practiced his profession till his death in 1786. His real property, which was confiscated, was finally restored to his heir and grandson, Robert Hallowell, to whom the doctor willed his Kennebec estate on condition that he should take the name of Gardiner, which he was allowed to do by act of the legislature in 1802. Robert Hallowell Gardiner was born in England in 1782, and upon arriving at suitable age took possession of his estate.

Eleazar Tarbox came in 1774 and raised seven sons and two daughters. He married Phebe, daughter of James Stackpole, who kept the Great House. Andrew Bradstreet and his sons, Joseph and Simon, came in 1780, engaged in lumbering and soon had a saw mill and a store near the upper dam. Captain Samuel Grant, a revolutionary soldier who fought at Bunker Hill, came to Gardinerston at the close of the war. He was the father of Peter Grant and died in Clinton and was buried here. Benjamin Shaw came to Gardiner in 1783 and was proprietor of the Great House. He settled at New Mills in 1790, where he had a saw mill and a store.

The Kennebec valley charmed General Henry Dearborn as he was passing through it during his eight years' service in the revolutionary war, and in 1785 he purchased land of William Gardiner and made this village his home till he was appointed secretary of war in 1801, when he removed to Washington. He represented the Kennebec district in congress two terms, and was the most distinguished citizen who ever lived in Gardiner. There was at that time a whipping post back of the Great House, to which the general, who acted as a local magistrate or judge, was obliged to consign many unruly culprits. In 1785 Doctor Gardiner's son, William, was a noted man here, and boarded at the Great House. He was a jolly fellow, who cared more for hunting and fishing than for business. Henry Smith, who became the noted tavern keeper at "Smithtown," on the east side of the river, then lived near General Dearborn. R. E. Nason was captain of the first military company and was succeeded by Major Seth Gay. William Barker, Samuel Norcross, Ezekiel Pollard, William Wilkins, a school teacher, and Sherebiah Town, the miller, were early settlers.

Simeon Goodwin, an active, able man, then lived at New Mills, from whence he soon removed to Purgatory, which soon became known as Goodwin's Mills. Gardiner Williams, Noah Nason, a mill man, and Nathaniel B. Dingley were also here at that time.

Major Seth Gay built the first wharf and General Dearborn established the ferry, in 1786. He loved to draw a seine near the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee, where shad, herring, salmon and sturgeon were more than abundant. Jonathan Winslow loved to tell how he caught sixteen big salmon one Sunday morning before breakfast. Ebenezer Byram came from Bridgewater to build General Dearborn's house, which stood where the Library building is. David Young came in

1781; Leonard Cooper, Jonathan Jewett and Burnham Clark in 1783; Daniel Jewett in 1785; David and Reuben Moore, Jedediah Jewett, Dominicus Wakefield in 1787, and David Dunham in 1788.

Within the next five years the new comers were: Ebenezer Thomas, Abiel Pitts, Joshua Little, Jonathan Moody, Andrew Harlow, Jonathan Redman, Hubbard Eastman, Seth Fitch, David Blair, Daniel Evans, Bolton Fish, Samuel Little, Peter Lord, Asa Moore, Robert Shirley, Timothy Clark, Isaac Hatch, Jere. Dudley, John Butler, Allen Landers, Charles Witherell, Richard Davis, Elijah Clarke, Edward and Thomas Palmer and James Pickard.

In 1792 the small pox became epidemic here, but the people decided by vote that inoculation was not expedient. Mr. Hallowell brought the first wheel chaise to town and General Dearborn brought the first wagon. In 1806 Rufus Gay paid \$135 for a new chaise.

INCORPORATION.—The legislature was petitioned in 1778 to incorporate the plantation of Gardinerston, and in 1779 an act was passed incorporating it into the town of Pittston. In the year 1803 all the territory of the old town of Pittston lying on the west side of the Kennebec, with the inhabitants therein, was by act of legislature "incorporated into a distinct town by the name of Gardiner." By the provisions of the act Jedediah Jewett was directed to issue his warrant to some principal inhabitant of said town to notify the people to assemble for the purpose of choosing town officers, "and to transact such other matters and things as may be necessary and lawful at such meeting." The warrant was issued to Dudley B. Hobart, who called the first town meeting in the old Episcopal meeting house, March 21, 1803. Some of the offices as then designated sound a little queer now. They elected tythingmen, hog reeves and a fish committee. April 1st the town voted to raise \$800 for highways, \$200 for preaching, \$500 for schooling and \$500 for debts and expenses of the town.* April 4, 1814, it was "voted not to raise any more money for preaching," and after the next year "tythingmen" were not included in the list of town officers.

STATISTICS.—At the time Gardiner was incorporated there were but one or two houses on Church hill, which was covered with a dense growth of pines. Water street had but one or two stores, and the Cobbosseecontee ran most of the way from its sources to the Kennebec, through unbroken forests. In 1820 the town of Gardiner raised 2,576 bushels of corn, 1,056 bushels of wheat, 910 bushels of oats and 239 bushels of peas and beans. There were 162 houses, 195 barns, 86 horses, 315 oxen, 441 cows and 337 swine; 1,485 acres of meadow yielded

* The money raised for preaching was by vote appropriated to the Episcopal church, but those attending other churches could control the amount of preaching tax paid by them. Ichabod Plaisted attended to the Methodist proportion, and James Lord and Abraham Cleves to the Baptist claims.

1,500 tons of hay. The average wealth of each person in Gardiner that year was 60 per cent. above the average of each person in Maine. In 1830 it was voted to allow the town treasurer but twenty dollars for his services, and that \$1,800 should be raised for town expenses and supporting the poor, \$1,400 for schooling, and \$2,500 for roads and bridges.

The population of Gardiner in 1850, before West Gardiner was set off, was 6,486. It contained 195 farms, that produced 124 bushels of wheat, 7,962 bushels of corn, 5,542 bushels of oats, 700 bushels of barley, 3,900 tons of hay, 2,780 pounds of beeswax and honey, 8,340 pounds of cheese and 50,000 pounds of butter. There were 988 houses, 300 horses, 600 cows, 326 oxen, 940 sheep and 189 swine. There were sawed 15,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,500,000 of clapboards, and 12,000,000 shingles. The manufacture of cloth was: 5,000 yards of flannel, 8,000 yards of satinet, and 20,000 yards cassimere; 50,000 sheep skins and 45,600 sides of leather were handled. Some of the other productions were: 10,500 pairs of boots and shoes, 12,000 barrels of flour, and 350,000 brick. There were nine physicians, one dentist, ten lawyers, two printing offices, two book stores, three banks, three apothecaries, three hotels, two jewelers, two hat, cap and fur stores, six livery stables, four stove and tin stores, one bakery, one harness maker, two furniture manufactories, one sail loft, two crockery stores, one extensive pottery, one plaster mill, one grist mill, one woolen factory, two machine shops, one foundry, one tannery, one paper mill, three ship yards, seven ready made clothing stores, three eating houses, six boot and shoe stores, six millinery stores, two carriage factories, twenty-six groceries and five dry goods stores. There were fifteen up and down saws, three sash, door and blind makers, thirteen shingle machines, one last maker, three cabinet makers, nine blacksmiths and two commission merchants.

EARLY MILLS.—When the idle flow of the Cobbosseecontee was arrested by the hand of industry and the stout form of wooden dam No. 1 was stretched across its path, the first task assigned to the turbid rambler, undoubtedly, was to turn the crank of an old fashioned saw mill. The pioneer mill had so much work that a second one was added, and the two sawed the beams and boards for Cobbossee grist mill, which was built on the east end of the dam in 1761.

For the next fifty years it can probably be said with truth, of saw mills there was no end. Where there was a saw mill is not so much of a question as where there wasn't one; dam No. 1 had thirteen running at one time. Two or three generations of saw mills were built, worn out and replaced with new ones, on ground back of where Barstow & Nickerson's store now stands. Three generations of saw mills have also flourished on the upper or reservoir dam. The first was built so early that its successor, built by General Dearborn and hired

by Joseph Bradstreet before 1790, gave that locality the name of New Mills, which it still retains.

This upper dam, where nothing stands now but the pump house of the water company, was a busy place for eighty or ninety years preceding 1850. Besides the saw mills mentioned, one of which was run by Rivereus Hooker, there were a foundry (where John Stone made the first cast iron plows in this part of Maine), a machine shop and lead pipe works. Mr. Flagg, of Hallowell, had charge of the forge and made vessel anchors, also nails that sold at sixteen cents a pound. There was a long row of low buildings for the storage of charcoal to use in the different shops. There were lead pipe works, carriage shops and shingle factories, and a Mr. Wythe had an ashery near by. Later there was a match factory, in a part of which Reuben Hazleton had a carriage shop, and another building in which Buffum & Collins made sash, doors and blinds. These buildings, with a saw mill, were all destroyed by fire in 1849. The match factory at that time belonged to A. & C. H. Andrews.

The lower dam, now No. 1, and the first saw and grist mills, were probably built in 1760 and 1761, by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who established the policy that was followed for the next seventy-five years by his successors, of building and holding the title of all dams, mills, and of as much adjoining real estate as possible. These mills were rented to practical men, who accepted the best terms they could get, and did their best to live and thrive.

The memory of men now alive does not cover much that happened previous to 1820. In 1822 the present stone dam No. 1 was begun, and completed the third year after. John Stone, a well remembered blacksmith who came from Kennebunk to Gardiner, took the job, and his son John, born in Gardiner in 1806 and still living here in the enjoyment of good health and a clear mind, worked with his father in building that dam. About the same time R. H. Gardiner built the stone mill on the corner of Water and Bridge streets, that is the first grist mill within the memory of what are now the older inhabitants. Mr. Stone is about the only person who remembers the old wooden grist mill, that stood on the opposite corner, on a part of the site now covered by the brick grist mill. This may have been, and probably was, the mill to which the first settlers came from so large a territory previous to 1800. The old wooden mill was run by Daniel Woodward. He was also a plow maker; that is he made the wood work, and John Stone, who had machinery in his blacksmith shop, including a trip hammer run by water power, made the iron part. When the stone grist mill was ready for use Michael Woodward was the miller for many years. He was succeeded by Benjamin Johnson, who lost a leg and had to take up lighter business.

After Johnson, Smith Maxcy, who made millers of four of his five boys, carried on the stone mill till it was succeeded by the brick mill in 1844. Hundreds of people are still living who remember him in both mills. No man had more friends, or better deserved them. A few will recollect that Benjamin Johnson kept a variety store in the old stone mill which stood some years after grinding in it was stopped. The old wooden grist mill was used for a plow factory by John Stone and Daniel Woodward after the stone mill began grinding. After that it was removed to where Holmes' works are. The old oakum mill on dam No. 2 was run by Master Sprague. That was the end of the street then; very large pines grew in that locality.

MANUFACTURES.—Henry Bowman in 1846 built on dam No. 2 a saw mill that was owned by the firm of Clay, Dinsmore & Co., composed of Bradbury T. Dinsmore, of Anson, Richard and William Clay, and Charles and George Moore. Joshua Gray came to Gardiner in 1844, and after clerking for this firm less than two years bought George Moore's interest in the saw mill. Richard Clay died in 1848, the firm dissolved and Henry T. Clay & Co. bought the business and carried it on. Mr. Gray soon purchased an interest in what was first an oakum mill, then a starch mill, and was converted by Frost & Sargent into a shingle and clapboard mill. Frost & Gray continued this kind of work five or six years, when John Frost sold his interest to Townsend, and Gray & Townsend lost the mill by fire. At the same time the firm of J. Gray & Co., composed of Joshua Gray, John Frost and Bradbury T. Dinsmore, leased on the river below the railroad, a steam mill that was burned after four years' operation.

Before the civil war Gray & Dinsmore bought Mr. Gray's present mill of Clay & Co., and several years later Mr. Gray bought his partner's interest. In 1870 he also bought dam No. 2, for \$22,000, and immediately rebuilt and enlarged the mill, and in 1876 made his son George a partner, as Joshua Gray & Son. This firm, long known as one of the leaders in the lumber manufacture, is cutting over five million feet a year, in which work thirty-five men are steadily employed.

Mr. Gray has never been allowed to give all his energies to his private business. His fellow-citizens early perceived that the clear judgment and unswerving honor constantly apparent in the management of his own affairs would be invaluable in the public service. In 1867 they made him a member of the city council, an alderman in 1868, and to fill a vacancy he was the same year made mayor, and reelected in each of the three ensuing years. While mayor he was twice chosen to the state senate, serving in 1869 and 1870.

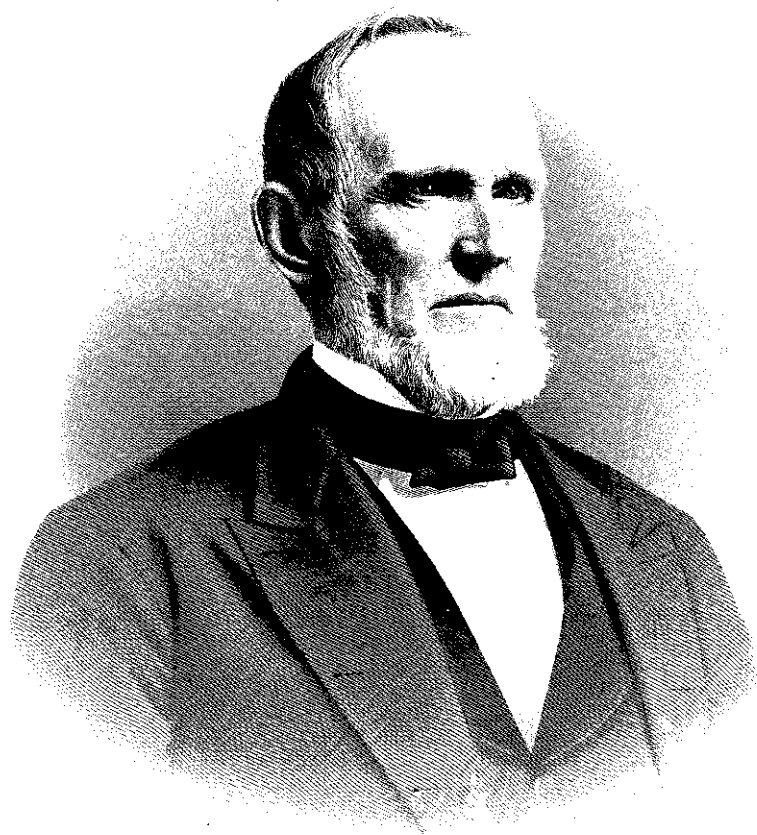
Private corporations, always alert for the best officials obtainable, have also asked and obtained the benefits of his experience and counsel. He was one of the original directors of the Oakland Bank

and has been president of the Oakland National Bank since 1871. He was for years a director of the Kennebec Log Driving Company, part of the time its president, and has been the only president of the Oakland Manufacturing Company. To his long life in Gardiner the attention of young men may most appropriately and profitably be called. Patient hard work, sound common sense, unswerving tenacity of purpose, unbending honesty of practice, a genial nature, a smiling face, a friendly hand, are some of the traits and characteristics of a man who has commanded the respect and won the kindest consideration of all whose good fortune it has been to know him. He has always been a pillar of strength in the republican party and in the Universalist church.

Mr. Gray is the son of George and Margaret (Dinsmore) Gray, and the grandson of George Gray, who came from England to Starks, Me., where he raised a family. George, born 1785, died 1868, and Margaret, born 1794, died 1869, were the parents of eleven children: Joshua, Calvin, William D., Rachael, Edwin, Betsey, Gardner, Rebecca, Benjamin D., Paulina D. and Albina. Five of these are living. Joshua, the eldest of the eleven, was born November 14, 1814. On the 25th of June, 1849, he married Ploma M., daughter of Ephraim Currier, of Norridgewock, Me., and settled in Gardiner, where Mr. Gray had already lived five years. Here their children were raised: George, born November 22, 1850, now in business with his father; Fred, born May 9, 1852, now living in Indianapolis, Ia.; Charles H., born October 4, 1858, at home, and Harriet C., now Mrs. Benjamin B. Clay, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Prior to 1834 the Gardiner system of saw mills on dam No. 1, nearest to the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee, embraced six complete mills under three separate roofs. James Jewett came here in 1834 and worked several years for R. H. Gardiner in connection with these mills and in the erection of new ones. Mr. Gardiner's house was burned in 1836 and subsequently he built four other complete mills under one roof, on dam No. 1. These ten mills were operated by tenants: 1 and 2 by N. O. Mitchell; 3, by Day & Preble; 4, Samuel Clay and Shaw & Cook; 5 and 6, John & Arthur Berry; 7 and 8, Hooker, Libby & Co., and 9 and 10 by William Sargent. These ten mills and surroundings were burned in 1844, at once rebuilt by Mr. Gardiner and occupied by his former tenants. A second fire in 1860 again destroyed these mills, which were immediately rebuilt by the occupants, who rented the sites and power of Mr. Gardiner.

In 1863 H. W. Jewett & Hanscom leased mills 9 and 10 of William Sargent and hired Hooker, Libby & Co. to saw lumber for them by the thousand. The next year Mr. Jewett bought the Sargent mill, and a few years later he bought the Hooker, Libby & Co. mill, and put in a modern gang of twenty-one saws. Then he traded this large



Joshua Gray

mill with Mr. Gardiner for Nos. 1 and 2, then called the Mitchell mill, and standing on the site where his present lumber business is located. This he repaired at considerable expense and was doing a fine business when it was destroyed by fire August 7, 1882. On the spot occupied by the ruins Mr. Jewett immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$30,000, and had his new mill ready and running in the early spring of 1883, and its size, equipments and adaptation to a large business placed it at once at the head of the lumber cutting establishments of Gardiner. The aggregate payments for the 882,793 logs used during the ten years ending with 1891 was \$1,045,870.77, exclusive of collecting and handling. Its annual output of long lumber has been 11,000,000 feet, giving employment to an average force of more than ninety men. The logs for this immense business come from Moosehead lake and its tributaries. About twenty cargoes of 200,000 feet each of spruce are sent to New York city—one-third is sold at home and the balance finds market on the line of the railroads. This eleven million feet is exclusive of the average annual product of short lumber, including about 6,000,000 shingles, 4,000,000 laths, a half million clapboards and as many pickets and slats.

Lincoln Perry was born in Topsham, Me., July 25, 1815, and died in Gardiner, Me., August 28, 1890. His father, Joseph M. Perry, of Topsham, had four sons and four daughters. Joseph and Lincoln settled in Gardiner, John W. in Brunswick, Me., and Bradford settled first in Gardiner, afterward in Boston. One daughter, Eliza, married Henry Foy, of Gardiner, and resided in that place. Lincoln Perry came to Gardiner in 1831. In 1842 he purchased a mill on dam No. 3 and engaged in the lumber business, afterward owning and operating two mills on that dam for the manufacture of lumber. He continued in that business until 1867, when he retired. In the mill purchased in 1842 had been placed the first planing machine introduced into the county, which he operated for a while, and which up to that time and later was the only planing machine in the county. He married Mary Langdon Reed, of Dresden, Me. They had three children: Mary Adelia, Arthur L. and Sarah W. Perry. The two former are now living and reside in Gardiner. Lincoln Perry served in the city government in 1867, '68, '69 and '70. He was a prominent member of the Congregational church and throughout life one of its most earnest supporters.

The industry of broom making in Gardiner was started in a building owned by John Moore and Joseph Perry, on Summer street, on wing of dam No. 2 in 1866, by Augustus W. McCausland, William H. Moore, and his brother, Gustavus Moore. The next year Mr. McCausland bought his partners both out, and in 1868 bought of Arthur Berry the broom handle business that was begun by Thomas Ingalls Noyes two years before, and was thus enabled to make the brooms complete

in one shop. In 1869 A. W. McCausland and William H. Moore began cutting thin lumber for picture frame backs, and the next year received George H. Stone into the new firm of Moore, McCausland & Co., which abandoned the making of brooms, and made broom handles and bed slats its main products. This firm built the steam mill now used by the Oakland company, and otherwise enlarged their expenditures, till needing more capital, The Oakland Manufacturing Company was organized in 1871, with \$25,000 capital stock. In the spring of 1880 the Joseph Perry machine shop, standing only a few feet from the Oakland shops, was burned, and the ground and water rights of the Perry shop were at once leased of Joshua Gray, and the planing mill now in use was added to the plant of the Oakland company. A force of twenty to twenty-five workmen turn out from six to eight million broom handles yearly, most of which are sent to foreign markets, and over two million pieces of spring bed and slat work. Joshua Gray is the president, Albion E. Wing is the treasurer, and Augustus W. McCausland superintendent of this company.

In 1868 John Kidder Foy and A. K. P. Buffum built a planing mill on Summer street and made doors, sash and blinds, under the firm name of Foy & Buffum. In 1870 Sanford N. Maxcy succeeded Mr. Foy, and the same line of business was carried on for the next fourteen years by the firm of A. K. P. Buffum & Co. A fire destroyed all of their works except the east building in 1884, when Mr. Maxcy purchased his partner's half, and operated two years as S. N. Maxcy & Co. In 1886 the present stock company was organized as The S. N. Maxcy Manufacturing Company. These mills have always been run by steam, using now a thirty-five horse power engine, and the steady services of twenty to twenty-five men.

The manufacture of bed slats for the general market is an industry that originated here with William H. Moore. The initial experiment was made in 1868 in a building known as Moore's shop, on Summer street, and it prospered from the start. In 1880 Mr. Moore moved to dam No. 3, and bought his present location of Arthur Berry, on which was the old "Shadagee" saw mill, that was originally built back of the present post office on Water street, where it stood many years, and was moved to dam No. 3 by Mr. Gardiner, about 1820. John Moore, father of William H., was a millwright, and did the work. There was also a building now used for a mattress factory, that Mr. Berry built many years ago for a planing mill. In 1884 an automatic splitting saw, and in 1888 a machine for cutting excelsior, were invented and patented by Mr. Moore, each of which is of great utility and value.

In July, 1891, The W. H. Moore Mattress Manufacturing Company was organized to make a new mattress in which the tips of pine and fir boughs are used for their hygienic effects. Both branches of Mr.

Moore's business are active, and together they furnish occupation for twenty-four people.

Captain James Walker engaged in making boxes at dam No. 3 in 1869, where he remained eleven years and then moved to the lower dam and was burned out in 1882. He was also interested with S. N. Maxcy in the lumber business. The same year of the fire Captain Walker resumed box making and located at his present quarters in one of the Oakland Manufacturing Company's buildings on Summer street, where he employs from five to fifteen hands.

Some four or five years before the civil war Whitmore & Dorr built a saw mill on the "Shadagee" dam. Mr. Dorr soon sold his interest to William Sargent, who in 1863 sold to Robert T. Hayes. Whitmore & Hayes added a building with a rotary saw, and had just finished other improvements, when Mr. Whitmore died, in 1865, and his interests were sold to Mr. Hayes. Joseph C. Atkins, of Farmingdale, subsequently purchased a half interest in this mill, and the firm of R. T. Hayes & Co. employ twenty men, and cut one million feet of long and two million feet of short lumber yearly.

On his return from the war in 1866 Melvin C. Wadsworth bought an interest in the house furniture manufacturing firm of Tibbetts & Morgan. Three years later he bought out his partners and conducted the business alone till 1873, when the present firm of Wadsworth Brothers was formed by the admission of Clarence E. Wadsworth. The fire of 1882 destroyed their factory, but they rebuilt the next year on the old site, which they still occupy, employing twelve men in their shops. This is the only concern of the kind in Gardiner.

Peleg S. Robinson opened in 1861 a general jobbing sash, door and blind shop, with John F. Merrill, whose interest he purchased in 1863, and has followed the business ever since, employing six men.

Immediately after the disastrous fire of 1882—which burned the sash, door and blind manufactories of Moore & Brown, and of Seabury & Towle—Granville W. Moore, Daniel B. Brown and Rufus B. Seabury formed the present firm of Moore, Brown & Co., contractors and builders, and proceeded at once to construct their buildings now in use on dam No. 1. The main building stands where Moore & Brown's shop stood, and the building which contains the office is on the spot where Seabury & Towle's factory was. This, the oldest concern of the kind in the city, dating from Mr. Seabury's beginning in 1852, furnished labor for fifteen to twenty-five men.

The history of the Holmes & Robbins' pioneer machine and iron working manufactory begins in 1830, when Philip C. Holmes and Charles A. Robbins began to build grain threshers on the lower dam, near the present *Daily News* building, for R. B. Dunn. In a few years they moved to dam No. 2, just above the old Gardiner woolen mill, where they built a wooden foundry on the site of their present old

in one shop. In 1869 A. W. McCausland and William H. Moore began cutting thin lumber for picture frame backs, and the next year received George H. Stone into the new firm of Moore, McCausland & Co., which abandoned the making of brooms, and made broom handles and bed slats its main products. This firm built the steam mill now used by the Oakland company, and otherwise enlarged their expenditures, till needing more capital, The Oakland Manufacturing Company was organized in 1871, with \$25,000 capital stock. In the spring of 1880 the Joseph Perry machine shop, standing only a few feet from the Oakland shops, was burned, and the ground and water rights of the Perry shop were at once leased of Joshua Gray, and the planing mill now in use was added to the plant of the Oakland company. A force of twenty to twenty-five workmen turn out from six to eight million broom handles yearly, most of which are sent to foreign markets, and over two million pieces of spring bed and slat work. Joshua Gray is the president, Albion E. Wing is the treasurer, and Augustus W. McCausland superintendent of this company.

In 1868 John Kidder Foy and A. K. P. Buffum built a planing mill on Summer street and made doors, sash and blinds, under the firm name of Foy & Buffum. In 1870 Sanford N. Maxcy succeeded Mr. Foy, and the same line of business was carried on for the next fourteen years by the firm of A. K. P. Buffum & Co. A fire destroyed all of their works except the east building in 1884, when Mr. Maxcy purchased his partner's half, and operated two years as S. N. Maxcy & Co. In 1886 the present stock company was organized as The S. N. Maxcy Manufacturing Company. These mills have always been run by steam, using now a thirty-five horse power engine, and the steady services of twenty to twenty-five men.

The manufacture of bed slats for the general market is an industry that originated here with William H. Moore. The initial experiment was made in 1868 in a building known as Moore's shop, on Summer street, and it prospered from the start. In 1880 Mr. Moore moved to dam No. 3, and bought his present location of Arthur Berry, on which was the old "Shadagee" saw mill, that was originally built back of the present post office on Water street, where it stood many years, and was moved to dam No. 3 by Mr. Gardiner, about 1820. John Moore, father of William H., was a millwright, and did the work. There was also a building now used for a mattress factory, that Mr. Berry built many years ago for a planing mill. In 1884 an automatic splitting saw, and in 1888 a machine for cutting excelsior, were invented and patented by Mr. Moore, each of which is of great utility and value.

In July, 1891, The W. H. Moore Mattress Manufacturing Company was organized to make a new mattress in which the tips of pine and fir boughs are used for their hygienic effects. Both branches of Mr.

Moore's business are active, and together they furnish occupation for twenty-four people.

Captain James Walker engaged in making boxes at dam No. 3 in 1869, where he remained eleven years and then moved to the lower dam and was burned out in 1882. He was also interested with S. N. Maxcy in the lumber business. The same year of the fire Captain Walker resumed box making and located at his present quarters in one of the Oakland Manufacturing Company's buildings on Summer street, where he employs from five to fifteen hands.

Some four or five years before the civil war Whitmore & Dorr built a saw mill on the "Shadagee" dam. Mr. Dorr soon sold his interest to William Sargent, who in 1863 sold to Robert T. Hayes. Whitmore & Hayes added a building with a rotary saw, and had just finished other improvements, when Mr. Whitmore died, in 1865, and his interests were sold to Mr. Hayes. Joseph C. Atkins, of Farmingdale, subsequently purchased a half interest in this mill, and the firm of R. T. Hayes & Co. employ twenty men, and cut one million feet of long and two million feet of short lumber yearly.

On his return from the war in 1866 Melvin C. Wadsworth bought an interest in the house furniture manufacturing firm of Tibbetts & Morgan. Three years later he bought out his partners and conducted the business alone till 1873, when the present firm of Wadsworth Brothers was formed by the admission of Clarence E. Wadsworth. The fire of 1882 destroyed their factory, but they rebuilt the next year on the old site, which they still occupy, employing twelve men in their shops. This is the only concern of the kind in Gardiner.

Peleg S. Robinson opened in 1861 a general jobbing sash, door and blind shop, with John F. Merrill, whose interest he purchased in 1863, and has followed the business ever since, employing six men.

Immediately after the disastrous fire of 1882—which burned the sash, door and blind manufactories of Moore & Brown, and of Seabury & Towle—Granville W. Moore, Daniel B. Brown and Rufus B. Seabury formed the present firm of Moore, Brown & Co., contractors and builders, and proceeded at once to construct their buildings now in use on dam No. 1. The main building stands where Moore & Brown's shop stood, and the building which contains the office is on the spot where Seabury & Towle's factory was. This, the oldest concern of the kind in the city, dating from Mr. Seabury's beginning in 1852, furnished labor for fifteen to twenty-five men.

The history of the Holmes & Robbins' pioneer machine and iron working manufactory begins in 1830, when Philip C. Holmes and Charles A. Robbins began to build grain threshers on the lower dam, near the present *Daily News* building, for R. B. Dunn. In a few years they moved to dam No. 2, just above the old Gardiner woolen mill, where they built a wooden foundry on the site of their present old

foundry, and a store-house for patterns, and added mill work and steam engines to their line of manufactures. This entire establishment was burned in 1846. Within a single month a brick foundry was in complete running order on the site of the old one, and the next year they built the present brick store-house. In 1848 the firm built the machine shop now in use, and made castings for ship work. Their forge for making ship shapes stood on dam No. 3, where Foster's axe factory was and where now the Gardiner Tool Company is located.

This line of work was continued to 1858, when shipbuilding went down. The old firm was dissolved in 1860 and the new firm of P. C. Holmes & Co. was formed, by Philip C. and George M. Holmes and Thomas Wrenn. The latter died in 1866, and in 1873 Philip H. Holmes was admitted. Philip C. Holmes died in 1882 and the next year George H., son of George M. Holmes, became a member of the firm. In 1889 The P. C. Holmes Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$300,000. The Holmes turbine water wheel, invented by Philip H. Holmes, is a specialty of manufacture; also the fibre graphite, another remarkable invention of Mr. Holmes, which obviates the use of all lubricants in the running of machinery. George M. Holmes is the inventor of machinery for placing accurately spaced and planed gears.

The firm of C. A. Robbins & Sons, iron founders and machinists, was formed in 1869, by Charles A. and his sons, E. Everett and Albert A. Robbins. They bought at that time the premises on the corner of Bridge and High streets, and put up buildings which they used till they were burned in 1882. The old shops were replaced by new ones the same year, and the name of the firm was not changed when Charles A. Robbins died April 9, 1884, nor when E. E. Robbins died in 1892. The number of employees is fifteen, manufacturing saw and grist mill machinery, iron and brass castings, shafting and pulleys; but the principal specialty of the factory is machinery for stowing and shipping ice.

The making of steel springs and axles in Gardiner is the result of one of the earliest attempts of its kind in the state of Maine. In 1830 James Williams made steel springs in Readfield, where he continued their manufacture for thirty-five years. Among his workmen was Hebron M. Wentworth, who left the shop and served his country through the civil war. On his return in 1865, he chose this city for his future home and brought Mr. Williams with him, and continued the steel spring and axle manufacture on dam No. 3, where it still remains. The next year the shop was burned, and immediately rebuilt, and David Wentworth became a partner, with firm name of Wentworth Brothers. Soon after George and Frank Plaisted were admitted to the new firm of H. Wentworth & Co., which ran several years, when the Plaisted sold to John T. Richards and others. In 1877 a stock

company was formed, and incorporated as The Wentworth Spring & Axle Company, which has had fourteen years of continued growth and prosperity. The annual output is 350 tons of steel springs and 15,000 sets of axles, in the production of which forty-five men are employed.

The manufacture of axes in Gardiner began in 1881, when Henry M. Foster came here from Skowhegan and bought of James Walker a box factory on dam No. 3, which he converted into an axe and ice tool factory. After running one year The Foster Edge Tool Company was formed, which after two years was changed to the present Gardiner Tool Company, of which Fuller Dingley is president and Henry M. Foster agent. Six men are employed and 1,300 dozen axes are made annually.

After returning from the war Benjamin S. Smith resumed his trade of house builder and contractor, which he learned of Tibbetts, Morgan & Co. In 1883 he rented of J. W. Lash the building he now owns and occupies on dam No. 1, and in 1887 he bought it. His business includes a great variety of wood work for building and finishing purposes, besides sash, doors and blinds, at which six men find steady work.

Harvey Scribner came to Gardiner from Casco, Me., in 1854, and in 1856 rented of J. E. Ladd & Co. a new building on dam No. 1, and began making shafting, pulleys and lumber machinery. In 1872 he bought the building and did millwright and machine work till January, 1890, when he was burned out. One week from that time Mr. Scribner bought his present factory of Captain Joseph Perry, in which he employs sixteen men.

Captain Joseph Perry came to Gardiner in 1827, and until 1836 worked at house carpentry, and for Holmes & Robbins. He then hired a building on dam No. 2, near the People's Grist Mill, and opened a machine shop. In 1846 he bought the shop, which was burned in 1880. Two years later he was again burned out in a shop he had rented, but immediately rebuilt on a larger scale than ever—the best machine shop on the river—and in February, 1890, after fifty-four years of prosperous business, he sold his plant and retired.

The brick grist mill, corner of Water and Bridge streets, on dam No. 1, was built by R. H. Gardiner in 1844, and fitted with machinery and bolts for merchant flouring, as well as for a custom grist mill. Walter Wrenn, an experienced English miller, had charge of the flouring department, and Smith Maxcy left the old stone mill to take the custom department. William Vaughan and Francis Richards were the financial men of the concern. They were succeeded by John S. Wilson, John Nutting and Walter Wrenn, who bought grain and made flour till cheap transportation brought western flour in ruinous competition with New England manufacture, and the busi-

ness was abandoned in 1868. Bartlett & Dennis were the next occupants of the mill, and in 1871 were succeeded by Barstow & Nickerson, who have done custom grinding there for over twenty years.

The People's Grist Mill was built in 1860, by John C. Bartlett and others, who sold it in 1862 to Bartlett & Dennis. Mr. Bartlett died in 1882, and was succeeded in the firm by his son, William M. Bartlett. This mill is on dam No. 2, Summer street, and up to about 1880 it did regular merchant flouring, bringing large quantities of western wheat by railroad and grinding it for the New England trade. Since then it has been exclusively a grist mill, does roller and stone grinding, and in its various departments employs ten men.

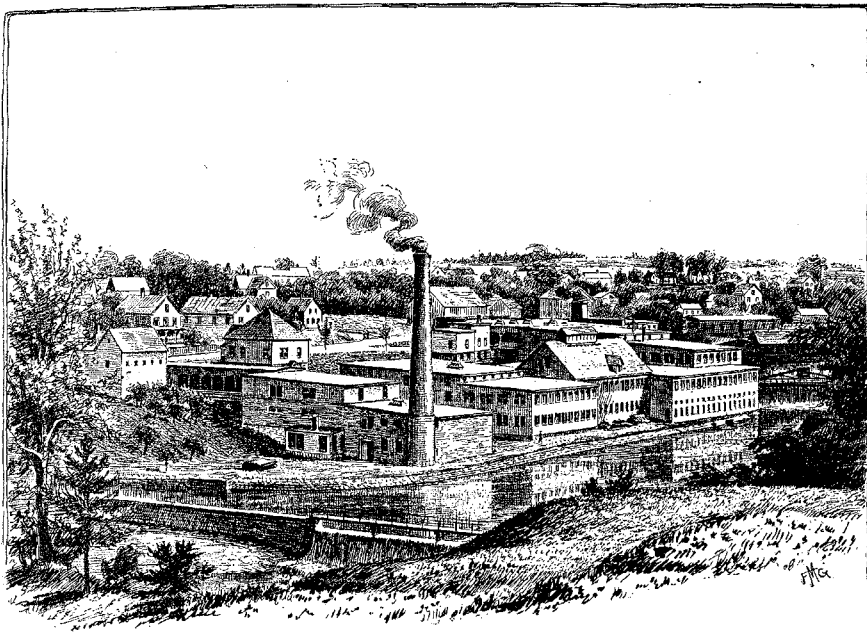
During the winter of 1886-7, Watkins & Peacock fitted premises on Water street for grinding grain by steam power, and six months later transferred the business to the present proprietor, William M. Wood, who bought the machinery and rented the building. This is the only steam grist mill in Gardiner.

The first paper mill on the Cobbosseecontee was built about 1806 by R. H. Gardiner, John Savels, Eben Moore and John Stone, under the firm name of John Savels & Co. It was burned in 1813, and was rebuilt by the same parties, with the exception of Mr. Stone, who retired from the firm. After a few years George Cox, who came to the mill as a journeyman "tramp," and had grown by solid merit to be managing workman, was taken into the firm under the style of Savels, Cox & Co. John Savels died in 1832, and Cox sold to Moses Springer soon after and went to Vassalboro, where he built a new paper manufactory. Mr. Savels' son, William, who was also a preacher, with Eben Moore and Moses Springer, continued the business for a time, when Elbridge G. Hooker, Charles P. Walton and John C. Godding bought an interest. In the meantime R. H. Gardiner, in 1834, built a brick paper mill on the same dam and rented it to Francis Richards, who put it in operation at once. Less than two years after this, Henry B. Hoskins, a clerk in Mr. Gardiner's office, bought the interests of the several parties in the old paper mill, and Richards & Hoskins consolidated the business of the two mills in a partnership that lasted over twenty years.

Francis Richards died in 1857 and was succeeded by his son, F. G. Richards. In 1865 Mr. Hoskins withdrew from the business, and the next year F. G. and John T. Richards, brothers, and W. F. Richards, a clerk, formed the firm of Richards & Co. A fire in 1882 damaged their works over \$50,000, which were rebuilt and enlarged. Soon after the death of the senior member of the firm in 1884, the present Richards Paper Company was incorporated. They produce about eight tons of paper per day and employ some sixty people. In 1888 the company bought a pulp mill at Skowhegan, and the next year began the construction of their extensive pulp mills at South Gardiner,

which were completed and in operation in January, 1891. Ten tons of sulphite pulp are made each day, giving work to eighty hands.

The Copsecook Paper Mills occupy dam No. 6, and are owned by S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston. This property was purchased and the first mills were built in 1852 by The Great Falls Company, whose stockholders were S. Bowman, Charles Swift, I. N. Tucker, Joseph Perry, Philip Winslow, Lincoln Perry, Charles Bridge, R. K. Littlefield, F. P. Patten, Samuel Hooker, William Libby, Stephen Brown and H. C. Winslow. Noah Woods and others were afterward interested in the company, whose capital stock was \$32,000. The stockholders operated the mill ten years and then rented, and two years



COPSECOOK MILLS, GARDINER, ME.

later sold, to the present owners, who ran the business till 1878, when they enlarged and rebuilt the entire works in the best manner. After twelve years more of steady use the mills were again rebuilt in 1890, as shown in this view, and put in the most perfect condition for the manufacture of book paper. Henry E. Merriam has been the superintendent for nearly thirty years.

Stanwood & Tower started the first paper mill on dam No. 5, in the fall of 1865. It was a one machine mill, making bogus manilla paper for wrapping. About 1871 the Dillinghams bought in with Stanwood & Tower, put in another machine, and as Dillingham & Co. made

bogus and No. 1 manilla paper. In the spring of 1876 Ellis A. Hollingsworth and Leonard Whitney bought out Dillingham & Co. and continued making manilla paper. In November, 1877, Hollingsworth & Whitney bought of the estate of R. H. Gardiner dams No. 4 and 5, with land and privileges, and in 1880 began the building of a pulp mill on dam No. 4, for the manufacture of soda pulp, which was completed the next spring and called the Aroostook mills. This new mill began making pulp at once, but was destroyed by fire after running but a few weeks. It was rebuilt and again in operation the same fall and continued till April, 1883, when it was shut down and changed from a pulp mill to a paper mill. In June, 1886, the mill was again stopped for enlargement and repairs, which were completed and the making of manilla paper was resumed in August. In 1886 the Cobbossee mills on dam No. 5 shut down, were entirely rebuilt in less than six months and again in active operation making manilla paper. The original founders of these mills both being dead, a new company was incorporated in 1882, called The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company. At present the Cobbossee and Aroostook mills at Gardiner make about fourteen tons of manilla paper per day, which gives work to one hundred people, and uses water to the amount of 4,000 horse power. The local manager is F. E. Boston, of Gardiner, who grew up in the business, and has been superintendent since 1876.

In the year 1810 Robert Hallowell Gardiner leased to the "Gardiner Cotton & Woolen Factory Company" for a period of ninety-nine years sufficient water to run their mills located on what is now dam No. 2. The directors who signed the agreement were: Simon Bradstreet, Rufus Gay, Ebenezer Byrum, Daniel Woodward, Jeremiah Wakefield and R. H. Gardiner. This company did business till 1839, and then sold to Philip Winslow, Robert Richardson, Joseph Perry and I. N. Tucker, who continued under the firm name of Isaac N. Tucker & Co. for forty-seven years. In 1866 they bought more land and erected the brick building that is still the Gardiner woolen mill. Mr. Tucker had been dead several years before the company was dissolved, and toward the last the works were sometimes idle, with the exception of wool carding carried on by Mr. Winslow.

In 1889 William C. Jack and M. F. Payne bought the plant, added new machinery and are now doing business in the firm name of W. C. Jack & Co. Their specialties are grading woolen rags, and manufacturing shoddy, of which the daily product is six hundred pounds. They operate the Flanders Woolen Company, at Dexter, where about half the shoddy made here is woven into cloth. Twenty-five people find employment in the Gardiner mill.

J. Davis Gardiner, James Reynolds, William H. Lord and A. E. Wing were wagon and carriage makers who preceded those now following that business in Gardiner, of whom P. Henry Gilson, the oldest,

began in 1850. He has facilities for doing all the work on a carriage and employs eight men. Joseph B. Libby began the same business in the old Reynolds shop on Church street in 1874, where he has steam power and keeps seven workmen. In 1860 Albert T. Smith commenced the manufacture of carriages and sleighs in the building formerly used as a livery stable by A. T. Perkins. Isaac Edwards, Miller & Atkins, Frank L. McGowan, Larrabee & Hanscom and Augustus Bailey were also carriage makers. Mr. Smith has iron, paint and finishing shops, and employs six men.

A Mr. Perkins was one of the first coopers in Gardiner, and had a shop near the present freight depot of the Maine Central railroad. Deacon Abel Whitney came to Gardiner in 1848 and opened a cooper shop, which business he has followed from that time to this. The firm of Mitchell, Wilson & Co. did a heavy West India trade, sending also to California large invoices of green and dried apples from Gardiner, and what sounds stranger still, eggs, requiring large quantities of well made barrels, which were all furnished by Deacon Whitney.

The Gardiner Shoe Factory Association was the result of a popular movement to enlarge the manufactures of the city. A fund of over \$8 000 was raised by subscription and a stock company was organized July 27, 1883, with John T. Richards, president; J. S. Maxcy, secretary and treasurer; J. T. Richards, David Dennis and S. Bowman, directors. A large building was erected on dam No. 1, corner of Summer street, and furnished free of rent or taxes to Kimball Brothers, of Lynn, who did a prosperous manufacturing business for several years, giving employment to two hundred people, whose weekly pay roll amounted to \$2,500.

In a little old mill run by water power clay was ground before 1820 and brick were burned where Joshua Gray's saw mill now stands. David Flagg and a Mr. Hamlin were brick makers of that period. Later Jesse Lambard had a brick yard back of the present Gardiner Bank. A Mr. Taylor on Spring street and Ebenezer Morrell (who was succeeded by Amasa Smith and H. A. Morrell) on Summer street also had brick yards more than fifty years ago. Arch Morrell, until his death in 1885, was the principal brick maker in this vicinity, and during his period he doubtless burned nine-tenths of the brick used in the city, and shipped immense quantities to Boston. A clay bank more than seventy feet high extended from the M. E. church to the foot of Spring street, and another marked bluff was between Middle and Spring streets. These were the sources of supply for the various kilns until the bluffs were literally carried away. Some time before Mr. Morrell's death, his son, William, managed his extensive business and succeeded him. For the last twenty years their yards have averaged 700,000 brick annually.

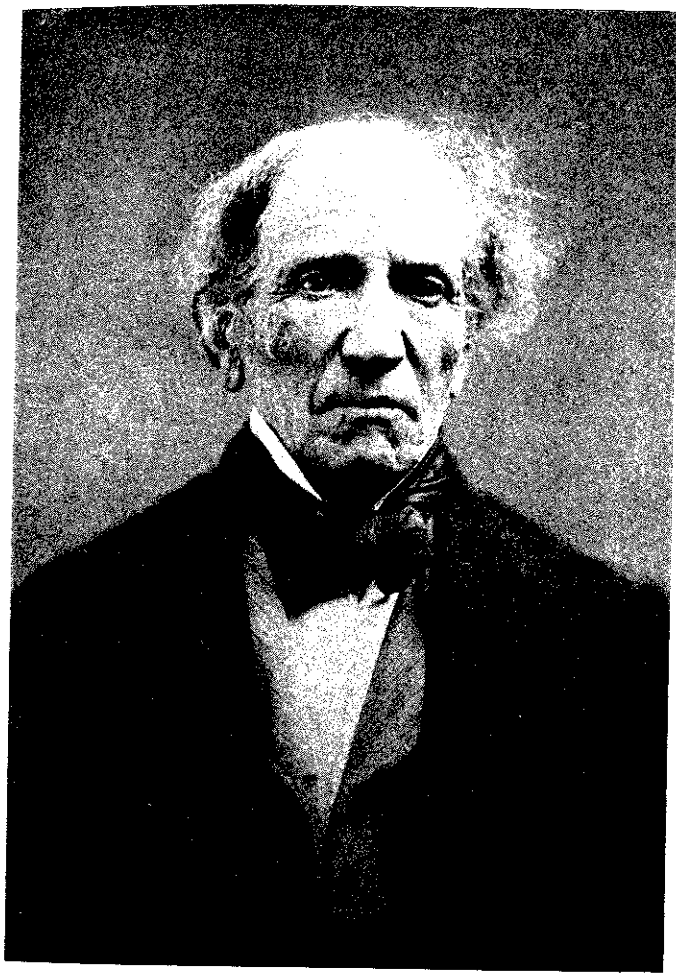
A big tannery stood between dams No. 1 and No. 2, run by Cook & Nutting. Deacon Fields had a tannery at the head of Summer street, and Mr. Plaisted had one on Harrison avenue.

SOUTH GARDINER.—This was a village in the town before the incorporation of the city, and has since retained its local importance. The post office here was established February 8, 1870, with John T. Smith as postmaster. John McGrath was appointed in April, 1874, but did not serve, and Sherburn Lawrence received the appointment the next month and held it till 1887. Henry R. Sawyer then held the office for two years, and March 27, 1889, Sherburn Lawrence, the present incumbent, was again appointed.

The far reaching influence of first settlers is a subject of unceasing interest. The kind of men and women they are is a matter that concerns all who come after them. Their traits, their tastes, their habits, not only descend as an entail of blood to their posterity, but they become a sort of perpetual endowment for good or for ill to the entire community.

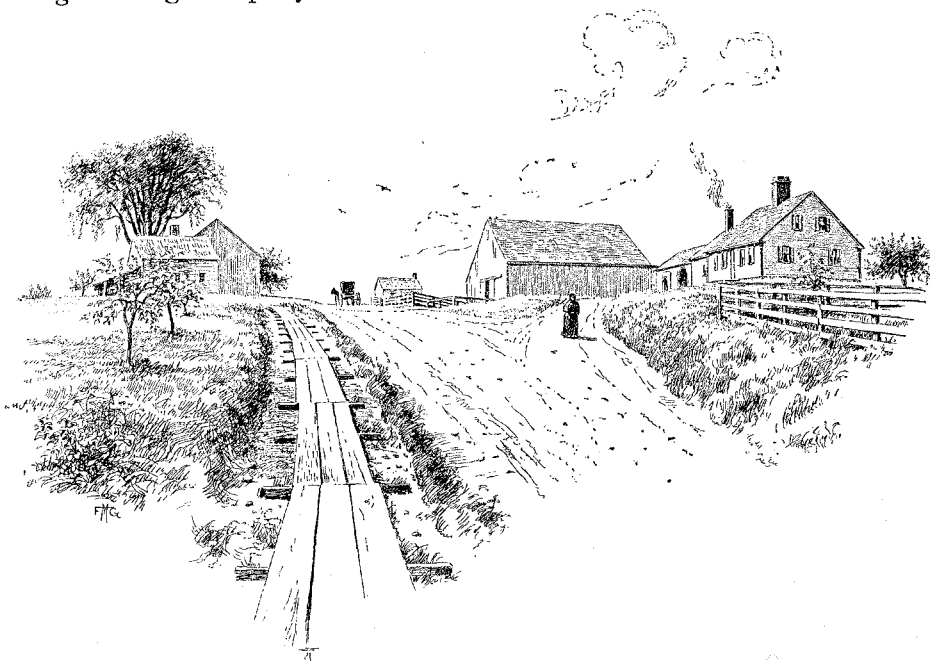
When David Lawrence, then twenty-six years old, with his bride, Sarah Eastman, five years younger, came in 1768 from Littleton, Mass., to make their life-long home at what is now South Gardiner, they became the potential cause of a chain of events whose operation was never more apparent than to-day. The lives of the family they founded have been largely the history of that locality for over a hundred years. He bought there 160 acres of land, heavily timbered with the magnificent oak and stately pine of the old Kennebec valley. He built a house and began clearing the land adjoining the river, running the timber down to the ship-yards at Bath, and shipping the cord wood to Boston. We here see the type of his successors; farmer, dealer, manufacturer—a combination of practical, successful enterprise. His first wife died in 1790. Their children had been: David, born 1769; Elizabeth, 1770; Benjamin, 1772; Simeon, 1775, killed by accident when four years old; Edward, 1778; Lucy, 1780, and another Simeon, 1783. The last named became a farmer and Edward built a saw mill on the Nahumkeag stream in Pittston. On March 6, 1791, David married his second wife, Sarah Clark, who died February 5, 1795, at the birth of her twin boys, James and William, leaving also two older children, Charles and Sarah. David's third wife was Hannah Clark, and their children were: Hannah, born 1796; Isaac, 1797; and Mary, 1801. When David died there was a feeling in the community that every one had sustained a personal loss, only soothed by the reflection that he had lived a long and useful life and had passed to the satisfactions of the life beyond.

Charles Lawrence, whose portrait appears here, was the eldest child of his father's second marriage. Born February 18, 1793, inheriting a vigorous constitution both of body and mind, he grew to



Charles Lannano

useful manhood, and regarding his whole career, it is difficult to say whether he spent the most time on the farm or on the river. Here he made shingles and staves the year round by the old fashioned process of "riving" the blocks of pine and spruce which had been felled in the upper Kennebec valley. He entered heartily into his father's business, became master of all its details, but was particularly active and efficient in the river department. He was one of the earliest dealers in logs, becoming an expert in estimating their contents and value. He also went up the river and lumbered on Jerusalem township, also buying large quantities of logs, which he sold to the tide mills below Bath. He built in 1832, for the log driving company at



LAWRENCE HOMESTEAD; BURNED MARCH 12, 1883.
SKETCHED FROM DESCRIPTION.

South Gardiner, one of the first and largest booms of its kind on the river. He married Eleanor Morrell, of Winthrop, in February, 1823, and had eleven children: Dolla M., born 1824; Drusilla, 1825; Samuel M., 1827; Hiram, 1829; Eleanor, 1831; Sherburn, 1832; Greenlief, 1835; Laura A., 1839; Georgianna, 1844; Charles, 1846; and Abner, 1849. He took his father David's place in the old homestead, shown in the accompanying cut, paid off the heirs, and aided by his excellent wife created for his large family a home that will always remain their highest conception of parental forethought and affection.

Here Charles Lawrence lived to the good old age of ninety, when

on the fourth of March, 1883, he passed easily and gently to the better world. He had been a model of physical health and symmetry, over six feet tall, of a strong mind and a great heart. In politics he was first a whig and then a republican. In religious faith he was in full accord with the Universalist society, to which he belonged. He believed the best way to serve his God was to help his fellow-men.

His active business life had closed in 1870, but his spirit of enterprise had been inherited and imbibed by his sons, who had for years been his associates and assistants. They were as much at home on the river as their father had ever been, and with youthful zeal reached out to new fields with larger plans, involving more comprehensive results.

Their operations became so large that accumulations of lengths and sizes of unsalable logs necessitated their manufacture into lumber, so in 1870 the five brothers—Sherburn, Samuel M., Hiram, Greenlief and Charles—erected at South Gardiner the first building of their present extensive lumber cutting mills. A steam engine of 150 horse power then put in place still proves sufficient, although the capacity of the mills has been enlarged in all other directions. Four years ago, in order to work off the accumulations of slabs and edgings, a kindling wood department was added that cuts each day a car-load of 10,000 bundles. The year that Lawrence Brothers built their mill they, with others, made also a little experiment in the ice business that yielded a good profit. Houses were built in Pittston sufficient to store 6,000 tons, which was sold the next spring for seven dollars per ton. In 1876 they built two more ice houses that were used two years and torn down.

Ten million feet of lumber is cut yearly at their mills. The chief supply of logs comes from Moosehead lake and Dead river, where they employ two hundred men and forty teams four months in the year; cutting from their own lands eight to nine million feet of logs annually. The balance which they manufacture are bought of other lumbermen. The Maine Central Railroad Company purchases two and a half million feet of their product yearly. Besides the help cutting logs, 110 men find steady employment at the mills at South Gardiner.

In 1888 this quintuple partnership of brothers was broken by the death of Samuel M., who was respected and beloved by all who knew him. With riper experience, as being the oldest member of this family partnership, Sherburn Lawrence took the guiding oar at the start and by their common request he has retained it, and is widely known as the representative member of the firm in all its extended transactions. A retired editor, himself a native of Gardiner, basing his conclusions upon a life-long acquaintance, says of Mr. Lawrence: "Endowed with great common sense and a man of mature judgment



Sherburn Lamon

and mental grasp, yet he impresses men more by the qualities of his heart. Public spirited and thoroughly modest, he always considers the interests and feelings of others, especially the poor, and is held in ideal esteem by those in his employ. I do not believe Sherburn Lawrence has an enemy."

In 1854 he married Julia, daughter of Jordan Stanford, of South Gardiner. Their only child, Forest M. Lawrence, born in 1856, died in 1888. He was a young man of rare activities and qualities of mind and heart, and his untimely decease was sincerely mourned by an entire community. The ethical bent of his mind is fairly revealed by the following lines, which he kept posted over his business desk as his constant reminder:

"The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. To give up something, when giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others; to go a little around rather than come against another; to take an ill look or cross word quietly, rather than resent or return it—these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off and a pleasant and steady sunshine secured.

Joseph S. and Frederick T. Bradstreet went to South Gardiner in 1876, bought land and built the present steam saw mills driven by engines of 450 horse power, which they operated under the firm name of Bradstreet Brothers. In 1881 The Bradstreet Lumber Company was formed, with \$100,000 capital. It cuts 15,000,000 feet of spruce dimensions for the New York market each year, employing 110 mill hands. The logs for this immense business are furnished by Joseph S. and Frederick T. Bradstreet, from their extensive tracts of timber lands on the Roach, Moose and Dead rivers.

The first grocery store at South Gardiner was owned by a Mr. Burke, who sold the business and premises to Jordan Stanford in 1839. The latter was a boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer in Gardiner city, and at once built a branch factory in South Gardiner, where he employed from fifteen to twenty hands several years. Mr. Stanford continued the store he had bought of Mr. Burke till 1849, when he was succeeded by C. G. Baxter, Benjamin Stanford, and lastly by his daughter, Emily Stanford, who built in 1878 the store she now owns and occupies south of the old Burke store.

The next store at South Gardiner was opened by Lincoln & Averill, who kept it eight years and were burned out. A year or two later Beadle & Potter built on the same ground the store they are now running. F. M. Lawrence built a small store and used it till 1881, when the large store now operated by his widow was built, and the small store converted into the present lumber office of Lawrence Brothers. H. R. Sawyer built a store in 1880, occupied since by A. B. Haley, J. C. Merriman, by H. R. Sawyer for a post office under Cleveland, and at present by W. H. Merrell. Mr. Sawyer built the store he now owns

and occupies in 1884, and Judson Hall built his small store near the G. A. R. Hall, in 1890.

TOWN OFFICERS.—As the city is the political successor of the old town of Gardiner, we will here note the chief officials of the town during the forty-seven years of its existence as such. In 1803 Dudley B. Hobart was moderator of the first town meeting. During the existence of Gardiner as a town the following named persons served it as selectmen, the date showing the first year of service. The number of years—not always consecutive—are also indicated: Barzillai Gannett, 1803, 6 consecutive years; Dudley B. Hobart, 1803; William Barker, 1803; William Swan, 1804; Reuben Moor, 1804; Joshua Lord, 1805; Samuel Elwell, 1805, 1806; Edward Wilson, 1806, 3 years; Stephen Jewett, 1807, 6 years; Simon Bradstreet, 1809, 3 consecutive years; Jesse Tucker, 1809, 4 years; William G. Warren, 1812, 3 years; Ichabod Plaisted, 1812, 1813; Aaron Haskell, 1812, 21 years; Thomas Gilpatrick, 1814, 9 times; James Lord, 1814, 5 consecutive years; James Marston, 1815, 4 years; Rufus Gay, 1817, 1818; Sanford Kingsbury, 1819; Paul Dyer, 1819; Jacob Davis, 1820, 9 consecutive years; Peter Adams, 1825, 6 consecutive years; Edward Peacock, 1829; William Partridge, 1830, 7 consecutive years; Arthur Plumer, 1831; Benjamin Shaw, 1832; Daniel Merrill, 1833; Benjamin H. Field, 1833; Ansyl Clark, 1835, 9 years; E. F. Deane, 1837, 2 years; Cyrus Kindrick, 1837; A. S. Chadwick, 1837, 5 years; Thomas N. Atkins, 1839; Jordan Libby, 1840, 1841; Ebenezer White, 1842; Elkanah McLellan, 1842; Mason Damon, 1843, 5 years; Edward Swan, 1843; Arthur Plumer, 1844; Charles Danforth, 1845, 4 years; James G. Donnell, 1845; Phineas Pratt, 1846, 1847; Robert Thompson, 1848; Michael Hildreth, 1848; Isaac N. Tucker, 1849.

The succession of town treasurers was as follows: Rufus Gay, 1803; Edward Swan, 1819; Rufus Gay, 1834; Thomas Gay, 1837; E. F. Deane, 1838; Michael Hildreth, 1840; E. F. Deane, 1841; Michael Hildreth, 1842; Jason Winnett, 1848; Cyrus Kindrick, 1848, 1849.

The first town clerk was Seth Gay, formerly the clerk of Pittston. He served until 1839, when Ansyl Clark was elected. Thomas Gay was clerk in 1841, and John Webb then served as long as Gardiner was a town.

CITY'S CIVIL HISTORY.—In 1849 the legislature of Maine passed the act of incorporation by which the town of Gardiner as a body politic might become the city of Gardiner. The acceptance of the charter by a vote of the people was a condition precedent. The town voted on the 26th of November, to accept the charter, and the first city election was held in March, 1850. As divided by the act of incorporation, the city consisted of seven wards, ward 3 being then the present town of West Gardiner.

Robert Hallowell Gardiner, in whose honor the city was named, became its first mayor. The successive incumbents of the office, each

serving until the next, have been: Parker Sheldon, first elected in 1851, resigned April 12, 1852, and Robert Thompson elected April 20, 1852; Edward Swan, 1853; Noah Woods, 1854; Henry B. Hoskins, 1859; Noah Woods, 1861; James Nash, 1863; Nathan O. Mitchell, 1865; George W. Wilcox, 1867, died December 17, 1867, and Joshua Gray elected December 30, 1867; D. C. Palmer, 1871; H. M. Wentworth, 1874; James B. Dingley, 1876; D. C. Palmer, 1879; Joseph E. Ladd, 1881; William Perkins, 1882; S. Everett Johnson, 1884; Joseph E. Ladd, 1886; John W. Berry, 1887; Albert M. Spear, since March, 1889.

The city treasurers in succession have been: Freeman Trott, first elected in 1850; Cyrus Kindrick, 1852; Elbridge Berry, 1854; Charles P. Branch, 1857; I. Wheeler Woodward, 1859; James M. Colson, 1863; John Berry, 1864; James M. Larrabee, 1865; Henry B. Hoskins, 1869; and the now venerable Sifamai Bowman, serving continuously since the city election of 1872.

The city clerkship is an important office, and the good condition of the records which constitute the political history of the city indicates that the place has been filled generally by men of ability. John Webb opened the records as clerk, and was succeeded the next year by Charles P. Branch, who served eight years consecutively. Charles B. Clapp served four years, beginning in 1859. Llewellyn Kidder was clerk for 1863, succeeded by Charles P. Branch for five years. John Webb was elected in 1869, George H. Ray in 1872, Anthony G. Davis in 1873, and in 1878 Charles O. Wadsworth, the present efficient incumbent, began his continuous service. Mr. Wadsworth has collected and bound the printed reports of the city officers, including the act of incorporation and city charter, which volumes comprise the best printed data on the civil history of Gardiner.

The government of the city is vested in the mayor, a board of six aldermen, and a common council of eighteen, three of whom are elected from each of the six wards, which boards constitute the city council. With the exceptions of constables, wardens and ward clerks, the city council elects or appoints the executive officials of the city. The last report of Mayor A. M. Spear shows the general condition of the city to be prosperous and progressive. By an outlay of two thousand dollars the city hall now furnishes rooms for the liquor agency, ample conveniences for the police court, the city marshal and his deputies, and seven secure cells for prisoners. The report of the city marshal, Edgar E. Norton, for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1892, shows that of the 439 warrants of arrest served, 330 were for drunkenness. The police work is done by two officers on duty by day and two by night. During the year 1889 the number of warrants issued was 360.

The report of the chief engineer makes the encouraging statement that the fire department was called out only ten times during the year,

and that the total loss in these fires was small. The city owns two fourth class steamers, two hose wagons, five two wheeled reels, one hook and ladder truck, three hose pungs, 7,150 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch rubber lined hose, and 500 feet of two inch hose. The hook and ladder company has thirty men, each steamer has fifteen men, and hose companies 1 and 2 have each fifteen men. Besides these the volunteer company of old firemen furnishes ten men. Steamer No. 2, with fifteen firemen, is stationed at South Gardiner. Charles M. Drake is chief engineer, at a salary of \$100 a year, and there are two assistant engineers, who receive \$30 each. The cost of the fire department for the year 1891-2 was \$3,173.02.

The Liquor Agency, in charge of Andrew J. Hooker, city liquor agent, handled \$6,088.35 worth of goods, on which the city received a profit of \$1,229.05.

The alms-house at New Mills, built of brick, with fourteen acres of land attached, was purchased of William Bradstreet for \$2,200, in 1849, by the town of Gardiner. Additions and repairs costing \$3,000 more were soon made, since which but little has been expended. George W. Shepard is the superintendent in charge, and with rooms for forty boarders he has less than a dozen. The annual poor fund budget is but a trifle over \$3,00 .

Although the upper Kennebec is navigable to smaller craft, Gardiner must be regarded as the practical head of navigation, and thus it enjoys a distinctive and permanent advantage. Favorably situated for good drainage, the city is a healthy and desirable place of residence. On the summit of Church hill, neatly enclosed and ornamented with trees, is a beautiful park of five acres commanding a sweeping view of the valley, and constituting one of the many attractions of the city. Its site, 125 feet above the Kennebec, was given conditionally in 1824 to the town of Gardiner. It was subsequently conveyed absolutely to the city of Gardiner by Francis Richards, as trustee of R. H. Gardiner's estate.

At Gardiner was established January 1, 1795, one of the first four post offices in the county. It was named Pittston and Barzillai Gannett was the postmaster until the office was moved across the river in May, 1804. September 30, 1804, Mr. Gannett was again commissioned as the Gardiner postmaster, the office taking at that date the name of the new town. He kept the office in his store and in the Jewett house at the foot of Vine street. When Mr. Gannett went to congress in 1809, Seth Gay took the office, May 2d. The names of the postmasters, with the years of their appointment, since that time have been: William Palmer, 1835; Thomas Gay, 1841; Joseph Merrill, 1845; Lawson H. Green, 1849; Frederick P. Theobald, 1853; Charles A. White, 1857; John Berry, 1861; Samuel D. Clay, 1866; John Berry, 1867; Daniel C.

Palmer, 1882; Charles A. White, 1886; Eleazer W. Atwood, 1890; and Fred. E. Milliken, April 20, 1892.

BANKS.—The Cobbossee settlement was more than fifty years old before it had a local bank. The business men of Gardiner were obliged to go to Hallowell for banking facilities until 1814. On January 31st of that year the Massachusetts legislature chartered the Gardiner Bank, and at a meeting of its stockholders, held at Mrs. Longfellow's tavern March 21st following, a board of directors was chosen, consisting of Robert H. Gardiner, Major Peter Grant, Joshua Lord, Simon Bradstreet and Nathan Bridge. The institution was a bank of issue, organized under the state laws, with a capital of \$50,000. For over half a century its bills were kept at par in all the money centers of the nation. March 23, 1865, it was changed to the Gardiner National Bank, with the same amount of capital and without change of officers. Its presidents have been: Peter Grant, Samuel C. Grant, William B. Grant, William S. Grant, Joseph Bradstreet, W. F. Richards and Isaac J. Carr. Its cashiers have been: Sanford Kingsbury, Major Edward Swan, Joseph Adams, James F. Patterson, George F. Adams, Fred. W. Hunton, Everett L. Smith, and Alvan C. Harlow since April, 1891.

The Oakland Bank was organized January 30, 1855, as a state bank, and began doing business with a capital of \$100,000. The directors were: Noah Woods, of Bangor, Me., and Joshua Gray, Myrick Hopkins, John S. Wilson and Charles Swift, of Gardiner. Noah Woods was chosen president and Sifamai Bowman cashier. The bank was located on the second floor of the Gardiner Block. At the end of ten years it closed up its business as a state bank, and its managers organized the Oakland National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000. Joshua Gray was chosen its president and Sifamai Bowman was again chosen cashier. Business was continued in the Gardiner Block until 1881, when the present bank building was erected at a cost of \$8,000. The bank pays five per cent., semi-annually, and its stock sells at 165. The bank has had but one cashier. For twenty-four years Mr. Bowman did the work without an assistant.

The uninterrupted prosperity of the above institution emphasizes somewhat the long and honorable career of its cashier, who has been from the first its practical and actual manager, and to-day the city has no other citizen so eminently and distinctively a bank man as Sifamai Bowman, whose portrait here appears.*

Mr. Bowman was born at Litchfield, Me., February 5, 1812. When he was ten years old the family moved to Hallowell. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to Topsham, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1834 he engaged in the same business on his

* The following sketch is by his friend and neighbor, Judge Henry S. Webster.—[ED.]



Sifamai Bowman

own account at Topsham, and afterward, in 1836, at Gardiner, where he has since resided.

When the Oakland Bank was ready to commence business in July, 1855, Mr. Bowman had become well and favorably known in the community as an upright, industrious, clear-minded, shrewd and careful business man. The directors judged rightly that they could not better promote the interests of the new institution than by selecting him as its cashier. Nor is it strange that the management of its affairs was left almost entirely to his judgment. Whether it was the discounting of a note, the obtaining of a settlement with some refractory and impecunious debtor, or the far more important transaction of winding up the affairs of the state bank and organizing a national bank in its stead, reliance was placed upon his tact and ability to see that everything was done properly and in order. And never was an institution served more faithfully. Its remarkable and uninterrupted success is the best commentary that can be made upon the devotion and capacity of its trusted official. Always at his post, always affable and discreet, yet with a rare knowledge of human nature which rendered him incapable of being imposed on, he placed the bank on a solid foundation and secured its long and prosperous career.

For the first twenty-four years Mr. Bowman performed his duties as cashier without any assistance, and during that period, by reason of sickness and all other causes combined, he was not absent more than a dozen days from his desk. Yet, with all this strictness of attention to his chosen task, he has always found time for other labors. Since 1872 he has served as city treasurer. He has always been engaged more or less in business of his own, and by this means has acquired an ample competence. At the same time he has been the adviser and confidant, in matters of business, of a great many persons, who have felt that they could rely implicitly upon the soundness and fidelity of his advice. Add to this that he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has never neglected an opportunity to promote, by word and example, any enterprise calculated to increase the growth and prosperity of his city. The extent of his private benefactions will never be known except to the grateful recipients.

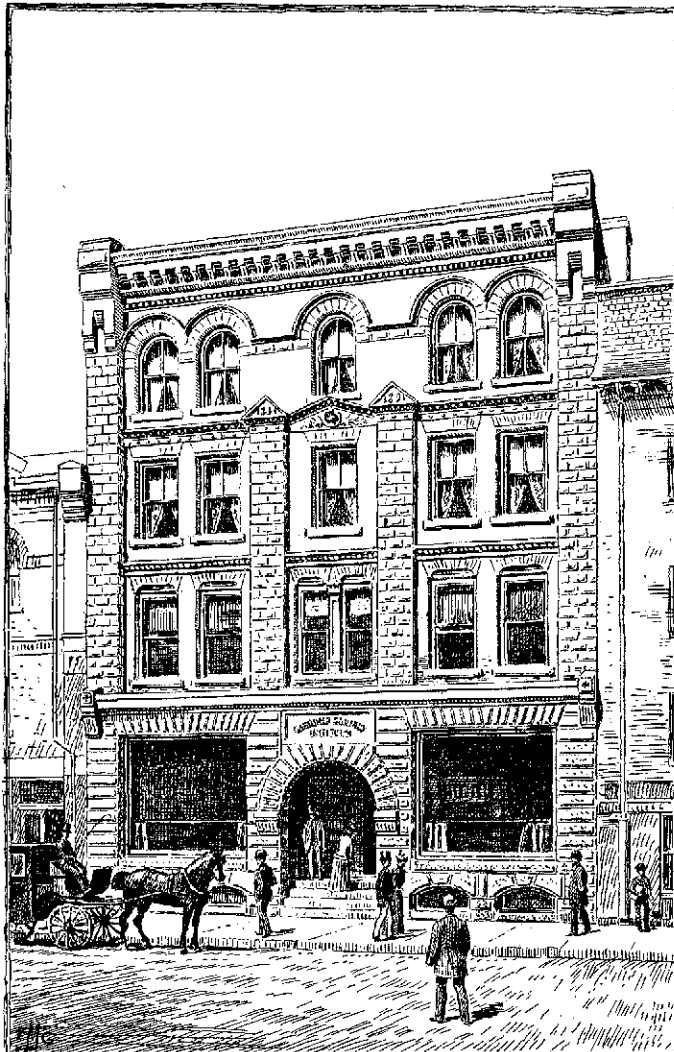
He was married in 1835, to Julia T. Hinkley, of Topsham. A happy union of fifty-six years was terminated by her death in 1891. A painstaking and affectionate wife and mother, she was no less remarkable for her intellectual gifts, her bright and active mind, and her unfailing interest in all that was passing around her. They had six children, only two of whom reached maturity. Neither is now living. Miss Fanny Bowman, who died in 1879, was well known for her accomplishments and literary attainments. The son, Edward H., was for several years his father's assistant in the bank. He died in

1886. He left two sons who are still living. Let us hope that they will be spared to perpetuate the honored name of their grandsire.

Previous to 1820 Richard Clay, J. N. Cooper, A. Leonard and E. F. Deane organized the Franklin Bank in Gardiner, and became its directors. At the expiration of its charter another bank called by the same name was organized, of which John Otis of Hallowell, Joseph Eaton of Winslow, Stephen Young and William Stevens of Pittston, and E. F. Deane of Gardiner were directors, and Hiram Stevens was cashier. This bank discontinued business previous to 1850, and the closing of its affairs was involved in long and tedious litigation.

The history of the Gardiner Savings Institution is interesting. It was incorporated June 6, 1834, and was organized at a meeting held in R. H. Gardiner's office, June 26, same year. Mr. Gardiner was chosen president and Peter Grant, Edward Swan, Arthur Berry, Enoch Jewett, Richard Clay, Dennis Ryan, Arthur G. Lithgow, George Evans, H. B. Hoskins, Henry Bowman, Jacob Da-

vis and George Bachelder were chosen trustees, and elected Ansyl Clark, treasurer. The first semi-annual report recited with evident satisfaction that the sum of \$1,845.50 had been received on deposit, all of which it



was voted to loan to the town of Gardiner. The salary of the treasurer was about as lucrative as that of the ordinary town clerk in the present times—he received twenty dollars a year. Mr. Gardiner held the office of president until his death, in 1864. His successors, with the dates of their election, have been: Henry B. Hoskins, April 11, 1864; Robert Thompson, August 1, 1866; William Palmer, July 17, 1872; Robert Thompson, July 27, 1875; Weston Lewis, April 14, 1888; Isaac J. Carr, October 1, 1889. The treasurer, Ansyl Clark, was succeeded by H. B. Hoskins, August 13, 1836; James F. Patterson, July 15, 1840; Joseph Adams, July 19, 1843; James F. Patterson, July 21, 1847; Joseph Adams, July 17, 1850; H. B. Hoskins, August 1, 1866; Joseph S. Bradstreet, July 27, 1875; Weston Lewis, July 19, 1876; Henry S. Webster, April 14, 1888. Twenty-seven years after its incorporation the deposits and profits amounted to a quarter of a million dollars, and yet the bank never had a public place of business until 1866, the officers attending to its affairs at their own private offices. In 1891, at a cost of \$30,000 they erected their own building, shown on page 627—the finest structure in Gardiner—containing the strongest vault and the best safe in the state of Maine. The deposits in 1892 exceeded two million dollars.

In a room now the private office of A. C. Stilphen in Gardiner, the Cobbosseecontee Bank began business in 1853. Later they erected the building opposite the present Gardiner National Bank. February 23, 1865, this bank became the Cobbossee National Bank. Edward Swan, Stephen Young, William Bradstreet, James Stone and Stephen J. Young were presidents, and its cashiers were Joseph Adams (who was Mr. Swan's son-in-law), Edwards S. Adams, Treby Johnson and Henry S. Webster. In 1884 the stockholders saw fit to wind up its affairs. The liquidation gave them 118 per cent.

Under a charter dated July 11, 1884, the Merchants National Bank of Gardiner, Me., opened its rooms for business in Milliken Block, July 17, 1884, with a capital of \$100,000. Charles Danforth, David Dennis, Edward Robinson, Weston Lewis and Joseph S. Bradstreet composed the first board of directors. David Dennis was chosen president, Joseph S. Bradstreet vice-president, and Henry Farrington cashier, in which offices the present is their eighth year of service. At the death of Judge Charles Danforth in 1890, his son, Frederick, succeeded him; on Weston Lewis' resignation, in 1889, Harvey Scribner became a director, and in 1889 Captain Jason Collins succeeded Edward Robinson.

The Maine Trust & Banking Company of Gardiner, Me., is a chartered institution that was opened for business August 15, 1889, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. In addition to doing a regular banking business, this company is an incorporated trustee, and has power by its charter to execute trusts of every description under appointment by courts, corporations or individuals, and is authorized to act as agent

or trustee for the purpose of registering and countersigning bonds of any legal issue. It makes investment securities an important feature in its business, and has the first and only safe deposit vaults, with boxes for individual use, in the county. Its officers from the first have been: Weston Lewis, president; John F. Hill and Josiah S. Maxcy, vice-presidents; and John W. Dana, secretary, with a board of twelve directors.

GAS AND WATER.—After the usual agitation of a new project, the Gardiner Gas Company was chartered by act of legislature in 1853, and F. A. Butman, jun., Josiah Maxcy and S. C. Moore were named as incorporators, with a capital stock of \$35,000. Noah Woods was the first president, Josiah Maxcy was treasurer and clerk, and F. A. Butman, jun., Edwin Bailey, H. B. Hoskins and S. Bowman constituted the board of directors. Only seventy out of five hundred shares of the stock could be placed in the city, the balance being taken abroad, and there were but eighty-four consumers of gas during the first year. Strange and hard to believe is the fact that the people of Gardiner continued to wend their way in darkness for years after gas was introduced before they adopted it for their streets. In 1887 the gas company of Gardiner sold their plant to the Kennebec Light & Heat Company.

By act of legislature the Gardiner Water Power Company was created a corporation in 1880. The incorporators were: Robert H. Gardiner, Frederic Gardiner, Francis G. Richards, Richard Sullivan, John T. Richards, Ellis A. Hollingsworth, Leonard Whitney, Samuel D. Warren, Charles Fairchild, Joshua Gray and Henry Richards. The corporation is authorized to purchase, construct, maintain, repair and rebuild dams, sluiceways, basins and canals on the Cobbosseecontee and its tributary waters, for the purpose of holding, storing, regulating and discharging the flow of water for the benefit of the water privileges and powers on said stream. John T. Richards was elected president, Josiah S. Maxcy treasurer and secretary, and Ellis A. Hollingsworth and Josiah Gray the directors.

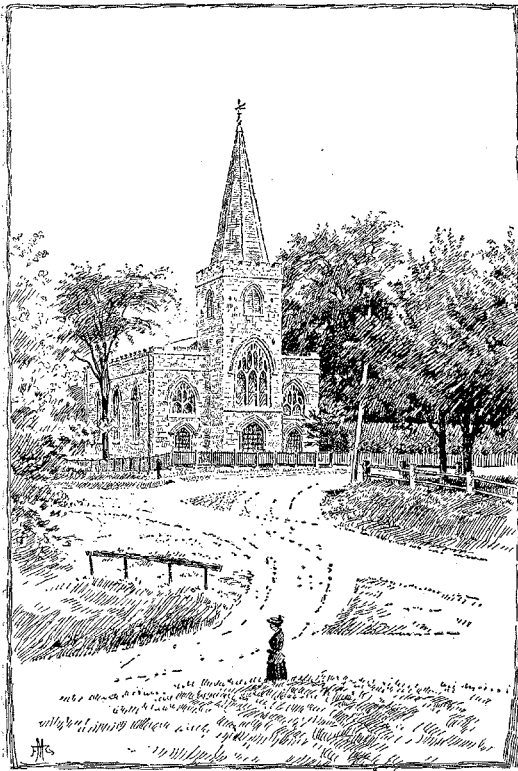
Ground was broken in the construction of the Gardiner Water Works June 16, 1885, and they were completed so that the city was served with water in the following November. The towns of Randolph and Farmingdale were subsequently connected with the Gardiner system and are also efficiently supplied for fire protection and for domestic uses. Cobbosseecontee water is pumped from the pond above the upper dam into the reservoir situated on the Andrews farm, 110 feet above the surface of the Cobbosseecontee and 238 feet above the surface of the Kennebec river. This elevation proves to be ample to force water to the highest point in the city. The main pipe leading from the reservoir is twelve inches in diameter, which with the pressure is capable of supplying a population three times that which is now

supplied. Fifty hydrants and fourteen miles of main pipe are in use. The actual daily consumption is about 300,000 gallons. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000. Weston Lewis has been president and Josiah S. Maxcy treasurer, from the first, and to their efforts and management the city is largely indebted for its excellent water supply. All the details are carefully administered by Gustavus Moore, superintendent.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—The religious ideas of Doctor Gardiner and the other early comers took form first in the organization of an Episcopal church, but Puritanism soon colored the religious trend of the public mind and that in time was variously modified, so that in

1892 we find eleven distinct societies maintaining in the city regular services.

A house of worship was erected, and St. Ann's Episcopal Church was established by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, in 1771. The next summer Rev. Jacob Bailey came and held the first meeting in the unfinished house, on the 17th of August. The revolutionary war came on and Doctor Gardiner and Rev. Jacob Bailey both espoused the English side so strongly that they left the country. Doctor Gardiner died in 1786, leaving by will funds to finish the building, ten acres of land and an annuity of £27 per year "to the Episcopal minister for the time being of St. Ann's Church in the said Gardin-



CHRIST'S CHURCH, GARDINER.

erston." His executors finished the church, placing thereon a tall steeple surmounted by a gilt sturgeon, then called a "Cobbossee."

The society or parish was incorporated as the Episcopal Society in Pittston March 28, 1793, in answer to a petition signed by Jedediah Jewett, William Barker, Henry Smith, Henry Dearborn, Nathaniel Bayley, Seth Gay, Barzillai Gannett, Stephen Jewett, Samuel Lang and Reuben Moore. Rev. Joseph Warren was the first minister. The pews were arranged in three classes, and it was voted that those who

sat in the first class should pay four pence, the second three pence, and the third two pence a Sunday.

The following August the church was set on fire by a crazy man and burned, and regular meetings were held in the Great House. Another building was at once erected and ready for use in April, 1794, when it was voted to give Rev. Joseph Warren £72 "and the loose contribution money as a salary—and when he shall be married the parish will add £18 more." He was succeeded in 1796 by Rev. James Bowers, who left in 1802. Rev. Samuel Haskell became rector in 1803 and was followed by Aaron Humphrey, formerly a Methodist preacher. After 1813 there were no regular services in the society till Rev. Mr. Olney was called in 1817. The name of St. Ann's Church was changed for legal reasons, in 1818, to Christ's Church. The project of building a new church found so much favor that the corner stone of the present attractive church edifice, really one of the most desirable in the state, was laid in May, 1819. The stones, which are of rare tint, were brought from a farm in Litchfield. The total cost was only \$14,000.

Mr. Olney resigned in 1825, Rev. T. W. Motte succeeded in 1828, Rev. Isaac Peck in 1830 and Rev. Joel Clap in 1832. The old meeting house of 1794, which had for many years been used as a town house, was burned in 1833. Mr. Clap's pastorate was a prosperous one and lasted till 1840, when Rev. William Babcock began a most successful pastorate, and was followed by Rev. George Burgess in 1847. Reverend Burgess, after accepting the pastorate of the parish, was made the first bishop of Maine and subsequently served the parish and the diocese in this dual capacity until his death, April, 1866. Bishop Burgess was succeeded as rector by John McGrath to 1870, C. S. Lefingwell to 1880, Leverett Bradley to 1885 and Charles L. Wells to 1888, when Allen E. Beeman, the present rector, was installed.

The initial effort toward the formation of a Congregational society in Gardiner was at a private house, when Rev. Dr. Gillett, secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, preached to a small gathering one rainy Sabbath in the spring of 1833. During the summer following he preached in the old school house on Summer street several times, and was followed by Daniel Hunt, of Andover Theological Seminary, who held services for three months in the old Masonic Hall. A movement to organize a parish was perfected September 28th of the same year, and Seth Sweetser, a licentiate of Andover, was the next preacher, holding services first in the school house, next in the Masonic Hall and then in the Town Hall.

On the 28th of July, 1835, ten individuals who had been members of Congregational churches in other towns were organized into a church, and during the winter following R. H. Gardiner showed his interest in the young parish by giving it the present location, on

which after much difficulty a church was completed. The dedicatory services were held November 23, 1836, and the same day Rev. Seth Sweetser was installed pastor. Two years later he received a call from Worcester, Mass., and Aaron C. Adams, of Bangor, succeeded him July 10, 1839. After two years Josiah W. Peet, from Andover Seminary, received a call and was ordained pastor December 15, 1841. During his pastorate the house of worship was much improved by an organ and new furniture, and a vestry building was erected on a contiguous lot. In 1848 Mr. Peet was succeeded by W. L. Hyde, a Bangor student, who was ordained in May, 1849. Since then the successive pastors have been: Harvey M. Stone, 1857; John W. Dodge, 1860; Austin L. Park, 1864; Edgar Davis, 1882; and Richard W. Jenkins, who came in 1884, was installed in 1885, and under whose pastorate the society has enjoyed spiritual and material prosperity. The next year after his installation a religious awakening added thirty-five members to the church, which has continued to grow; the church edifice has been enlarged and repaired at an expense of over \$8,000, and was rededicated April 8, 1890. The present membership numbers 155, with a large Sabbath school.

Methodism was first preached in Gardiner by Reverends Comfort C. Smith, of Readfield, and Epaphrus Kibbey, of Massachusetts, in the summer of 1800. Meetings were held at Bowman's point in 1802, and a church was built the next year, just north of Peter Grant's house. It was never finished, but was occasionally used by this society till about 1830, when it was taken down. The early Methodists in Gardiner were Moses Springer, sen., Eleazer Crowell, Ichabod Plaisted, James McCurdy, William Springer, Daniel Plummer, James Miller, Stephen Robinson, Nathan Sweatland and Harlow Harden. During the war with Great Britain, in 1812, some members of this society were such ardent federalists that they found fault with their minister, Samuel Hillman, for upholding his government in his pulpit; they said it was "preaching politics." In 1821 the towns of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner were called the Hallowell circuit, containing 314 members.

Previous to 1821 the society used the meeting house at Bowman's point, and the school house near Ichabod Plaisted's, but for the next two years they worshipped in the old church the Episcopalians had used. Mr. Richard Clay built the "Yellow meeting house" at his own expense, and told David Hutchinson, the Methodist minister, that he "had given the house to the Lord and the key to father Plaisted." The services of the church were held there from 1822 to 1828, when the society moved into their new church, which was dedicated the same year, the eloquent John N. Maffitt preaching the sermon. The building cost \$3,500, and with the addition of occasional repairs, is the Methodist church on High street, of to-day.

In 1827 Gardiner was made a separate station, and had 159 church members, with Phineas Crandall pastor. His successors have been: John Atwell, Stephen Waterhouse, Justin Spaulding, R. E. Schermerhorn, Aaron Sanderson, John B. Husted, John W. Atkins, Moses Hill, Eaton Shaw, Joseph Colby, George Webber, J. C. Aspinwall, Parker Jaques, Daniel B. Randall, Charles Munger, Howell B. Abbott, Charles C. Mason, Charles W. Morse, Pascal E. Brown, W. S. Jones, John F. Hutchins, George D. Lindsay, Israel Luce, Edward C. Bass, George W. Hunt, Ammi S. Ladd and F. C. Haddock, the present pastor. The church has a membership of 260 and is in a prosperous condition. Benjamin S. Smith is president of the board of trustees.

The Gardiner Village Baptist Church was organized in 1843. Its members were Rev. J. W. Lawton, B. H. Field, L. Parsons, E. Shepard, Lucy V. Lawton, Nancy Field, Joan McCurdy, Mary A. Jewett, Pamela Duganne, Mary White and Margaret Plaisted. Rev. J. W. Lawton was the first preacher, Martin Byrne was the second, J. B. Foster the third, Edwin Dibble the fourth, and M. J. Kelley, who came in 1851, was the fifth. The church building was sold in 1880 to the G. A. R. Post for \$1,000, and the society held no regular meetings for eight years. The ministers who preached in the old church were: Reverends E. Nugent, Mr. Tuck, G. P. Mathews, J. M. Follett, F. D. Blake, C. M. Herring and W. O. Thomas. After the interval of eight years spoken of, the present beautiful church was erected at a cost of \$10,000, \$6,500 of which was furnished by the Baptist convention, who hold a deed of the property. Rev. C. E. Owen, the present pastor, came in 1890. This growing church has eighty-three members.

The Gardiner City Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1826 by A. Bridges and J. Robinson, with Elder S. Robbins as occasional preacher. After a decline it was reorganized in 1836 by a council from the Windsor quarterly meeting. There were thirteen members, and Elder S. W. Perkins preached two years in the Clay meeting house. There was no steady pastor or preaching till Elder Hermon Stinson came in 1841 and staid three years, and was succeeded by Elder J. Stevens till 1846. The meeting house at the corner of Summer and Winter streets was built that year, costing \$3,100, and was dedicated December 30th by Elder J. K. Staples, who preached for two years. Elders C. Phinney, D. Lancaster and P. Folsom each ministered to the church for a time. A Sabbath school was commenced in 1837 that flourished for fifteen years.

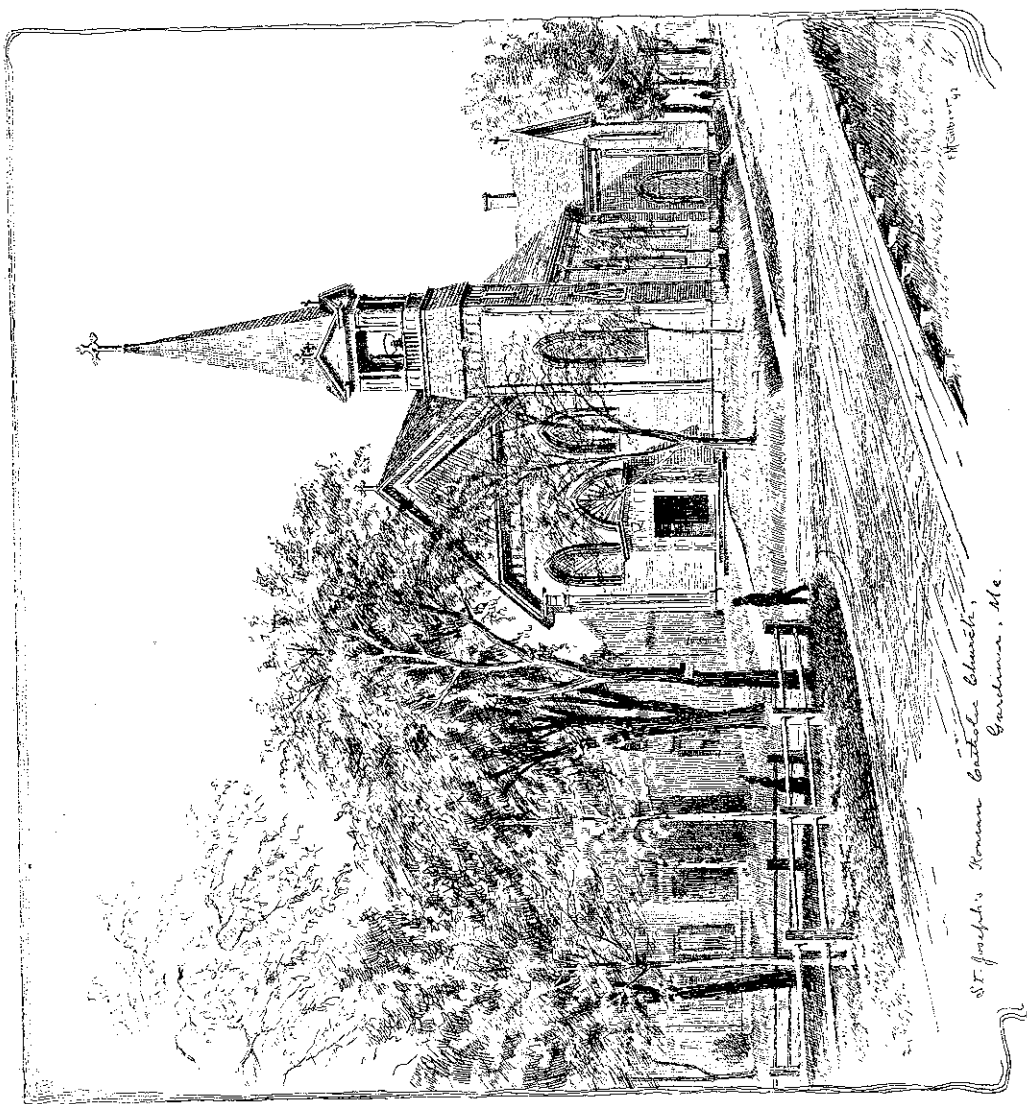
From 1852 to 1892 the ministers of this church have been: Daniel Jackson, Charles E. Blake, Arthur Kavanagh, W. T. Smith, Jason Mariner, Samuel McKeown, S. E. Root, Winfield S. Stockbridge, George H. Child, Orrin Bartlett, S. C. Frost, B. G. Blaisdell, E. Manson, B. Minard, Jeremiah Phillips, G. W. Pierce, C. E. Cook and J. L. Monroe.

About 1870 this church passed through a severe experience of division and dissension among its members, some forty of them withdrawing and forming the Brunswick Street Church, which had a short, feeble existence and then expired. The meeting house of this church has been raised and turned about, and is being repaired at an expense of about \$7,000. It is one of the most attractive church edifices in Gardiner. Charles Bridge commenced these repairs and paid the bills himself for a time, but received help from unexpected sources.

The writings of Emanuel Swedenborg seem to have been first introduced into Maine by John Savels, of Gardiner, as early as 1812. In 1836 the New Jerusalem Church, with sixteen members, was formed here, Reverends Samuel and Henry Worcester being occasional preachers. They were followed by the Rev. Adonis Howard in 1839, who was ordained the pastor in 1841, and preached here till poor health terminated his labors, in 1846. The society built a church on Brunswick street, which was afterward sold to the Freewill Baptists, and has recently been converted into dwelling apartments. Summer services are held each year in the Universalist church by Rev. Julian K. Smyth, of Boston Highlands, John Goddard, of Cincinnati, and other ministers. Henry B. Hoskins, Alexander S. Chadwick, William Perkins, Eben F. Byram, Dr. James Parker and wife, and Captain Thomas G. Jewett were among the early members, and Mrs. Mary W. Swanton, Mrs. Worcester and Miss Dorcas Gay represent the present.

The doctrine of universal salvation was preached in the old town house in Gardiner about 1820, by the venerable Hosea Ballou, one of the ablest men of his times. Barzillai Streeter and Elias Smith also preached occasionally in the old school house, and Reverends Sylvanus Cobb, W. A. Drew, Russell Streeter and others preached from time to time previous to 1835, at which time the first Universalist parish was formed. The records of the organization were lost, but it is known that Parker Sheldon, Major Gay, E. McLellan, J. Y. Gray, James Steward, J. G. Donnell and Silas Andrews were among its supporters. April 29, 1840, it was permanently reorganized with eighteen members.

The church edifice, erected in 1842, cost \$6,500, and was dedicated February 1, 1843. Rev. James P. Weston was the first resident pastor, the society growing under his ministry, which terminated in 1850. He was succeeded in November of the same year by Rev. John Wesley Hanson, who wrote his history of Pittston and Gardiner during his pastorate here, which terminated in 1857. Since then A. R. Abbott, Giles Bailey, L. J. Fletcher, J. M. Paine, William W. Nutting, who came in 1871, Charles A. Hayden, Walter S. Vail and Joseph S. Gledhill have been pastors of this church. In 1877 the vestry was built at a cost of \$1,100, and the building has from time to time been furnished and repaired at a cost of several thousand dollars. Besides



St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church,
Gardiner, Me.

the Thomas Searls fund of five hundred dollars, the church has over three hundred dollars in its treasury.

The Church of the Disciples was organized about 1850, largely through the efforts of Elder George Garraty, who came here from St. John's, N. B., and preached in the old Clay meeting house five or six years. He was succeeded by Elders Marquis, Marten and Harney. Benjamin Marston and Marvel Sprague were the first church officers. For the past two years this society has had no stated preacher, but regular meetings are held each Lord's day in the old "Yellow meeting house" on Plaisted hill, that Richard Clay built and "gave to the Lord" in 1822. This is the oldest house of worship in the city, with the exception of Christ's Church.

The Advent Church of Gardiner, organized August 23, 1891, with nineteen members, was the result of a series of tent meetings conducted by Elder H. P. Seavey, of Mt. Vernon. Elder Elisha S. Newell is the resident licensed preacher, Henry D. Smith and Walter B. McCausland are deacons, and Elta M. Partridge is the secretary. The meetings of this society are held in the school house on North street.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Gardiner was built by Rev. Charles Egan in 1858, then resident pastor of St. Mary's Church in Augusta, and was the result of a mission he had established here, and labored in with great zeal and faithfulness. It was dedicated in 1863 by Bishop Bacon, of Portland. Rev. Father M. C. O'Brien followed Father Egan, and was succeeded by Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan. Rev. Raphael Wissel, O. S. B., came in 1876, and was the first resident pastor. He was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. Jeremiah McCarthy, the present pastor. The church is in a flourishing condition, having a property worth \$12,000, and seating room for five hundred people.

A combined movement in 1840 to build a church in South Gardiner, in which Methodists, Free Baptists and Adventists joined with citizens of no denominational proclivities, resulted in the erection of the first building for religious worship in that section. For the ensuing forty-five years it was in all respects a genuine union meeting house. The first two ministers, David Higgins and John Cumner, were Methodists; George Curtiss and H. F. Wood were Baptists; the fifth, Sanford K. Partridge, was an Adventist, and the next, C. C. Cone, was a Methodist, followed by Hagop H. Acterian, a Turk, Mr. Cushing, Episcopalian, Mr. Harding, Congregationalist, Mr. Bates, Adventist, and Frederick Newport, Congregationalist.

The Congregational Church at South Gardiner was organized in 1883, with eleven members. Frederick Newport, Jacob Horton and Alfred L. Skinner were the first three pastors, succeeded by Silas N. Adams, the present minister, January 15, 1888. The union house of worship mentioned above is occupied by the society, and is still owned by the pewholders. It was repaired and enlarged in 1889 at a cost of

\$2,500, and now presents an inviting appearance. A most commendable feeling of harmony exists throughout the entire community, with a certainty of additions in the near future to the present membership of fifty-five.

The Freewill Baptists built at South Gardiner a small church about 1842, which was sold to J. W. Lawrence in 1877, and converted into the store he still runs.

The Young Men's Christian Association, with a membership of 153, supports regular religious meetings and publishes a monthly journal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*—Very little is known of the introduction of any system of public education in Gardiner, the records furnishing but slight information upon the subject. Private schools were established early in the history of the town, when it was a part of Pittston. Hanson's history says: "The first teacher was Master Everson, one of the early settlers, who had taught school in Boston, but his methods not being up with the times, he came to Gardinerston, where he taught from house to house when he could find employment." Private schools, an outgrowth of this itinerant system of teaching, were attended only by children whose parents were able to pay tuition.

Free public schools were established about 1784. There is evidence that the expenditure of public money for free education was at first strongly opposed by the early settlers, for in 1783 the town voted, "not to pay any schooling;" but in 1785 the selectmen were "appointed a Comitty to hire a school master and Fix the Wards; who is to teach school and Reed a Sermon over every Sunday," and in 1787, "Voted that £30 be raised for schooling, to be paid in lumber or anything that the school Master will Receive." May 16, 1791, the town "voted to Raise £80 for schooling to hire a person to keep school and preach nine months." It is probable that the town was divided into four wards or sections, each receiving an equal share of the school and preaching fund, for in 1792 a vote was passed as follows: "Eastern River District may lay out the £20 raised for preaching in schooling." This district was what is now known as East Pittston.

The first school house in Gardiner, a rude wooden building, without lath, plaster or paint, was above the original stone grist mill that stood at the corner of Water and Bridge streets, on the lots now occupied by the stores of C. W. Averill, Atkins & Co., and G. N. Johnson; but earlier than this a man named Hoogs had kept a school in the southeast room of Mr. Gardiner's house. When Gardiner was incorporated in 1803, the only public school house within the present city limits stood at the corner of Dresden avenue and School street, on the lot where Augustus Bailey's house now stands. This building was burned in 1812, and during the following year another was built on

*By James M. Larrabee, secretary of the superintending school committee.

the lot now occupied by the Lincoln Street school house. During the erection of the new school house the school was kept in the only brick building then in Gardiner. This building, still standing, is the tenement house next south of the public library.

There was also a private school held in a building on Dresden avenue, nearly opposite the old parsonage, erected by individual subscription. Children of the wealthier families attended here, and among them were Charles and Delia Tudor Stewart, a son and daughter of Commodore Stewart. Miss Stewart afterward became Mrs. Parnell and the mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish statesman. This building was purchased by the town about 1820 and used for free school purposes. About 1820 a public school house was erected at the junction of Highland avenue and Winter street, and was used until 1840, when a new and larger one was built on Highland avenue, on the lot now occupied by John D. Stephenson's dwelling.

Among the many teachers who wielded the rod in the old school house on the triangle were Dr. Gideon S. Palmer, afterward medical director at Washington, D. C., and Israel W. Woodward, a life-long resident of Gardiner. The first teacher in the new school house on the Stephenson lot was a Mr. Martin, of New Gloucester, Me., who boarded with James Elwell. Mr. Adams, afterward United States consul to the Chinch Islands, also taught this school in 1843 or 1844.

Prior to 1825 several other buildings for school purposes were erected within the town limits. One was on Summer street, known as No. 10, and another at the north end of the New Mills bridge on land now owned by A. E. Andrews. In 1825 there were in Gardiner, then including West Gardiner, twelve districts, with a school population of 941; \$1,500 was appropriated, and six mills on a dollar assessed for school purposes. The average school year in each district was twenty-five weeks. There were no graded schools at that time, and pupils were classified according to size, rather than by educational qualification. But few books were used and without uniformity. Discipline was enforced by muscular power, and if the teacher lacked this quality the chances were that the larger boys of the school would carry him out of doors and thereby cause his removal.

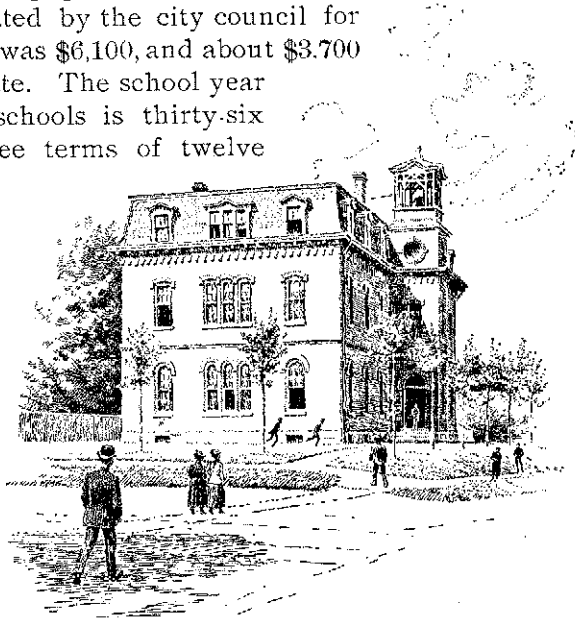
Soon after Gardiner city was incorporated it contained eight districts. In districts 1 and 2 a graded system was established, each district having a grammar and three primary schools. Prior to this a new building had been erected at the New Mills, and in this district, No. 3, there was a mixed school. The remaining five districts were in Ward 6. Each district annually elected a school agent, whose duty it was to select teachers and provide for the necessities of the school.

In 1860 there were 1,463 children between the ages of 4 and 21 years; \$2,700 was appropriated for school purposes, and \$574.44 was received from the state. The schools in the city proper had three

terms each of twelve weeks, and the rural schools two terms each. Two male teachers at forty dollars per month, and fifteen female teachers at three dollars per week, were employed.

In 1861 an order was passed by the city council consolidating the districts, abolishing agents and putting the entire management of the schools in the hands of the school committee. This advance movement was accomplished by the influence of Hon. Noah Woods, then mayor, and who for many years had been an efficient member of the superintending school committee in the city. Since that time the graded system has been perfected; new school buildings erected at a cost of \$30,000; improved methods of teaching adopted, and school books furnished free to the pupils of the city.

The amount appropriated by the city council for common schools in 1891 was \$6,100, and about \$3,700 was received from the state. The school year for the eleven graded schools is thirty-six weeks, divided into three terms of twelve weeks each. The four rural, or mixed schools, have three terms of ten weeks each. Five teachers are employed in the grammar schools, three in the intermediate, five in the primary, and four in the rural schools. These schools rank among the best in the state, and are a credit to the citizens who so liberally provide for them.



The Gardiner Lyceum, established by R. H. Gardiner in 1822, was designed in all respects to be a college without dead languages. The building was of stone and had an excellent cabinet and chemical and philosophical apparatus. The first principal was Reverend Mr. Hale, rector of Christ's Church. The patronage of the school was small, and in 1848 it was established as an academy, with Dr. G. S. Palmer as principal. Here many of our older citizens were educated. In 1851 the building was transferred to the city and a free high school was then established, and occupied it until the fall of 1870, when it was burned. The city hall was fitted up and used for the high school for a year or more. In 1871 the present high school building, shown in the above cut, was erected at a cost of \$21,000 and dedicated to the use of the school, with appropriate ceremonies.

The appropriation for high school purposes in 1860 was \$850, and the amount received for tuition \$114. Two teachers were employed, the principal receiving \$600 per annum and the assistant \$300. The number of pupils registered was 102. In 1891 the appropriation was \$2,500; \$500 was received from the state and \$615.31 for tuition. Four teachers were employed. The principal received a salary of \$1,500, and the three assistants \$600, \$550 and \$500 respectively. The number of pupils registered was 156. The graduates of this school have always ranked well in scholarship, and many of them have held prominent positions in the city and state.

LIBRARIES.—Since Doctor Gardiner, in 1786, bequeathed his private collection of books for a public library in Gardiner, the community has been marked by a decided literary taste and habit. After his death his executors finished a small but suitable building to give effect to his generous intent.

The Mechanics' Association, organized in 1841, was a positive educational force in the village, and owned a valuable library which was the nucleus of the present city library.

The Ladies' Library of Gardiner, Farmingdale and Pittston was established some time in the fifties by Mrs. Bishop Burgess, Miss Maria Storrs, Miss Hannah Allen, Miss Lucy Nutting, Miss Hannah Whitmore, Miss Eliza Byram, Miss Fanny Bowman, Miss Lizzie Adams, Mrs. Seth Moore and others. It contained a selection of choice volumes and was carefully managed by the ladies, who donated it to the city after the city had received the Mechanics' Library.

Gardiner Library Association was organized as a corporation February 14, 1881. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, to which 68 names were signed as members. Leveret Bradley was elected president; Philip H. Holmes, vice-president; Treby Johnson, treasurer, and A. C. Stilphen, secretary. H. K. Morrell, Lizzie Curtis, Laura E. Richards, Clara I. Robinson and Clara L. Clark were chosen directors. The city council was asked to assist in erecting a building, but declined, and the association proceeded resolutely to the undertaking. After two years of hard work, in which the ladies bore a conspicuous share, the present excellent building was completed at a cost of \$14,000.

The succession of presidents since the first election has been: Philip H. Holmes, P. H. Winslow, W. J. Landers and E. W. Morrell. S. C. Whitmore and O. B. Clason preceded the present secretary, C. O. Wadsworth; and Joshua Gray, John Berry, H. K. Morrell, John T. Richards, William Palmer, James Nash, W. Perkins, M. C. Wadsworth, H. S. Webster, J. D. White, P. H. Holmes, Weston Lewis, S. C. Whitmore, Henry Richards and J. W. Robinson have served as directors.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—The initiatory movement which resulted in establishing this association was a public meeting held in Mechanics Hall, Saturday, September 21, 1844. Isaac N. Tucker was chairman and H. B. Hoskins was clerk. The incorporation was completed the 23d, when Parker Sheldon was elected president, Benjamin Shaw, jun., clerk, and Joseph Adams, treasurer. The succeeding presidents have been: George M. Atwood, John Berry, John Webb, Sumner Smiley and James D. White. Ansyl Clark, C. P. Branch, R. M. Smiley and C. O. Wadsworth have served as clerks. The cemetery is finely situated on the west bank of the Kennebec, 150 feet above its surface, and south of the public square. It contains twenty acres, bought at different times from Simon Bradstreet and his heirs. The first purchase was five acres, which was dedicated in 1848. The receiving tomb, one of the best and most appropriately constructed in the state, was built in 1892 at a cost of \$6,000. The taste and good judgment shown in the arrangement of the grounds and care of the lots, with their many beautiful and durable monuments, are alike an honor to the living and the dead.

SOCIETIES AND LODGES.—Previous to 1820 the only Masonic Lodges in the vicinity of Gardiner were Kennebec, at Hallowell, and Temple, at Winthrop. Belonging to these Lodges there were in 1819 about twenty-five Master Masons residing in Gardiner, Pittston, and that part of Hallowell called Bowman's point, now Farmingdale. Twenty-four of these applied to the Grand Lodge of Maine for a charter to open a Lodge of Master Masons under the name of Hermon Lodge, No. 32, F. & A. M. Their request and charter were granted, the latter bearing date January 23, 1820. Their first meeting was in the second story of a wooden building on Water street, then owned by Kindrick & Gould, next east of, and having a staircase in common with, the Keith House. The charter members were: Gideon W. Olney, John Stone, William Partridge, Thomas Gilpatrick, John Heseltine, David Neal, Robert Gould, Cyrus Kindrick, Joseph Y. Gray, Moses Springer, jun., George Cox, Daniel Nutting, Benjamin Cook, James Tarbox, R. Whittemore, Freeborn Groves, D. Woodward, James Capen, I. Wentworth, James Kidder, C. S. Freeman, Benjamin Shaw and Joshua Lord. The masters for the first fifty years were: Cyrus Kindrick, Thomas Gilpatrick, David Neal, Moses Springer, Benjamin Cook, Ezekiel Holmes, J. B. Walton, Stephen Webber, E. A. Chadwick, James McCurdy, Thomas Briery, D. C. Palmer, J. M. Colson, J. M. Larrabee, Thomas S. Foster, Augustus Bailey, J. E. Ladd, Charles Osgood and James L. Stoddard. The successive masters since 1869 have been: William Grant, James M. Colson, Martin Horn, Sanford W. Siphers, Henry S. Webster, William J. Landers, George L. Towle, L. W. Goodspeed, George W. Dow, Samuel W. Cutts, Charles O. Turner and Daniel H. Sherman.

The higher degrees of Masonry have been conferred in Gardiner and are now represented here by Chapter, Council and Commandery. The Maine Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1, the oldest Commandery in the state, organized in 1806 and chartered in March, 1821, now has here a membership of 104. Adoniram Council, chartered May 5, 1869, has now a membership of about 40. Lebanon Chapter, No. 18, which began work under a dispensation in November, 1864, was chartered October 4, 1865, and includes in its membership of 140 a large proportion of the active Masons of the city. The official year begins in October. The succession of high priests, with year of election, includes: James M. Larrabee, elected in 1864; Daniel C. Palmer, 1866; Augustus Bailey, 1868; Daniel C. Palmer, 1869; William Grant, 1870; R. R. Williams, 1872; William C. Palmer, 1874; Martin Horn, 1876; Philip H. Winslow, 1879; George W. Gardiner, 1881; Henry S. Webster, 1882; William J. Landers, 1884; George W. Dow, 1886; Ansyl B. Booker, 1888; and Thomas A. Jewett since October, 1890.

Ionic Lodge, of Free Masons, No. 136, received a charter in May, 1866, which was surrendered in December, 1881.

Kennebec Council, No. 796, Royal Arcanum, is located at Gardiner. The first regent, G. S. Steward, was succeeded in 1890 by O. M. Blanchard, with Walter Robinson, secretary.

Warren Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance, was chartered by the National Division of North America, February 4, 1845, and was organized at Gardiner on the 18th of the same month. The charter members were: Reuben M. Smiley, Joel H. Snow, Josiah Maxcy, John Berry, jun., Isaac N. Tucker, Dr. Gideon S. Palmer and Edmund Chadwick. R. M. Smiley was its first worthy patriarch; Rev. J. P. Weston, worthy associate; E. A. Chadwick, recording scribe; G. S. Palmer, financial scribe. Doctor Palmer, who was the last surviving charter member, died in Washington, D. C., December 8, 1891. Warren Division is the oldest temperance organization in the state, and has on its constitution the names of a majority of the leading men in the city in the last forty years. Like all other organizations it has had its ups and downs, and though not now as prosperous as it has sometimes been, it has on its rolls upward of ninety members. Though unaggressive in its work, it has always been instrumental of good, illustrating one of the maxims of the order, "That unwavering fidelity is a better advocate than violent denunciation." The names of such men as Reuben M. Smiley, Hon. John Berry, Joseph L. Mitchell, and many other well known citizens who were worthy members of it till their deaths, are a sufficient guarantee that it is well worthy the support of all friends of temperance. Ex-Governor Sidney Perham, of Paris, and that well-known apostle of temperance, Rev. D. B. Randall, of Portland, are still members of Warren Division. James D. Moore, who joined Warren Division April 7, 1845, at the time of his

death was the oldest member of the order and of the Grand Division in the state.

The Gardiner Reform Club was the parent organization of that body of temperance workers for twenty years known as the reform clubs. Its beginning was announced on a little handbill about eight by twelve inches, saying that there would be a meeting of reformed drinkers at City Hall, Gardiner, on Friday evening, January 19, 1872. A cordial invitation was extended to all "occasional drinkers, constant drinkers, hard drinkers, and young men who are tempted to drink. Come and hear what rum has done for us." This call was signed by J. K. Osgood, E. A. Chadwick, William B. Shaw and M. F. Marbel. This society did a great work for a while, and still holds regular weekly meetings in this city. J. K. Osgood kept his pledge till death, and was always a prominent worker in the organization, of which he was undoubtedly the founder.

Court Robert Emmett, No. 7837, Ancient Order of Forresters of America, was organized in Gardiner May 7, 1890, with fifty charter members—Augustus A. Brann, C. R., and Joseph Esmond, S. C. R.

Gardiner Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in June, 1874, with fourteen charter members. The first presiding officer was M. S. Wadsworth. In May, 1885, the Odd Fellows of Gardiner and vicinity organized Evergreen Encampment, No. 45, which has since prospered. June 11, 1886, Canton Evergreen, No. 12, was organized.

Gardiner Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, was instituted May 29, 1873, and has always been an honor to the order, having at present 178 active members.

Dirigo Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., instituted in Gardiner, Saturday night, March 15, 1879, was the introduction of this order in the state of Maine. There were twenty charter members, of whom William Wiley was master workman and Gustavus Moore was recorder. The next Monday night the Lodge held its first regular meeting, when G. S. Steward was initiated, the first man who joined the order in the state of Maine. This Lodge is strong and has 260 members. The successive master workmen have been: William Wiley, Gustavus Moore, G. S. Steward, Richard Plaisted, Smith R. Morrell, Oscar McCausland, John S. Towle, E. Clarence H. Smith, W. D. Clifford, J. R. Peacock, H. L. Edwards, Warren L. Tozier, A. E. Andrews and H. L. Cocker.

In addition to the above the following orders are represented in Gardiner city: Branch 1027, Order of the Iron Hall, E. L. Blake, C. J.; Cobbossee Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, Mrs. H. M. Huntington, governor; Kennebec Commandery, J. A. Berry, N. C.; and Nahumkeag Tribe, I. O. R. M., C. F. Johnson, sachem.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Arthur E. Andrews, son of Arthur and Olive (Welch) Andrews, and grandson of John Andrews, of Wales, was born in Monmouth in 1831. His maternal grandfather was John Welch, of Monmouth. Arthur E. came to Gardiner in 1837 with his father, who bought the farm where he now lives, which was settled in 1803 by Ichabod Wentworth. Mr. Andrews is a farmer. He was four years street commissioner and six years in city council. He is one of the executive officers of the State Pomological Society. He married Caroline Neal. Their children are: Elmer H., Elwin W., Howard E., and one that died, Greanleaf E.

Captain Eleazer W. Atwood, son of Thompson Atwood, was born in 1834, and has been a resident of Gardiner since 1845, where he has been a millwright. He served in the late war from June 5, 1862, to June 5, 1865; was promoted from first lieutenant to captain of Company B, 16th Maine Volunteers, December 4, 1862. He was a member of the city council in 1873, 1874 and 1875, and served as chairman of the committee on paving and sewerage. He has been for eight years a member of the republican county committee and twenty years a member of the city committee. He was postmaster at Gardiner from May, 1890, to May, 1892. He married Lizzie N. Palmer, and has one son, Willis P.

Amos Y. Bartlett, son of Amos and Sophia (Beane) Bartlett, and grandson of Isaac Bartlett, was born at Brentwood, N. H., in 1838, came to South Gardiner in 1870 and bought the farm where he has since been engaged in farming and market gardening. His first wife, Angie C. Gove, died in 1872. They had one daughter, Mabel, who died. His present wife was Martha Purington.

William M. Bartlett, born in Gardiner, September 16, 1855, son of John C. Bartlett, is the great-grandson of William¹, and the grandson of William², of Methuen, Mass., where the house is still standing in which the latter, one of fifteen children, was born in 1775. He became a school teacher and married Dolly Merrill, of Durham, Me., from whence they came on horseback and settled on the Brunswick road in Gardiner. Their son, John C., born in 1816, married Lydia S. Robinson, of Durham. In 1849 he went to California. Returning, he went into business in 1851, with B. F. Johnson. Of their six children, William M., one of the four now living, married Carrie Atherton in 1882. They have one child, Ralph. John C. Bartlett, who died in 1882, was senior member of the firm of Bartlett & Dennis, in which William M. now fills his father's place.

Rev. Allen E. Beeman, born in 1855, is the only living child of Frederick D. Beeman, a lawyer of Litchfield, Conn. Both were graduates of Yale, the father in 1842, the son in 1877. Frederick D. married

Maria A. Brisbane, whose mother was a granddaughter of Alexander Gillon, who came from Rotterdam to Charleston, S. C., in 1754, where he became the first commodore of the American navy, and commander of the ship *South Carolina*. Reverend Beeman, after leaving Yale, studied a year and a half at Oxford, Eng., and then prepared for the ministry under Bishop Williams at Middletown, Conn., was ordained in 1880, and came to Gardiner as rector of Christ's Church in 1888. In 1885 he married Sarah C. Carrington, of Farmington, Conn. They have one child, Charles C.

Joseph Booker, son of Jacob and Sarah (Stevens) Booker, and grandson of Eliphalet Booker, was born in 1819. He is a farmer and has held several city offices. He married Esther, daughter of John K. and Sarah (Cleaves) Niles. Their only son is Burton E.

Timothy Booker, born in 1822, is a son of James and Hannah (Huntington) Booker, and grandson of Eliphalet Booker. He is a farmer. His wife is Lydia A. Booker, sister of Joseph, above. Their children are: Marilla (Mrs. Alonzo Totman), Cynthia J. (Mrs. C. H. Williams), Nellie (Mrs. Martin Peacock), and Morrill (deceased).

Abiud Bradley, born in 1812, in Yarmouth, Mass., is a son of Abiud and Jane (Baxter) Bradley, whose father died on board the prison ship *Jersey* in the revolutionary war. Mr. Bradley came from Yarmouth in 1817 to Vassalboro, where he lived until 1851, with the exception of twelve years when he was in South Carolina in the shoe business. He was a shoemaker and shoe merchant in Gardiner until 1878. He married Susan E. Bee, of South Carolina, who died, leaving four children: Margaret (Mrs. Robert M. Brown), Susan A. (Mrs. James H. Sewall), Sarah E. and Jane B. (Mrs. Edwin H. Roberts).

Simon Bradstreet, once governor of Massachusetts, the ancestor of all who bear this name in New England, was born at Horbling, Eng., in 1603, and came to America in 1630 in the *Arbela*. He married in England, Anna, daughter of Thomas Dudley. Their son, John Bradstreet, was born in Andover, July 22, 1652, and died in Topsfield, Mass., January 17, 1717. He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. William Perkins. Their son, John, born in Topsfield, January 30, 1693, married Rebecca, daughter of John and Sarah (Dickinson) Andrews. Their son, Andrew, born at Windham, Conn., March 28, 1722, married Mary Hill, who died in 1771. His second wife, Joanna Hill, died in Gardiner in 1817. He died in Gardiner in 1804. His son, Joseph, born in Biddeford, Me., January 21, 1765, married Ruth Moore. Their son, William, was born in Gardiner, January 13, 1793. He was a shipbuilder and owner from 1818 to his death, May 14, 1868. His wife, Abby J., was a daughter of Major Peter Grant, of Farmingdale, a noted shipbuilder and owner. William Walter Bradstreet, son of William and Abby J., born in Gardiner in 1817, married Julia S., daughter of Captain James Tarbox, of Gardiner, and granddaughter of Eleazer

Tarbox, who came to Gardiner from Biddeford, Me. Their only surviving child is Alice (Mrs. H. G. White), whose children are Percy G. and Marion.

Charles Bridge, son of Jeremiah, jun., and Sally (Cox) Bridge, was born at Bowdoin, Me., in 1822, went to Litchfield in 1836, and in 1839 came to Gardiner, where he was employed in lumber manufacturing until 1876. He married Nancy, daughter of Samuel Amee. He is a prominent member and supporter of the Free Baptist church of Gardiner.

Thomas Burnham, born December 5, 1833, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Burnham, and grandson of Ebenezer and Abigail (Libby) Burnham. Mr. Burnham is one of eight children, seven of whom are living. He is superintendent of the F. G. Richards farm, where he has been since 1862. He married Mary J., daughter of Gilmore and Abigail (Troop) Blair. Their only daughter is Emma C. (Mrs. H. F. Libby), who has two sons.

David C. and Edgar N. Burr, grocers, are the grandsons of David C. Burr, of Litchfield, a member of the legislature and a man of mark among the early settlers of that town. William F. Burr, his son, married Mary Neal, of West Gardiner, and settled in Gardiner city, where they became the parents of five children, three girls and two boys. David C. Burr, the elder of the two sons, was born in 1849, and married Caroline, daughter of William Gowell, of Gardiner, in 1880. Edgar N. Burr was born in 1853, and married Anna L., daughter of Andrew Berry, of Gardiner, in 1882.

Henry Payson Closson, the fourth of the six children of George C. and Sarah (Howard) Closson, and grandson of Deacon Nehemiah Closson, of Deer Isle, Me., was born in December, 1841. He was brought up a farmer in his native town, enlisted at the age of twenty in the 16th Maine, was at Antietam, lost his health, and was sent home. The next year he entered the navy, where he served till the close of the war. After several years' service as bookkeeper in a lumber business at Fairfield, he came to Randolph in 1882 and became a member of the present firm of Putnam & Closson, saw and planing mill proprietors. Henry P. Closson, in 1865, married Ellen U., daughter of Jacob Weymouth, of Fairfield, Me. George C. died in 1881.

Sewall B. Collins, engaged in the grocery business in 1882 on Water street, Gardiner. The first four years he was in partnership with Mr. Wilkins; from May, 1886, to September, 1890, he was sole owner; then the business was discontinued until April, 1891, when the firm of S. B. Collins & Co. was formed, with C. C. Wentworth as partner; February 15, 1892, Mr. Collins bought out Mr. Wentworth, and has since continued the business alone.

Samuel W. Cutts, son of Washington Cutts, of Pittston, was born in 1846. He began in 1862 as engineer of steamboats and continued

until 1880, running both stationary and steamer engines. Since 1880 he has been superintendent of the Gardiner Gas & Electric Light Company's works. He married Ellinette, daughter of William Watson, of Pittston.

Frederick Danforth, son of Judge Charles Danforth, was born in 1848. After leaving the North Bridgeton Academy he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in the scientific course in 1870. His studies had all been with special reference to the profession of civil engineering, upon which he immediately entered, choosing railroad engineering as a specialty. After an engagement with the European & North American railway, he established, in 1876, his present office in Gardiner, and in 1891 he was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1880 he married Caroline, daughter of Caleb Stevens, of Randolph. Their four children are: George C., Margaret, Richard S., and Eleanor.

J. Prescott Davis, the photographer, is a native of Corinth, Me. He came to Gardiner in January, 1885, as assistant to G. F. McIntosh, and in September, 1890, bought the studio which H. H. Cochrane had established four years previous.

David Dennis, president of the Merchants National Bank of Gardiner, was born in Litchfield in 1836. From Litchfield Academy he taught schools, public and private, eight or nine years, and in 1862 came to Gardiner as clerk for Bartlett, Barstow & Co. The same year he bought out Mr. Nickerson, and two years later Mr. Barstow retired, and the flour, feed and grain firm became Bartlett & Dennis. Mr. Dennis married Mr. Bartlett's daughter, Julia S., and has three children: Harriet, John B., with Blair & Co., bankers, New York; and Harry Ray. The firm of Bartlett, Dennis & Co. for three years included George N. Johnson and S. N. Maxcy. Mr. Dennis' father, John, from Ipswich, Mass., settled in Litchfield in 1789, where he married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Sawyer, and for more than thirty years was treasurer of the town.

Fuller Dingley is the son of Parker Dingley, a farmer of Bowdoinham, who married Ruth Bates of the same town, where they had children—William, died young; Betsey; second William; Fuller, born in 1832; James B., and Alvin, who was lost at sea. At the age of seventeen Fuller came to Gardiner and learned the carpenter's trade. Later, while living in Newport, R. I., he enlisted and served under Burnside; was taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863, and confined in Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia rebel prisons; was sick; exchanged December, 1864, and came to Gardiner in 1865, where he has been engaged ever since with his brother, James B., in the hardware trade, under the firm name of Dingley Brothers. Fuller Dingley married Mary J. Parkinson, and has two children: Fred B. and Emily G.

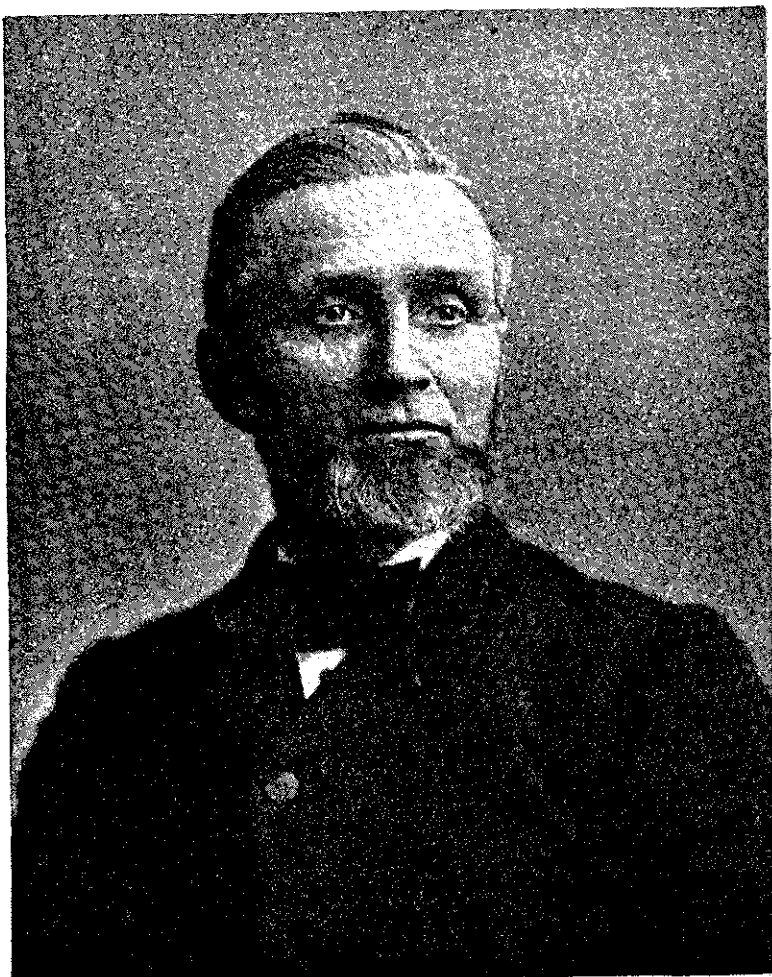
The firm of Dingley Brothers represents the longest established and the largest coal trade in Gardiner and one of the oldest hardware houses. James Bates Dingley, its founder, whose portrait appears on the following page, was born in Bowdoinham August 27, 1834, and remained on the home farm till the age of seventeen. The next two years he taught school winters and during summers attended the then famous Litchfield Liberal Institute. At the age of twenty he came to Gardiner and entering Seth Wood's hardware store as a clerk he took up what has proved to be the pursuit of his life. After an experience of three years in Gardiner, his employer sent him to manage a store in the same line of trade in Haverhill, Mass., where he remained two years, when Mr. Wood retired from business. Returning to Gardiner in 1859, James B. rented the Wood store and embarked in the hardware trade for himself.

In 1865 his brother, Fuller Dingley, returned from the war and joined in the co-partnership that still exists. Closely observant of the needs of the community, James B. had decided that the coal trade, although new, was an inviting field of enterprise. There was no regular dealer. People who used hard coal joined together and bought from 200 to 300 tons per year. The new firm bought a stock and sold about 500 tons the first year. The increase to thirty times that quantity, which this firm alone now sells yearly, is a surprising exhibit.

Dingley Brothers, in 1868, established the Gardiner Spring Company, which they sold in 1870 to the Wentworth Spring Company. They are now the chief owners of the Gardiner Tool Company, which makes axes and ice tools. In 1889 the Dingley Hardware Company was organized, which has charge of that branch of the business, Dingley Brothers still retaining the coal trade. They own a large block of real estate, on which stand their store and the extensive coal sheds that cover the most of what used to be the Grant and the Bradstreet wharves.

From 1873 to 1878, inclusive, J. B. Dingley was a member of the city government, the first three years as an alderman and the last three as mayor. It was during this period that the memorable contests over the paving of Main street and the building of the present grammar school were fought and won by the friends of improvement. At that time there was but one good school house in the city, and the condition of Main street in bad weather cannot be depicted.

Mr. Dingley has always been a republican in politics and a Universalist in religious belief. His mother died in 1847 and his father in 1858. He has two grandchildren: Helen O., daughter of John and Emma (Dingley) Bradley, and James R., son of Sidney and Mabel (Dingley) Decker.



J. B. Dingley

James B. Dingley, ex-mayor of Gardiner, a son of Parker and Ruth (Bates) Dingley, of Bowdoinham, was born in 1834, the fifth in a family of six children. He came to Gardiner in 1854, entering Seth Wood's hardware store as a clerk. In 1859 Mr. Dingley established in the same store the hardware trade which he and his brother, Fuller, who became a partner in 1865, still conduct. For over twenty-five years they have also been coal dealers. In 1858 James B. married Maria McKenny, of Greene. Their children are: Emma (Mrs. J. A. Bradley, of Worcester, Mass.), Mabel (Mrs. Sidney Decker), Clara (Mrs. Dr. Ben. Turner), and Etta, all except the first now residing in Gardiner.

Martin Esmond was born in Ireland, came to Gardiner from Boston in 1810, and was a merchant on Water street. His wife, Jane, was a daughter of Richard and Margret (Lowry) Stuart. The children of Martin Esmond were: John, born in 1818, died at Montreal in 1834, and Bernard, born in 1820, kept store on Water street until he went to California in 1850. During the war he was sutler to the 16th Maine Volunteers. He was married in 1839 to Mary O'Brien. Their children were: George, Joseph, Elizabeth and John. Elizabeth was married in 1885, to Charles E. Fuller, of Hallowell, and has two children: Tom Scott and Mary E.

William D. Haley, son of Woodbridge Haley, was born in 1852 at Pittston. He has been superintendent of the Haley Ice House since 1873; they were at South Gardiner until 1885, since which time they have owned buildings situated in the town of Richmond. Mr. Haley has a farm of fifty acres at South Gardiner, where he devotes some attention to breeding horses. He married Lucinda Lizette, daughter of James D. Moore. Their two children are: Harry D. and Josephine T.

Frederick D. Harmon, son of Humphrey and Sarah (Murry) Harmon, was born in 1838 at Boston, Mass. He came with his parents to Gardiner in 1841, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He is a farmer, as was his father. He married Hannah K., daughter of Michael and Patience (Knox) Hildreth. Their three sons are: Amasa E., Richard F. and Frederick H.

Andrew J. Hooker, city liquor agent of Gardiner, is a son of Riverius and Hannah (Chaddock) Hooker, of Gardiner, and grandson of Riverius Hooker, of Litchfield, Me., who was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister in Hartford, Conn. Andrew J. Hooker, the fourth of thirteen children, was born in South Lee, Mass., in 1837, came to Gardiner in 1849, and married Harriet Knox, of Bowdoin, in 1859. Their children are: Harry, Fred, Calvin, who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-one, and Gracie. Mr. Hooker served in the civil war as sergeant of Company I, 24th Maine Volunteers. He was chief engineer of the Gardiner Fire Department from 1883 to 1888;

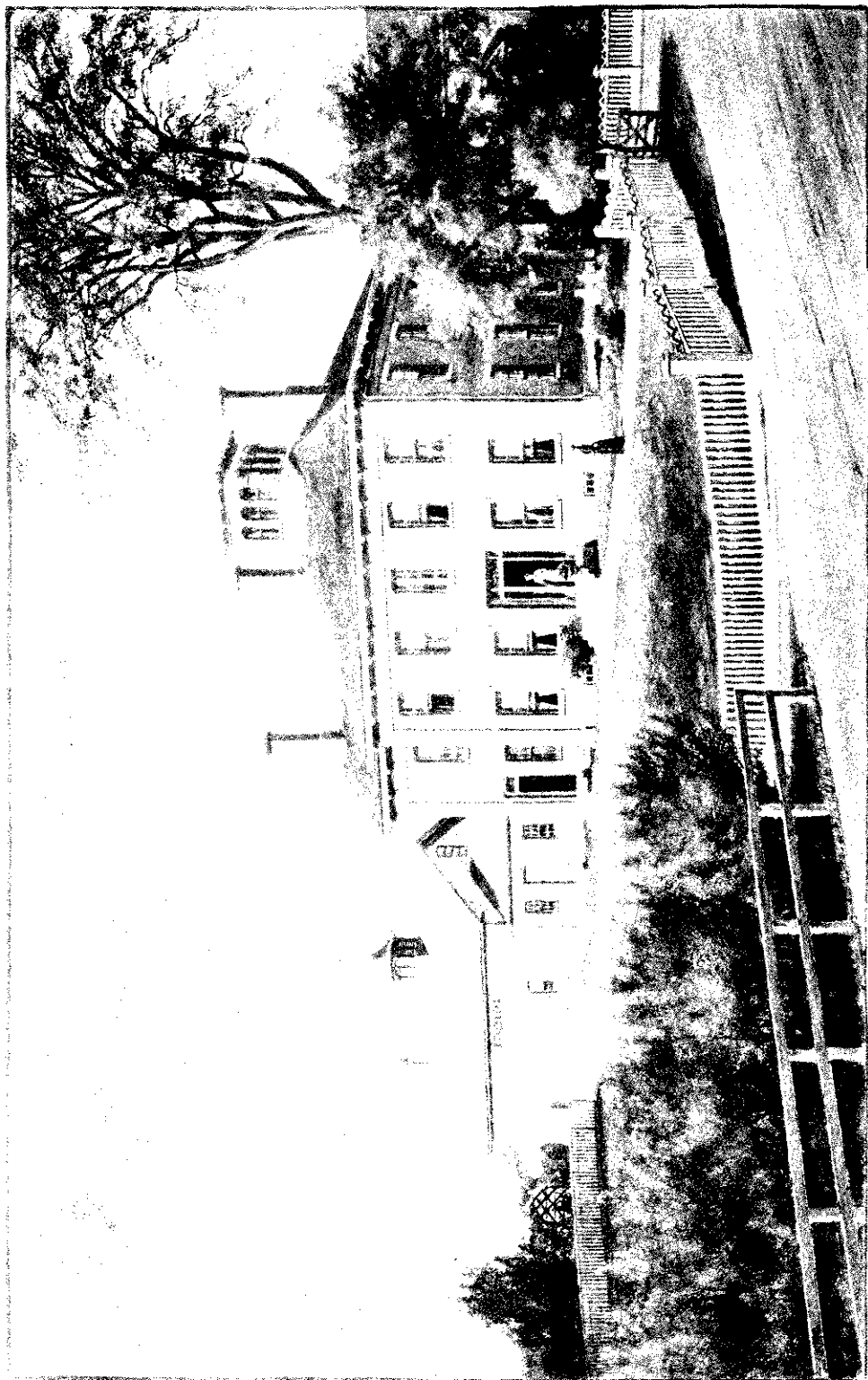
has been in the city council two years, and is now alderman from the Fourth ward and city liquor agent.

MYRICK HOPKINS (1800-1891).—For sixty-eight years preceding his death on the 7th of April, 1891, Myrick Hopkins had been a resident of Gardiner, and as a business man had been intimately identified with the material and moral growth of the city. He was of the seventh generation in direct line of descent from Stephen Hopkins¹, the Pilgrim, who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620. Stephen's son, Giles², married Catherine Wheldon in 1639, and their son, Stephen³, born in 1642, resided in Harwich, Mass., where he married Mary Myrick, and thus the name Myrick came into the Hopkins family, and frequently recurs as a Christian name. Joseph Hopkins⁴ was born in 1684; in 1707 he married Mercy Mayo, and their son, Prince Hopkins⁵, born in 1729, married Patience Snow in 1752 or 1753, and raised seven children: Seth, Thomas, Sarah, Joseph, Nathaniel, Prince and Elizabeth.

This Prince Hopkins⁶, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Harwich, Cape Cod, where four generations of his ancestors had lived, September 23, 1769, and married Phebe Morse. He followed the sea as a whaler until 1804, when, with his wife and five children, he came up the Kennebec to Hallowell in a sailing packet, whence he made his way by the primitive forest road to New Sharon, and settled on a farm on which they lived—he until his death, July 4, 1854, and she until her death, May 2, 1856. Their ten children—the generation to which Myrick Hopkins belonged—were: Sally (1794-1869); Joshua (1797-1879); Myrick; Phebe (1803-1875); Eliza, 1806; Lewis, 1808; Prince (1810-1882); Seth (1813-1884); George, 1815; and Betsey, 1818.

Myrick⁷, the fourth of the ten, was born in Brewster, Mass., September 24, 1800; thus he was four years old when with his mother and younger sister on a single horse, they found their way from the Kennebec to the New Sharon home, thirty miles distant, where in a log house the next fifteen years of his life were passed. In 1819 he went to Readfield, Me., and in a shoe shop learned the trade upon which he depended to get his start in life. In 1823 he came to Gardiner in the employ of Nutting & Cook, tanners. They did a large business in green hides and wool, in which the good judgment of Mr. Hopkins as their clerk proved very valuable to them. The habits of economy which he had formed on the farm proved valuable to him, and he soon found the firm was his debtor to a considerable amount. The firm became insolvent, and in partial settlement with Mr. Hopkins he took the little office and store which they had built in 1826, and in it he continued the business on his own account as long as he lived.

As a buyer and shipper of hides and wool he became known to half the farmers of Kennebec county, and by his undeviating honesty he set a worthy example, and enjoyed to the close of his life in an un-



THE MYRICK HOPKINS HOMESTEAD,

Highland Avenue, Gardiner, Me.



Myrick Hopkins

usual degree the confidence of the business public. Candor, uprightness and fairness were foundation principles with him, yet his acquisitions confirm the adage that honesty is the best policy as well as the best principle; for in the quiet, almost uneventful life he lived he reached a substantial material result. Nor did he allow his private business to absorb his whole force. When the city government was organized, in 1850, he took a seat as alderman; he served as warden of Christ's Church for many years, and at his death had been a director of the Oakland Bank for more than twenty years. In securing a railroad for Gardiner he was active and useful; he had been a stockholder in the steamboat line and a director of the Gardiner Bridge Company; and to the end of his days filled up the full measure of the upright citizen and useful man.

He was twice married; first to Harriet Mason, whose surviving son is Augustus Hopkins, and second to Abigail Dodge Mason, who died in 1888, leaving two daughters—Sophronia M. (Mrs. William Woodward) and Henrietta M., now the widow of James O. Barnard. Mrs. Barnard was married in 1869. Her husband died in 1874, leaving one son, Leonard Myrick Barnard, born August 26, 1870, and now a promising student in the Boston School of Technology.

Mr. Hopkins was strongly attached to his home, and prized very highly his home life. He erected his pleasant residence, the Hopkins Homestead, on Highland avenue, now the home of Mrs. Barnard, in 1859, and here he enjoyed his serene old age.

William C. Jack is the great-grandson of Andrew Jack, who settled in Litchfield about 1790, married Fannie Merriman, and had sons: Samuel, Joseph, Andrew and Walter. Samuel had thirteen children. Barzillai, the eldest, married Hannah Denslow, by whom he had one son, William C., and four daughters. William C., the eldest child, born in Litchfield in 1832, married Pheba Ann, daughter of John Clay, of Piermont, N. H. They have two children: Flora G., now Mrs. Churchill, of Newburyport, Mass., and Phillip C., now attending Gardiner school.

Dr. Clarence S. Jackson, born in 1849, is the only son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Lord) Jackson, and grandson of Elijah Jackson, whose father, Thomas—a revolutionary soldier—settled in Pittston and married Rachel Colburn in 1782. Doctor Jackson married Alice M. Dinsmore, and has one daughter, Gertrude M. He pursued dental studies and graduated in Lewiston, Me. His first professional work was in Richmond, 1874 to 1878, when he began in Gardiner his present dental practice.

William Jewell, born in 1821, is a son of Henry and Nancy (True) Jewell, and grandson of Captain Henry Jewell. Mr. Jewell's father was born in Litchfield in 1786, and died there in 1859. He was a lumber merchant and manufacturer in Gardiner and other places for many

years. Mr. Jewell was for several years engaged in teaming in Gardiner, and since 1882 he has kept a livery stable. He married Elmira, daughter of Captain John Landerkin. Their children are: Clara, Lenora, Frank (deceased), and Draper C.

Benjamin Johnson is the son of Daniel Johnson, of South Gardiner, whose father, Andrew Johnson, came from New Hampshire. Daniel married Eliza Waitt and raised a family of ten children. Benjamin went to sea at the age of nineteen, to California in 1850, and back to Gardiner in 1856, and the same year married Mary A. Harris, of Winthrop, who died in 1861. They had one child, who died in February, 1858. In 1881 he married Henrietta Loring, of Gardiner. In 1857 Mr. Johnson bought the Cobbossee House, and kept it as the Johnson House for thirty-one years. It is now called Young's Hotel, after its present proprietor. Mr. Johnson opened the Johnson Hall in 1864, and in 1888 enlarged and refitted it, changing its name to the Johnson Opera House.

Freeman A. Johnson, born in 1838, is a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Robinson) Johnson, and grandson of Andrew Johnson. He served in the army one year in Company I, 24th Maine Volunteers. He was then in a variety store in Gardiner until 1873, when he opened his present ice cream and confectionery store. He married Sarah Farris. Their children are: Hattie E. and Ben. F. (deceased).

Thompson S. Keenan's father, Luther, and his grandfather, James, were born in Wales, Me., and his great-grandfather, James Keenan, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America during the revolutionary war, and settled one of the first farms in the town of Wales. Luther married Louisa Gray, of Monmouth. She died May 15, 1892, aged 101 years and 21 days. Their children were two boys and three girls. Thompson S., the second child and first boy, was born in Brunswick, Me., in 1826, and came to Gardiner in 1844, where he married Mary E., daughter of Stephen Pallard. Their children were: Addie, Ida May and Mary Etta. Mr. Keenan was a seafaring man till 1861, when he enlisted in the navy and served in the gulf squadron.

William J. Landers, manager of the *Kennebec Reporter*, was born in Gardiner, Me., October 24, 1849, the youngest son of David and Margaret Landers. His early years were spent in Gardiner, attending the city schools. Leaving the high school in 1864, he attended Augusta Commercial College, graduating in 1865. After three years' service as bookkeeper in the P. C. Holmes Company's office, he went South. He returned in 1876, in October, 1877, entered the office of the *Kennebec Reporter*, and has been connected with that publication ever since. January 3, 1880, he was married to Ella F. Drake, and they have two children. Mr. Landers has been grand chancellor of the Grand Jurisdiction of Maine, Knights of Pythias, and district deputy grand mas-

ter of the 11th Maine Masonic District; he is at present grand generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Maine, Knights Templar, president of the Kennebec Valley Press Club, recording secretary of the Maine Press Association, a director of the Gardiner High School and a director of the Gardiner Public Library.

James M. Larrabee⁷ (Daniel⁶, born 1805; John⁵, born 1769; Philip⁴, born 1744; John³; Thomas², killed by Indians in Scarboro, 1723; William¹ married in Malden, Mass., 1655) was born in Wales, Me., in 1833. He has served in both branches of the Gardiner city council as president, and since July 28, 1885, has been judge of the police court of the city. John⁵ settled in Wales before 1794 and raised eleven children. Daniel⁶ married Sabrina Ricker, represented Wales in the legislature in 1845 and 1848, and removed to Gardiner in 1856, where they both died.

J. W. Lash, contractor and builder, was born in Waldoboro in 1845, but before locating in Gardiner in 1878 he had been largely and successfully engaged in building in Massachusetts—residing in Somerville. He has built some of the finest structures in Gardiner, including the savings bank building, completed in 1891.

Llewellyn Lennan, son of James and Lucy (Hildreth) Lennan, and grandson of David Lennan, was born in 1836 in Richmond, Me., and came to Gardiner in 1863, where he is a farmer and wholesale meat merchant. He married Emeline, daughter of Daniel and Elmira (Smith) Hildreth. Their children are: James D., Charles H. and two that died in infancy.

Edwin E. Lewis, son of Horatio N. Lewis, of Cornish, N. H., was born in 1846. He went into the army in 1865 and fought under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He came to Gardiner in 1875 and became a contractor and builder. For the past fifteen years Mr. Lewis has given his attention entirely to plans and specifications, and is the recognized authority on architecture in Gardiner. He married Augusta C. Jackins in 1866. They have one child, Arthur E.

Weston Lewis, president of the Maine Trust & Banking Company of Gardiner since 1889, was born December 26, 1850, in what is now Randolph, where his father, Warren R. Lewis, was a farmer and lumberman. The latter was a son of Rev. Stephen Lewis, of Jefferson, Me., who was born at Booth Bay, Me., where the family name frequently occurs. By teaching a portion of the time Weston Lewis completed the collegiate course of Bowdoin, graduating with the class of '72. He then taught in the Gardiner High School until the close of the fall term of 1874. At about this time he became a clerk in the Gardiner Savings Institution, and from that may be dated his relations to the banking interests of Gardiner, by which, and through the presidency of the city water company, he is best known locally. His

home is in Gardiner, where in 1876 he married Eleanor W., daughter of Charles H. Partridge. Their children are: Carleton, born in 1878, and Henry, born in 1881. His relation to the Kennebec Central Railroad Company and the Maine Water Company, in both of which he is president, is noticed in another chapter.

Samuel C. McKenney was born in Woolwich, Me., in 1819, and removed in 1823 to Kingfield, Me. He came to Gardiner in 1846 and engaged in the jewelry business, which he continued until 1864, when he closed it up for about eighteen months while he was in the army in Company F, 7th Maine Volunteers. The business was resumed in 1886, and since 1890 the firm has been S. C. McKenney & Son; George L., who has worked in the business several years, being now the junior partner.

Baxter Marr, son of Alexander and Keziah E. (Trafton) Marr, was born in 1826, at Georgetown, Me. He was engaged in the fish business in his native town until 1862, when he went to Lewiston, where he was eight years in mercantile trade, after which he was in business in various places until 1888, when he came to Gardiner and built his residence on Highland avenue, which was burned in 1891. He married Emily D., daughter of James Potter. They have one daughter, Lena L. (Mrs. Fred Littlefield).

Henry E. Merriam was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1838, where his father, Joseph, and his grandfather, Joseph, were both farmers. Joseph Merriam, jun., married Mary C. Warren, of Grafton, a sister of S. D. Warren, the paper manufacturer. Henry E., their youngest child, left home in 1857 and went into a dry goods store in Boston. In 1861 he enlisted for nine months and went to New Berne, N. C., and served under General Foster; then returned home, and in the fall of 1863 came to Gardiner, where he has been, with the exception of two years, the agent of S. D. Warren & Co.'s Copsecook paper mill. In 1868 he married Octave A., daughter of Caleb Hunt, of Chelsea.

Stephen T. Merrill, son of Franklin B. Merrill, was born in Lewiston in 1833. He was a farmer and carpenter in West Gardiner until 1874, since which time he has been superintendent of the Gardiner farm at the Oaklands. He married Harriet Augusta, daughter of James Hodgkins. They have two children: Solon W. and Annie L.

Fred E. Milliken, postmaster, is the grandson of Allison and Jane (Libby) Milliken, of Scarboro, Me., who came to Gardiner in 1833, and raised a family of nine children. Their son, William, married Mary Ann Lyon, by whom he had two children: Fred E., born in 1850, and Fanny E. In 1858 Mr. Milliken engaged in his present business, and is the oldest boot and shoe dealer in the city. Fred E. was educated in the public schools of Gardiner, and became, and still is, a partner with his father in the shoe business.

ARCH MORRELL AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—John Morrell, the common ancestor of most of the Morrills and Morrells in Kennebec county, received from the town of Kittery two grants of land in 1668. These lands, together with a third adjacent grant, made in 1669, were bounded in part by Birch Point brook. Nicholas Hodgdon, whose lands were south of these, deeded in 1674 to John Morrell, who had married his daughter Sarah, seven acres of adjoining land, upon which Morrell had erected buildings and where he had then resided for some years. In 1676 John traded all of these lands with Abraham Conley* for a farm at "Coole Harbor," and subsequently bought other tracts and became a large landed proprietor. His dates—birth, marriage and death—have not been preserved and our knowledge of his antecedents is purely negative. He may have been a son of Abraham Morrell, who came from England to Cambridge in 1632, but is not mentioned as such in *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the Founders of New England*. He may have come direct from England as did many of the early settlers of Kittery and Portsmouth. Whether he married Sarah Hodgdon before settling in Kittery is uncertain, but from the first he was prominent in its town affairs, often in town office and on the jury of inquest. He was a mason by trade, and in deeds of conveyance was variously called "bricklayer," "mason" and "plasterer." Dr. William B. Lapham, of Augusta, the genealogist and historian, records for him children: Nicholas, who married in 1695 Sarah Frye, of Kittery; Sarah, who married August 4, 1701, George Huntress; John,² Edah, married April 27, 1702, Jonathan Nason; Hannah, who married John Tidy, and Abraham.†

Of these, John Morrell² was born in 1675, and married, December 16, 1701, Hannah, daughter of Peter Dixon, of Kittery, whence the name Peter first came into the family. He was a planter and owned large estates, including areas of Kittery Commons, now North Berwick. His will, dated 1756, was proved May 16, 1763, making his widow Hannah sole executrix. This will names as his children: John, born July 30, 1702; Peter, September 16, 1709; Jedediah,³ Keziah and Mary. His sons, Thomas, born August 20, 1705, and Richard, born September 23, 1713, are not mentioned in the will. His lands in Kittery and Berwick were bequeathed to his three sons, John, Peter and Jedediah, after providing for his widow and daughter. He bequeathed his negro Joe to his wife during her life time, then to the son whom Joe should select as his master. His negro Tobey was given his freedom after twenty-four years of age, but should serve the widow while she lived. These two slaves were buried side by side on the Morrell homestead at North Berwick.

*See York Deeds. †Abraham Morrell, called "blacksmith," was of Kittery in 1711, when his father deeded him three acres of land, and nothing later is known of him.

Jedediah Morrell,³ born August 29, 1711, was thrice married; first, December 5, 1734, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ronald Jenkins, of Kittery; in 1737 to Anna Dow, of Hampton, N. H., and January 28, 1762, to Sarah Gould. His first marriage was in the manner of the Friends, the certificate of which—a quaint and instructive document belonging now to Morrill Sherbourne, of North Berwick—bears the signatures of five Morrells among the witnesses, and they each spelled the family name with an “c.” Jedediah’s three sons by his second marriage were: Abraham,⁴ born December 26, 1738, married first Elizabeth Lewis, and second Hannah Nichols; Josiah,⁴ who married Hannah Webber; and Winthrop,⁴ born December 20, 1744, married Susannah Lewis. Jedediah’s third wife bore two children: John,⁴ who married Sarah Varney in 1787 and died in 1789; and Peace, named only in her father’s will.

Jedediah Morrell³ spent his early married life in Kittery, where is recorded the birth of his first child. He received by deed from his father, John, lands in North Berwick now owned in part by his descendant, Morrill Sherbourne,⁷ and built, four miles from North Berwick village, at the mouth of Bonny Beag pond, mills near where his great-grandson still resides. He practiced with herbs the healing art, and while operating as farmer, lumberman and trader, he was also well known as Doctor Morrell, as the curious account book he kept still shows. His will, made March 18, 1775, was proved the following year. It bequeathed one-third of his real estate to his wife, Sarah, during her widowhood, and gave lands and mill property at Doughty’s falls and at Bonny Beag pond to his sons, Abraham and Josiah. To Winthrop he gave a farm, his “largest fowling piece and my Silver Watch;” while John was to have the “small fowling piece” and the “great pasture” when he was twenty-one. To his daughter, Peace, he gave his household goods at the death of his wife, Sarah, who was sole executrix of the will. His son, Abraham, occupied the lands bequeathed to him until his death and was succeeded by his son, Nahum. Winthrop operated the mill at Bonny Beag pond when he died, passing the property to his son, Ephraim.

Peter Morrell, brother and neighbor of Jedediah,³ was father of the Sarah Morrell who was killed and scalped by Indians within the limits of North Berwick village.

We have thus particularly sketched the first three generations of this old family to rescue from oblivion a few of those threads not commonly within the knowledge or the written records of the present generations. Josiah Morrell⁴ married Hannah Webber October 25, 1764, and had one or more daughters and three sons: Ebenezer, Aaron and Josiah, and perhaps others. His wife probably died before 1797, for in that year, without her joining in the deed, he sold the lands he had inherited from his father, the blacksmith shop and tools and “all

the movables both indoor and out" to his son, Josiah*. He died in Litchfield, at the residence of his grandson, Hiram Morrell*, and was buried in the graveyard at Litchfield Corner, where his grave stone says he died September 18, 1832, aged 95 years.

When they came to Litchfield in 1824 Josiah* was the head of the family and the man of affairs. He was born at North Berwick, September 22, 1775, and on April 9, 1798—the year after his father deeded him the homestead—he married Sarah Quint, of Berwick, who was four years his junior. They sold out there in January, 1825, to Nathaniel Walker, and on June 13, 1825, purchased of William Robinson a farm in Litchfield where Job F. Morrell now lives. They subsequently resided with their son, Hiram, but when their younger son, Ebenezer, bought the Isaac Shurtleff farm, north of Barnabas Springer's, they made their home there until Josiah's death, December 29, 1852*. His widow, after living alone for several years, resided until her death, November 23, 1868, with her daughter, Mrs. Barnabas Springer.

The five children of Josiah and Sarah Q. Morrell were born at the ancestral home in North Berwick, and excepting the oldest son, Arch, who was previously married, came with them to Litchfield, where they all became heads of substantial families, as noticed in the four succeeding paragraphs.

Hiram Morrell*, a blacksmith and farmer, was born September 22, 1802, and in 1830 married Eleanor Springer, of Litchfield, and had ten children. He died at Litchfield, January 30, 1885.

Sarah Jane Morrell*, born February 13, 1804, married Barnabas Springer, of Litchfield, and had one son and died March 9, 1874. Mr. Springer was one of the original abolitionists, and in that movement and in other reforms of his time was a substantial power for good. He died August 17, 1880. Barnabas Springer, an early settler of Litchfield, who was killed while felling a tree, was his father.

Ebenezer Morrell*, born March 27, 1808, married Elizabeth Smith Rogers, of Litchfield, in 1835. She had six children and died in San Francisco March 16, 1856. He was one of the early pioneers of California, and now resides in Gilroy, Cal.

Rev. Alexander Hatch Morrell* was born October 10, 1818. He was general manager of Storer College, Harpers Ferry, Va., and died at Irvington, N. J., in 1885. His wife, Eliza, was daughter of Thomas B. Scavoy. They had three children.

It is not our purpose in this chapter to trace farther these four younger children of Josiah and Sarah (Quint) Morrell and their numerous descendants, but to notice somewhat the oldest son, Arch Morrell*, whose business career forms no inconsiderable factor in the local history of this city. We have noticed his marriage while his parents still resided at North Berwick. Probably he never resided in Litchfield, where the others of his father's family were.

*His grave stone at Litchfield Corner says 1853, but the stone is wrong.

He was born April 10, 1800, and with an independent spirit which he probably inherited and which he certainly has transmitted, he started out to find a place for himself in the world. With five dollars in his pocket, he walked from South Berwick to Salem, Mass.—seventy miles—making fifty of the miles in twelve hours, and finally found employment in a brick yard at ten dollars per month, and after six months' work there returned home with \$62.50. His first employer, a Mr. Gardiner, had a milk farm, and young Arch had sixteen cows to milk for his morning and evening diversion. Brick making, as then done by hand, was very laborious, but he learned the business, and in later life this knowledge served him a purpose. He went with the Salem Light Infantry to the reception of General La Fayette in Boston, in August, 1824, and was always proud of having done so. He was married in 1822, to Statira Andrews, who was born in Essex, Mass., December 3, 1797.

Working a few summers at brickmaking for Mr. Stone in Salem, he came in 1827 to Gardiner, where David Flagg and Jesse Lambard were brick makers of that day, and with them Mr. Morrell found employment until he went into business for himself. His son, Henry A. Morrell, of Pittsfield, in a series of articles on brick making, written while his father was living, said: "My father did this same business for more than fifty years in succession, but the excessive labor has not brought him to an untimely grave—not yet, and he is eighty-five years old, and he brought up his three boys to the same trade; the one forsook it and for thirty years has been an editor and publisher; but the other two have, with short alternations as lumbermen, printers and merchants, settled down to the old business."

In 1840, when there were more than a dozen brick yards in Gardiner, Arch Morrell and Randall Robinson were in company and made the bricks for the city hall. Arch and his brother, Ebenezer Morrell, made the bricks for Colonel Stone's building, corner Brunswick and Water streets. In 1858 he and his son, H. K. Morrell, made the bricks for the Gardiner Gas Works. In 1845 Arch Morrell made the bricks for the Holmes & Robbins foundry, and in 1846 for their machine shop—in fact he made fully seven-eighths of all the brick used in Gardiner prior to his death.

He first lived in a house where now stands the Freewill Baptist church, on Summer street, and here his son, Hiram Kelly, was born; but his most permanent home in Gardiner was at the foot of Spring street, where Michael Hickey's house now stands; until he, in 1837, built a house on the lot now occupied by his grandson, Herbert A. Harriman, on Spring street, and lived in it until it was destroyed in the great fire of August 4, 1882. He and his wife then boarded until their deaths with George W. Viney, and were kindly cared for by Mrs. Viney, who had been an intimate friend of theirs from her childhood. Mrs. Morrell died February 28, 1883, and Mr. Morrell February 15, 1885, each having attained the age of 85 years.



Richd. Morrill

Arch Morrell lived in a time when rum drinking was less deprecated than now and though he sometimes drank he was not a drunkard. Before the Washingtonian movement, however, he became converted and joined the Freewill Baptist church, and ever after was a thorough going temperance man.

He was a kind hearted, gentle, loving man. His children all say they never heard him use a cross word, and he was liberal to a fault. He never accumulated property to any amount. His father, once when asked by a grandson; "Did you ever know a rich Morrell?" replied: "No; they always had too much company." Arch Morrell was no exception. His house was always a free hotel, for every minister, temperance or abolitionist lecturer, any man who ever worked for him—in fact for every countryman who came to haul him wood, buy bricks or for any other purpose. There were no restaurants in those days, and if there had been it would probably have been the same, for his latch string was always on the outside. This is no poetical figure, for in the old house where he first lived in Gardiner, there was actually a wooden latch and a leather latch string. The same old house had unburned bricks in the chimney and white oak beams six by eight in the garret, and pine timber as much as fifteen inches square in the second floor.

He was careless about collecting and literally followed the injunction: "Give to him that asketh of thee, and of him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." He trusted anybody, and they paid him, or let it alone, as best pleased them; and he often lost by signing notes for others. All the treasures he ever laid up were those laid up in heaven; and none of his children ever complained that he left no others. His good name is a better inheritance to them than great riches.

"Full many a poor man's blessing went
With him beneath the low green tent,
Whose curtain never outward swings."

His ancestors were Quakers, and the peaceful instincts of that sect always actuated him. His heart was as soft as a woman's, and every one's sorrows were made his own. He never held office except as a councilman, and as surveyor of brick and wood, and never wanted any; for he shrank from publicity.

Physically he was a model man. Few men could do more work in a day, and still fewer could work more days and nights in succession. He and his brother, Ebenezer Morrell, once made 40,000 bricks in six days and put as many more in the kiln—a good week's work for four men.

Not only morally but literally "his works live after him," for the fabrics of his make will last while the world stands. They were characteristic of the man—solid, durable and useful rather than gaudy and

attractive. He did no great deeds, though he was capable of it, if circumstances demanded, and he did no mean nor ignoble one.

He and his wife sleep in Oak Grove Cemetery, where some of their grandchildren sleep beside them. His first born son lies in the High street burying ground, but his six other children are all living.

These six children of Arch and Statira (Andrews) Morrell, representing the seventh generation from John of Kittery, are: Mary Jane, born in Salem June 30, 1823; Hiram Kelly, born in Gardiner September 25, 1827; Henry Albert, born January 23, 1830; Elizabeth Andrews, born April 26, 1833; William, born January 4, 1836; and Eleanor Ellen Morrell, born January 20, 1839.

Mary J.' married Andrew Jack Harriman in 1843. Their children, all born in Gardiner, are: George A., December 4, 1844; Francis W., February 9, 1846, died November 13, 1863; Helen and Frederick, who died in infancy; Herbert A., November 27, 1850; Ida Florence, August 24, 1852; Alice Marion, October 21, 1853, died September 23, 1889; Walter C., October 31, 1855; Willis E. and Arthur, died young; Charles W., April 24, 1861; Edward L., May 14, 1863; and Bertha Mabel, October 9, 1866.

Hiram K.' married Lucinda P. Hinkley, daughter of Alanson and Salome (Hinds) Hinkley, who died in 1861. Their children were: Ernest W. Morrell,⁸ editor of the *Home Journal*, who was born December 3, 1851, married Abigail Whitcomb and has four children—Edith Whitcomb,⁹ Benjamin Dodge, Henry Arch and Florence; Dora May, a successful teacher, author and editor, born May 19, 1855; Florence A., born in 1857, died in 1864; and Charles A., born May 27, 1861. H. K. Morrell's second marriage was with Asenath Washburn Haskell, who died June 15, 1889, leaving one daughter, Lute Blanche, born August 16, 1866, who in October, 1887, married George Dexter Libby, of Gardiner, and has one daughter, Blanche Asenath Libby.

Henry Albert Morrell' is a brick maker at Pittsfield. He is a man of good literary attainments, well known by his *nom de plume* "Juniper." His first wife was Sarah Jane Springer, of Gardiner, his second wife Marada Jane Mills. Each had three children: Fonetta Augusta (Mrs. Charles O. Morrell); Mary Everett, who died young; Nellie F. (Mrs. Nathaniel L. Perkins); Clarence Henry, Effie and Ethel Belle Morrell.⁸

Elizabeth A. Morrell' married William Henry Wrenn, now foreman in the Waltham watch factory, and has had no children.

William Morrell', the brick maker of Gardiner, learned the printer's trade at thirteen years of age and for twenty years worked at it winters. In 1869 he married Mary O. Ring, of Gardiner, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Goodridge) Ring, and had one son, Harry Mellen Morrell,⁸ who was born February 9, 1869, and died April 25, 1881.

Eleanor Ellen Morrell' married in 1862 Lorenzo Noble, now a foreman in the Waltham watch factory. Their children are: Annie F., Burton Andrews and Arch Edward.

William H. and Gustavus Moore are the sons of John Moore, who was born in Vassalboro in 1796, one of thirteen children, and came to Gardiner in 1811 and learned the millwright trade of his brother, Ebenezer Moore. He married in 1826, Charity, daughter of Ichabod Plaisted. Of their eight children five were boys, four of whom—John S., William H., George R. and Gustavus—enlisted and fought in the war of the rebellion. George R. died in the hospital at Vicksburgh. The other three came home, William H. with a bullet wound through his right lung that disabled him for over a year. John S. was sent to the legislature in 1864, and the next year went West and died at Des Moines, Ia. William H. became a manufacturer, and married in 1873, Luella J. Wakefield. They have one child, George Roscoe. Gustavus engaged in the hardware business and for two years has been superintendent of the Gardiner Water Company. He was commissioned lieutenant, was several years president of common council, and was in the legislatures of 1885 and 1887. In 1867 he married Adelaide Wiley, of Pittston. Their children are: Gustavus E., E. Mabel, Mary I. and Pearl.

Horace K. Newbert, the fourth of the six sons of Andrew and Lydia (Clark) Newbert, and grandson of Philip Newbert, whose father came from Germany and settled in Waldoboro, Me., was born in Washington, Me., in 1836. Horace married Elmira A. Lukeforth, of Washington. The older of their two sons, Fred S., is now in business with his father in Gardiner. Willie A. died young. For his second wife Mr. Newbert married Lucy M. Brown, of Gardiner. In 1866 he brought his family to Pittston, and was a commercial traveler for over twenty years. From 1875 to 1878 he had a boot and shoe store in Gardiner; soon after he became for five years a manufacturer of boots and shoes in Biddeford, Me. He bought of Frank Cox in 1889, the boot and shoe business in which he is now engaged in Gardiner.

Joseph E. Newell, son of George and Lydia (Edgcomb) Newell, was born in West Gardiner in 1844. He has been a paper maker by trade. He married Martha T., daughter of Elbridge and Sabrina (Smith) Hooker. They have one daughter, Laura A. Mr. Hooker was for several years a paper maker at Gardiner, and his home was where Mr. Newell now lives.

Appleton D. Nickerson, son of Daniel N. and Louisa (Gilbert) Nickerson, was born in Litchfield in 1826, the youngest of seven children. In 1855 he came to Gardiner and engaged in the grain, seed and grocery business, firm of Bartlett, Barstow & Co. In 1869 the firm name was changed to Barstow & Nickerson. This is the oldest grocery house in the city. In 1857 Mr. Nickerson married Clara H. Barstow, and their only child, Carrie L., is now Mrs. Ben W. Partidge, of Gardiner.

Fred M. Noyes is a son of Manthano Noyes, who was born in Brunswick, Me., one of the older of nine children, and married Lydia Stewart, of China, by whom he had twelve children. He came with his family to Gardiner, where he died in 1876—seventy years old. His son Fred M., the tenth child, was born in 1848, and became a druggist, which has been his business in Gardiner for the past twenty-five years. He married in 1889, Sarah J., daughter of Dexter Whitmore.

Daniel C. Palmer is the son of Elisha Palmer, of Hallowell, formerly of Alna, Me., whose father, Simon Palmer, was a revolutionary soldier from New Hampshire. Elisha married Mary Perkins, of Alna, where Daniel C., the eldest of their seven children, was born in 1820. In 1846 he came to Gardiner and worked at his trade as millwright. He has been a surveyor of lumber over thirty years, and since 1863 clerk of the Kennebec Log Driving Company. Besides holding almost every minor city office, Mr. Palmer was elected mayor of Gardiner in 1873, and was reelected four times, serving his last term in 1880. He was also a member of the last state board of valuation. Mr. Palmer's first wife was Elizabeth J. Hanscon, of Hartland. Their children were: Georgie A., Frederick and Mary E., now Mrs. Albion G. Bradstreet, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His second wife was Ellen, daughter of James B. Sawyer, of Gardiner.

Millard F. Payne is a direct descendant from Thomas Payne, who came with his father, Thomas, from England to Eastham, Mass., and married Mary Snow about 1652. Their son, Samuel, married Patience Freeman, whose son, Joshua, had a son, Timothy D., who moved from Eastham to Waldoboro, Me. His son, Samuel Payne, of Richmond, was the father of Samuel Payne, of Litchfield, who married Ellen M. Jack. Of their six children Millard F., the only boy, was born in 1854 and in 1881 married Belle Gould, of Gardiner. Their children are: Harold Gould and Catharine Bartlett.

Captain Joseph Perry, a retired machinist of Gardiner, son of Joseph M. and grandson of Jonathan Perry, of Scituate, Mass., who later lived in Topsham, Me., was born in Topsham May 4, 1811. He married Olive Gilpatrick, who died leaving children: Clara E. (Mrs. Harry A. Leslie) and Anna J. The captain's second wife was Mrs. Ann M. (Felker) Peterson, of Wiscasset, Me., who left one son—Fred A. Perry. Captain Perry's military title comes from the bloodless fields of the Aroostook war, where he commanded the Kennebec guards.

Robert Pope, of Gardiner, flour and commission merchant, son of Robert Pope, of Hallowell, is the grandson of Joseph Pope, who was born in Boston in 1750, and was a watchmaker; he constructed an orrery of such merit that Governor Bowdoin, John Hancock and others procured an act of the legislature granting the right to raise five hundred pounds by lottery to buy the astronomical curiosity for

Harvard College, which was done, and the college still preserves it. Joseph Pope received £450 3s. for this instrument. Mr. Pope has now in his house a clock with thirty-one hands, indicating the time in twenty-four different longitudes, the places of the sun in the zodiac and the phases of the moon, made by Joseph Pope, who came to Hallowell in 1818 and died there in 1826. Robert Pope was also a watch-maker. He married Julia C., daughter of James Wingate, postmaster at Portland, Me. Robert, jun., was born in 1835, went to school in Hallowell Academy, came to Gardiner and became a machinist. He married Julia A. Ellis, of Medfield, Mass. Their children are: Robert W., associated with his father in business, and Seth E., the latter now in Bowdoin College.

Amos H. Potter, born in 1836, is the only surviving son of Amos and Hannah (Clark) Potter, of "Pottertown," Litchfield. He married Adelia E., daughter of Lewis Gowell, of Litchfield, in 1861, and came to Gardiner in 1868. Their children are: Alphonzo H., Frederick E. and George E., all living in Gardiner. Maxcy Brothers, in 1878, started a coal business on Berry's wharf, which two years later they sold to the Citizens' Coal Company. In 1885 Amos H. Potter bought the entire interests of this stock concern, and added the coal trade to a wood business that he had been doing for some years. At the same time, for the purpose of getting deeper water, he changed from Berry's to Atkins' wharf, which used to be called the old Gay wharf.

William G. Preble, merchant and undertaker, is the son of A. F. Preble and the grandson of Abraham Preble, both of Bowdoinham. The latter, besides being a farmer, was a school teacher, going as far from home as Brooklyn, N. Y., where he taught several terms. He was born in 1800 and lived on the home farm to be eighty years old. A. F. Preble, who was one of nine children, married Almira, daughter of James W. Grant, of Richmond, Me. Of their four children, William G., the only boy, was born in 1853, and came with his widowed mother to Gardiner in 1863, where at the age of twelve he went to work for Uriah Morrison at cabinet making. In 1882 he bought of James Nash the premises he now occupies, and three years later an adjoining house and lot to make room for the wants of his furniture, carpet and crockery business. In 1887 he married Alice, daughter of William C. Keene, of Pittston. They have one child, Ethel.

Albert A. Robbins, the machinist, is the only surviving son of Charles A. Robbins, who was born in Winthrop in 1807 and died in Gardiner in 1884. Charles A. came to Gardiner in 1825, and was one of the firm of P. C. Holmes & Co. until 1861. After eight years in Bangor he, with his two sons, E. Everett and Albert A., formed the firm of C. A. Robbins & Sons. Since the death of Everett, in 1892, the business continues under Albert A., only surviving member.

Edward Robinson, born in Alna, Me., in 1818, was a ship carpenter when a young man, and was several years in business in Boston and New York prior to 1850, when he returned to Alna, where he was engaged in the lumber business and other mercantile trade until 1870, when he came to Gardiner, where he now lives. He was first select-man seventeen years, representative from Alna one term, and has held various city offices in Gardiner. He married Mary E., daughter of Edward and Mary (Woodbridge) Palmer. Their children are: H. Dean, Herman E. and Edwin A.

Greenleaf S. Rogers, son of Levi Rogers, of Vassalboro, is in the sixth generation from Thomas Rogers, who in 1657 planted in Saco probably the first orchard in Maine. Old Orchard Beach was named after it. Levi Rogers married Phebe Clark, of China. Greenleaf, born in 1812, was the oldest of their seven children. Levi went to Augusta in 1827, and kept the Spencer House, then a house that stood just north of the present Allen Block; next the Mansion House; and lastly the Augusta House, where he died. Greenleaf T. Rogers married Sarah B., daughter of Elkanah McLellan, of Gardiner. Their children have been Ellen and George L. Greenleaf came to Gardiner in 1837 and kept the Cobbossee House eight years, and from 1856 to 1889 was the senior member of the jewelry firm of G. S. & G. L. Rogers.

Henry R. Sawyer is the son of Ezekiel Sawyer, who was born in Portland, Me., in 1798, and the grandson of Isaac Sawyer, who was born in England. Ezekiel came to Gardiner in 1819, and was in the employ of R. H. Gardiner for twenty years, investing all his earnings in real estate, till he became one of the largest landholders in town. He and Rufus K. Page were pioneers in the ice business on the Kennebec. He married Sarah Atkins, by whom he had five children. Henry R. and his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Moore, both live in South Gardiner, where Henry R. was born in 1833. He attended the Hobart High School at Richmond and the Gardiner Academy. He married Philena W. S. Hathorn. Their children are: Ida L., Hattie C., Ezekiel J., Harry H. and Jeff S. Mr. Sawyer has been a dealer in wood, hay and ice, a merchant, a contractor, and an operator in real estate, active and successful.

Benjamin S. Smith, second son of Amasa and Eliza M. (Steward) Smith, of Moscow, Me., and grandson of Samuel Smith, of Litchfield, was born in Moscow in 1846. The next year they moved to Gardiner. In 1864 Benjamin S. enlisted in Stevens' Battery, 5th Maine, and fought under Grant and then under "Phil" Sheridan. On his return home he learned the cabinet maker's trade, and five years later began work in the door, sash and blind business. He has been engaged in this business for himself for the past nine years. January 2, 1868, he married Martha, daughter of Dow Clark, of Gardiner.

John D. Stephenson in 1879 bought the school house on Winter street and remodeled it and started a grocery business in the same room where he received his primary education, and has continued the business in the building since that time. Later he bought the intermediate school house lot on Highland avenue, where he built a substantial residence. Now both his place of business and his home are on the ground where he received much of the school training that fitted him for his present success.

Charles Swift, youngest of four children of Lemuel Swift, of Cape Cod, who came to Brunswick, Me., in 1790, and married Sarah Lufkin, of Freeport, was born in 1818, and came to Gardiner in 1845. He married Sarah Jane Rockwood, of Augusta, in 1847, and had two children: Mary H. and Charles F. Swift, now of Gardiner. Mr. Swift was a jeweler, which trade he followed twelve years, and about 1860 conceived and executed the plan of making a line of boxes adapted to jewelers' and druggists' uses, and successfully carried on the business for over twenty years.

FREEMAN TROTT.—A man's life is largely an exhibition of the results that follow an adherence to certain lines of action. While exact shades of character are difficult to define or depict, individual acts have a trend toward well defined objects, and in obedience to, or in disobedience of, established precepts and principles. These reflections are suggested by a brief review of the life of Freeman Trott, who for over fifty years was a conspicuous and well known citizen and business man of Gardiner. A glimpse at a man's ancestry throws wonderful light on his intellectual and moral features. In this man's case we are fortunately able to turn back six leaves in the book of his family genealogy—each leaf a generation.

Thomas Trott, the ancestor, came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, where he turned his attention to farming. Nine years later he joined the church, which act, by virtue of the peculiar civil and ecclesiastical polity of the Puritans, gave him the right to vote, and invested him with all the privileges of full citizenship—that exalted condition being then expressed by the noble term, freeman. That same year he became an actor and a partner in the greatest event in life—he married Sarah Proctor. Any one of these acts would indicate a laudable effort to get on in the world, but to compass them all in one year must be accepted as evidence of substantial progress. We know there was then a searching ordeal through which a candidate must pass before the gateway to church membership was thrown open. The balance of our acquaintance with Thomas Trott is that he raised a son Samuel, and died in Dorchester at the age of eighty-six, leaving a good farm and what was then called a large estate.

Samuel, who was born in 1660, married Mary Beal, and they had two boys: Benjamin, born in 1712, who married Joanna Payson, of

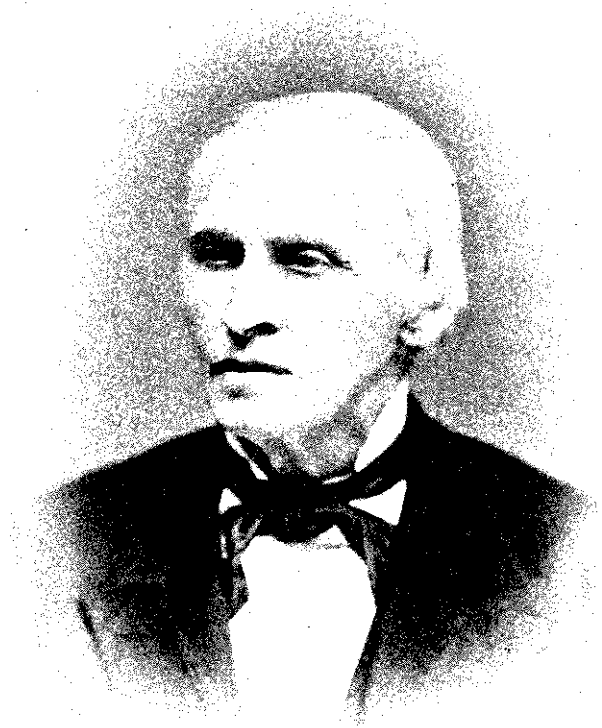
Roxbury, and his brother, name not given, who married Waitstill Payson. The Paysons seem to have enjoyed a reputation for superior intellectual attainments which justifies the presumption that the winners of these daughters were young men of good parts. By a request in his father's will, Benjamin learned a trade, and was a blacksmith in Boston, where he owned a house. About 1744 he moved to Woolwich, Me., with his wife and three sons, Lemuel, Thomas and Benjamin. Lemuel married the daughter of Colonel Thomas Motherell. His father and mother, Benjamin and Joanna, are buried in the old South burying ground at Nequasset. Lemuel left a son, Lemuel, who married Fanny Reed. They had four sons: Lemuel, Converse, Freeman and Alfred.

Freeman, the subject of this sketch, was born at Woolwich in January, 1810. His father died when about forty years old, leaving a widow in the responsible and difficult position of looking after the education and guidance of her sons. This task she performed with a mother's love and wisdom. Freeman was educated at Kents Hill, teaching school winters. He came to Gardiner about 1836, and obtained a place in the post office under Judge Palmer. In 1840, at the age of thirty, he took up the business of his choice, that of a grocery merchant. Locating on Water street, in Gardiner, he gave his time, his energies and a mature judgment to the work that was to engross the activities of a long life. For the next forty-five years, until his death, May 9, 1885, although the store was rebuilt, the site remained the same. His career was prosperous and profitable, for it was characterized by honesty and fair dealing.

Successful management of personal affairs is sure of public appreciation. When the city of Gardiner was incorporated in 1850, Mr. Trott was chosen its first treasurer, and served two years. He also served as a member of the city council, and was a director in the Cobossee National Bank. He was a supporter of the Methodist church in Gardiner, of which he was for years a trustee. Lemuel Trott, a brother of his, was a clergyman in the Methodist denomination.

December 17, 1844, Freeman Trott married Julia S., daughter of Nathaniel and Julia (Springer) Kenniston. Of the two children of Freeman and Julia Trott, the elder, Charles F., who was born in 1845, and died in 1877 at Gardiner, was fond of the sea and became first mate of a vessel that was lost during an earthquake at St. Thomas in 1877. The other child, Lizzie J., is Mrs. O. B. Clason of Gardiner, and has four children: Julia T., Bertha S., Freeman P. and Charles R. Clason.

Isaac G. Vannah, the ninth of eleven children, whose parents were Henry and Betsey (Keene) Vannah, of Nobleboro, Me., was born in 1823. He came to Gardiner in 1846 and engaged in the hardware trade in 1848 on Bridge street. After two or three changes of loca-



Abraham Frolo

tion he bought, in 1863, the block he still occupies, and next to Amasa Ring has been continuously in business the longest of any man on Water street. A curious and significant fact in the hardware trade is this: when Mr. Vannah began the only tool he sold of American manufacture was one kind of plane irons, and it now happens that every article he sells is made in this country except one English make of the same article—plane irons. Isaac G. Vannah, in 1849, married Eliza C. Rafter, of Jefferson, Me. They have one child, Letetia Kate.

Charles O. Wadsworth, born in 1839 in Gardiner, is a son of Moses S. and grandson of the Quaker preacher, Moses Wadsworth, of West Gardiner. He enlisted in 1862 and lost a leg in front of Petersburg. After the war he was salesman and bookkeeper at times, and in 1878 was elected city clerk and librarian of the public library of Gardiner, and was commissioned justice of the peace the same year, which positions he has since continuously held. He married Angie M. Baldwin, of New Hampshire, and has two children: Mildred B. and Frank C.

Captain James Walker, born in 1834, is the grandson of Captain Lemuel Walker, a seafaring man born in Kennebunkport, Me., and the son of Joshua Walker 2d, the youngest of twelve children, who was born in Litchfield, and married Hannah S., daughter of Jeremiah Potter, of Litchfield, and moved to Richmond, Me., in 1850. James enlisted from Aroostook county in Company E, 15th Maine, served under General Butler, was at New Orleans and in the Red River campaign, and then under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He came home at the close of the war and married Julia, daughter of Annis Douglas, of Gardiner. They have two children: Charles F. and Clara E.

Hon. Charles A. White is the son of Eben White, who came from Winthrop to Hallowell, where he was for years senior member in the grocery firm of White & Warren, and whose father was Major Benjamin White—war of 1812. Eben White brought his family to Gardiner in 1829, being then in government employ under General Jackson. Charles A. White, born in 1828 in Hallowell, was appointed postmaster at Gardiner under President Pierce in 1855 and reappointed under Buchanan; was state treasurer in 1878 and 1879; was again postmaster in Gardiner under Grover Cleveland, and has served in both branches of the city government. In 1860 he married Elizabeth R., daughter of Hon. Thomas Robinson, of Ellsworth, Me. Their children are: Mary D., now Mrs. Doctor Dike, of Melrose, Mass.; Bessie F., died 1865; and Charles R., Harry Eben and Anna E., of Gardiner.

Captain Franklin D. Whitmore is the son of William and Phebe (Hayden) Whitmore, of Arrowsic, Me., where he was born in 1839. His father was a teacher and afterward a Congregational minister. Captain Whitmore has followed the sea since the age of seventeen,

becoming master of the *Mary Russell* in 1870. He has commanded several ships, all engaged in the California trade. His present vessel is the *Berlin*, of which he is part owner. He came to Gardiner in 1869, and in 1871 married Mary N., daughter of Judge Palmer, of Gardiner. Their children are: Mary L., Frank H. and Morton P.

Fred W. Willey was born in Litchfield, Me., June 19, 1857. When six years of age his parents moved to South Gardiner, Me., where he has since resided. He received his education in the city schools of Gardiner and the Commercial College of Augusta, of which he was a graduate. The most of his life has been spent in the lumber business; in the woods in winter and in the lumber yard in summer as surveyor. He was married to Fannie Foster Crocker, of Machias, Me., June 3, 1885. One son is the fruit of their union. His father, J. O. Willey, was born January 8, 1821, in Durham, N. H., married Mary H. Johnson, of Gardiner, Me., and had three children: Ida M., Fred W. and Abbie P. Willey. His father was a connection of the Willey family that was buried in the slide of the White mountains.

Robert Williamson was born in Chesterfield county, Va., in 1803, and in 1829, with his wife, Mary Hunt, of Boston, came to Gardiner, where they raised their family and where, until his death in 1874, he was successfully engaged in the clothing business. Their surviving children are: Mary E. (Mrs. John D. Lovett, of Boston) and Virginia Williamson, of Gardiner.

Albion E. Wing, son of Leonard Wing, of Wayne, and grandson of Allen Wing, who came from Cape Cod, was born in 1822. Leonard Wing married Betsey Ellis, of Wayne, by whom he had six boys and three girls, Albion E. being the fourth. The latter came to Gardiner in 1843 and married Mary Jane, daughter of Joshua Burgess, in 1846. Their only child is Mrs. Augustus W. McCausland. Mr. Wing was a self-taught mechanic and turned his attention to wagon making when he first came to Gardiner, working for William H. Lord as a journeyman. After a partnership in the same business with J. D. Gardiner of some six years, he built a shop on Church street, now a marble shop, where he manufactured carriages and sleighs for nearly forty years, and then sold the business to J. B. Libby. Mr. Wing has been member of the city council and president of that body, also assessor and overseer of the poor.

Philip H. Winslow^a descended from Kenelin Winslow¹, who was born in Drotwich, Eng., in 1599, and came to Salem, Mass., the line of descent being: Nathaniel², Gilbert³, Barnabas⁴, Barnabas⁵, Philip⁶, whose wife was a Rideout; Philip⁷, who, born in New Gloucester in 1818—the third of nine children—came to Gardiner in 1841, married Emily Hawks, of Windham, Me., in 1842, had a family of three boys and two girls, and died in 1888. Philip H. Winslow⁸, born in 1852, was the youngest of the three boys, only two of whom and one girl

are living. He married Luella A., daughter of Harvey Scribner, of Gardiner, in 1873. They have one child, Harvey Philip. Mr. Winslow has been in the grocery trade at Gardiner twenty-one years, making his the oldest grocery house but two in this city.

Frank C. Wise, born in Canton, 1858, is the son of George W. Wise, who was born in Hallowell, and whose father, Martin W. Wise, was also a Hallowell man. George W. removed from Hallowell to Auburn and thence to Canton. He was one of four children, and is probably the only one now living. His brother went to sea and was never heard from, and the two sisters are dead. George W. Wise married, first, Eleanor Keith, of Auburn, by whom he had two boys and one girl, and, second, Orvilla Rolfe, who bore him two sons. Frank C. Wise came from Norway, Me., to Gardiner, where he bought the clothing business of Bicknell & Neal, which he still follows. He married Mary E., daughter of Thomas Berry. Their children are Ellen M. and Hattie M.

Captain Andrew T. Wyman, born in 1836, is the son of Percy and grandson of William Wyman, of Phippsburg, whose ancestors came from Scotland. Percy Wyman married Mary Tibbetts, of Woolwich. Captain Wyman married, in 1858, Emily F. Witherspoon (a great-granddaughter of John Witherspoon, born in Scotland, who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence), and has one child, Nellie. They came to Gardiner in 1870 and two years later he became captain of the steam tug *J. T. Hoffman*, which he ran for five years and then took command of the *A. F. Kappella*, of which he is part owner.

CHAPTER XXV.

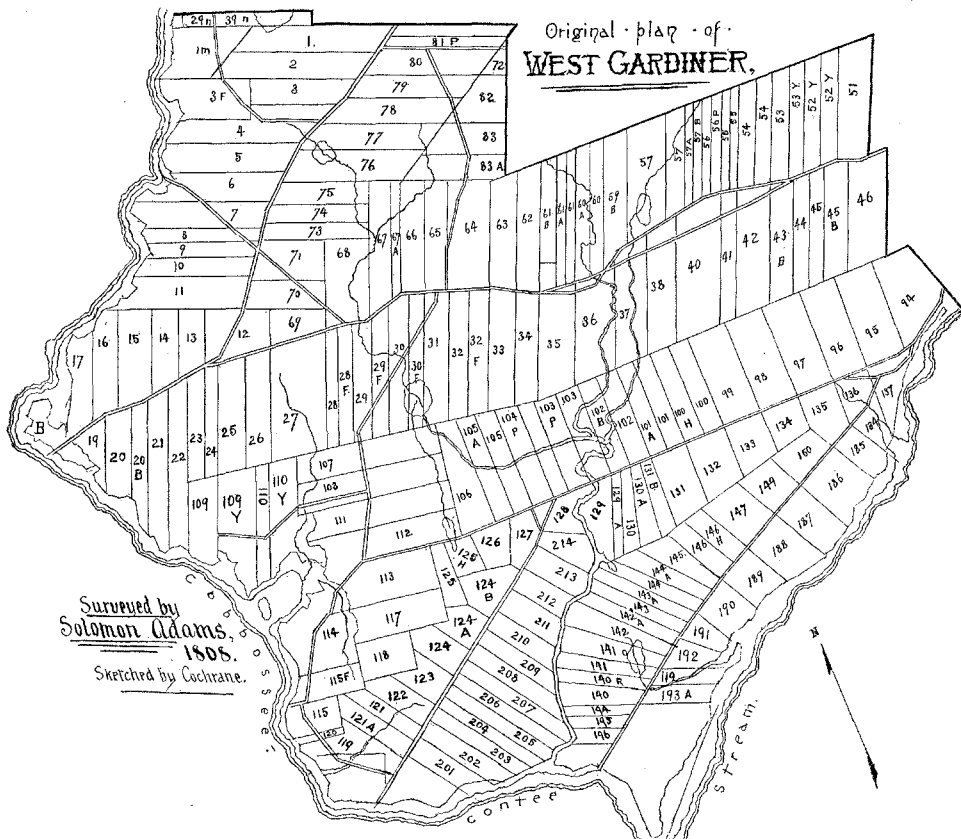
TOWN OF WEST GARDINER.

Incorporation.—Civil Lists.—Settlers.—Map.—Collins Mills.—Business Enterprises.—Stores.—Post Offices.—Lodges.—Schools.—Churches.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE territory which forms the town of West Gardiner formerly belonged to Gardiner and Litchfield. The larger portion of the town was within the old Gardinerston plantation, and thus became in 1779 a part of the original Pittston, and was also included in the town of Gardiner, incorporated in 1803, and comprised the Seventh ward of Gardiner city in 1850. The part belonging to Gardiner was 10,400 acres, set off and incorporated as West Gardiner August 8, 1850, the parent city taking no active part in opposing the separation. In 1859 the northern part of Litchfield was annexed, thus somewhat increasing its area. The town lies west of the city of Gardiner and south of Augusta; and it is bounded in part, on the south and east, by the Cobbosseecontee, a considerable stream, which is fed by ponds in Mt. Vernon, Wayne and Winthrop, and flows into the Kennebec within the limits of the city of Gardiner. On the northeast the town joins Gardiner, while on the north it joins Farmingdale and Manchester, and on the west Winthrop, the line passing through the east side of the great pond that lies between the towns. Litchfield lies south of the town, and is divided from it in part by the Cobbosseecontee.

CIVIL LISTS.—The names and years of service of the selectmen of the town have been as follows: Aaron Haskell, 1850; Abram Milliken, 1850, '51; David Marston, 1850, died during the year, and Daniel Tallman filled the vacancy; Thaddeus Spear, 1851, '52, '55, '56, '57, '58; Daniel Fuller, 1851, '59, '60, '61, '65; Samuel H. Parsons, 1852; Thomas M. Clark, 1852; Oliver S. Edwards, 1853, '54, '62; Eliakim Norton, 1853, '54, '59; Cyrus Brann, 1854; Hermon Stinson, 1855, '56, '57; Isaac Farr, 1855, '56; Noah Farr, 1857; Jefferson Brann, 1858; John Hodgkins, 1858; William Farr, 1859, '60, '61, '65; William H. Merrill, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '70; William Morse, 1862, '63, '64; Samuel P. Stinson, 1863, '64, resigned, succeeded by Alvin Merrill, 1864; Thomas H. Dow, 1865, '66; George W. Blanchard, 1866, '67; John W. Herrick, 1866, '67, '71, '72, '76; Phineas S. Hodgdon, 1867, '68, '69, '73, '74; David

Tucker, 1868, '69, '74; Ezekiel Ware, 1868, '69; Elisha P. Seavey, 1870; Jacob Emerson, 1870; Eleazer C. Douglass, 1871, '72, '73, '79; Thomas H. Dow, 1871, '72; Daniel E. Merrill, 1873 to 1879 inclusive; Jerry H. Pinkham, 1875; Josiah W. Sprague, 1875; John A. Spear, 1876, '77, '78, 1880 to 1885 inclusive, and 1892; Elijah Farr, 1877 to 1883 inclusive; Nathan J. Knox, 1880 to 1883 inclusive; Alvin W. Brann, 1884 to 1891 inclusive; Samuel M. Pinkham, 1884; William P. Haskell, 1885 to 1888 inclusive; Hubbard Goldsmith, jun., 1886 to 1891 inclusive; John Pinkham, 1889 to 1892 inclusive; George E. Lancaster, 1892.



The moderators of the annual town meetings, with the date of first election and number of times each has presided, are as follows: 1850, Daniel Fuller, 6; 1851, Samuel H. Parsons, 4; 1855, John Knox, 2; 1858, Moses T. Wadsworth, 4; 1866, Cyrus Brann, 8; 1871, Phineas S. Hodgdon; 1874, John W. Herrick, 2; 1877, Charles Hinkley; 1878, Eleazer C. Douglass; 1880, Samuel M. Pinkham to 1891, except Daniel W. Robinson in 1882; John A. Spear, 1892.

The succession of treasurers, with the year of election, includes: Merrill Hunt, 1850; Cyrus Brann, 1852; Robert H. Douglass, 1855;

Cyrus Brann, 1857; J. L. Spear, 1859; Samuel P. Stinson, 1862; John Knox, 1864; William P. Haskell, 1865; Stephen Weston, 1868; George H. Pope, 1874; Alpheus Spear, 1880; George H. Pope, 1883; Stephen Weston, 1886; and Baxter M. Small, since 1889.

The service of seven different men as town clerks covers the forty-two years of the town's history: Oliver S. Edward served until 1862, excepting 1858, when Lyman K. Littlefield was chosen; George D. Wakefield was elected in 1862 and 1863, and M. W. Farr in 1864; William P. Haskell's long period of uninterrupted service began in 1865.

SETTLERS.—Preliminary to the sale of lands to the settlers, the entire Cobbosseecontee tract was surveyed and divided into lots, the numbers of which appear on the original deeds. A plan of these lots, projected from Solomon Adams' survey of 1808, appears on the preceding page.

Enoch and Sarah (Libbey) French came in 1811 from Seabrook, N. H., and settled where their son, George W. French, now lives, at the Corner, which was named after his father. A part of the old house is still well preserved. Nathaniel Leighton, Joseph Roberts and Nahum Merrill, a brother of Daniel Merrill, all came from Gorham, Me., about 1810. Mr. Roberts settled at Nudd's Corner, where Clarence Curtis now lives, and Mr. Leighton settled where Frank Sherburn lives. Joseph Haskell came to West Gardiner in 1818, from Gloucester, Mass. He was a sea captain and followed his calling for several years after he settled here. Peter Clark came from Hallowell and located where his grandson, George Clark, lives. James Lord came from Ipswich, Mass., and spent the balance of his life on the place where his grandson, Charles McCausland, lives. His death was tragic—his house was burned in 1847, and he perished in the flames. Abel French settled on the cross road from North to High streets, about 1812.

Aaron Wadsworth came from Massachusetts between 1790 and 1800, and settled where Isaac Wentworth lives. Elias and Benjamin Howard, from Massachusetts, also lived on land now owned by Mr. Wentworth. Caleb Towle lived where his son, Orrin, now resides. Aaron Haskell lived where Miss Irene Collins lives. Daniel Herrick and John W. Herrick lived on the next farm to Joseph Haskell, where John W.'s daughter, Mrs. Helen A. Fuller, now resides. The old house in which Joseph Haskell lived was burned. It stood on the place now owned by Albert W. De Fratus. Ezekiel Robinson came in 1802 from Gloucester, Mass., and settled on the farm now owned by Lambert Perkins, on which his son, Benjamin B. Robinson, lived till he was eighty years old. Ezekiel was a brother to the widely known almanac maker, Daniel R. Robinson.

Nathaniel Currier was born in Southampton, N. H., and moved to Sedgwick, Me., from whence he came to West Gardiner in 1816—that memorable cold summer when the ground froze and corn and pota-

atoes were killed in June and were hoed the first time in July, and again killed by frost in August. Mrs. Harriet B. Sampson, Mr. Currier's daughter, now living at the age of 84 with her daughter, Mrs. Doctor Whitmore, in Gardiner, remembers that a few potatoes were all the crop her father was able to raise that year. Mrs. Sampson has vivid recollections of the old times, some of which are as follows. William Morse came from Bath, Me., and built a house west of the church on the Hallowell road. William Stevens, father of Moses and John Stevens, came from up the Kennebec river and settled where Reuben L. Snow lives.

Captain Chapin Sampson, who came from Boston to West Gardiner about 1800, had some strange adventures in his day. About 1786 he commanded a big ship that was captured on the Mediterranean sea by an Algerine corsair. He and his crew were stripped of their clothing and driven through the streets of Algiers as a show, being the first Americans ever seen there. They were treated with all manner of indignities, thrown in loathsome dungeons, and at the end of ten days they were sent into the country to labor as slaves. Captain Chapin and his master soon discovered that they were brother Masons, and at the risk of his life the overseer proved his loyalty to the order by helping his slave to escape. Captain Thomas B. Sampson, son of Captain Chapin, came from Boston in 1826, in which year he was married to Harriet B. Currier. He followed the sea as long as his health would permit. Job Sampson came from Boston to Hallowell and from thence to West Gardiner. He was a blacksmith and his shop stood in the hollow west of the Baptist church.

Reuel Rice, son of John Rice, lived where Mrs. Seavey now lives. The Rices were very early settlers. Joseph Neal was an early settler and lived in a house sold to Elisha Seavey. Thomas and Julius Neal were his sons. Thomas lived in the first house beyond the red school house. Israel Hutchinson lived where Joseph Spear lives. Thomas Brann, son of Captain John Brann, an old settler, lived where James W. Small does. Edward Austin lived near where Jonathan Goodrich lives. C. J. Edwards lived where his son, Ezekiel, lives. Abraham Bachelor came from New Hampshire before 1815, and lived on what is now the George Carter place. He was buried in a vault with a granite front, which he built on his own farm. Ebenezer Bailey, from Durham, settled in 1800 near where the Friends' meeting house stands. He was killed by a falling limb while chopping in the woods. Moses Wadsworth, who came from Winthrop in 1809, was a carpenter and the Friend minister. He lived west of the meeting house, near the pond.

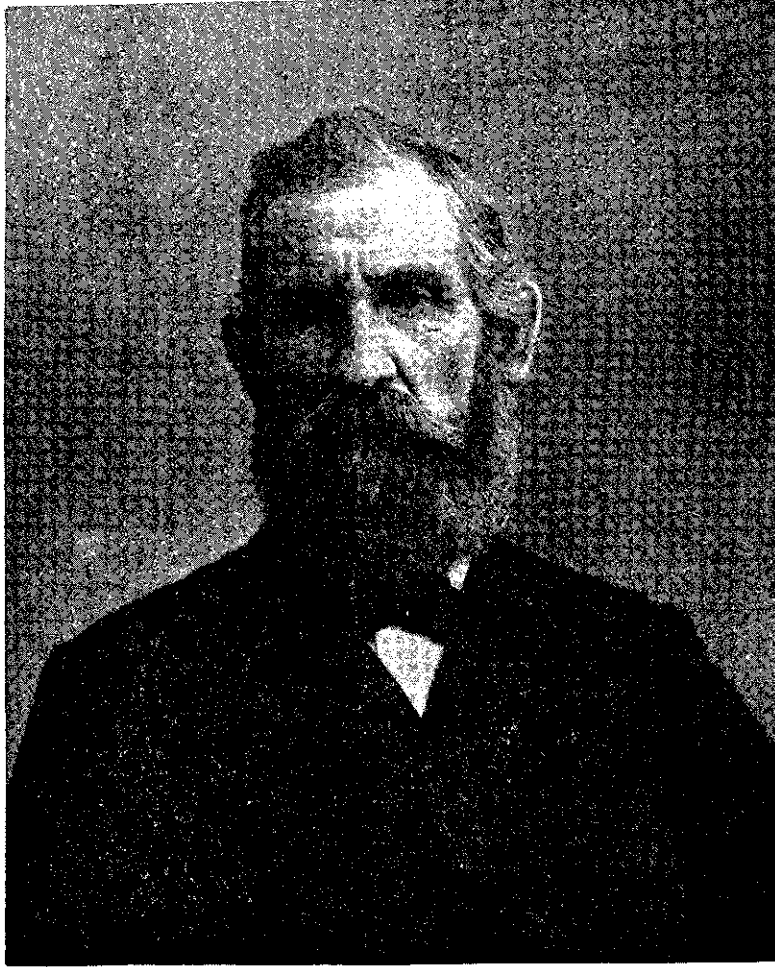
Paul Hildreth, the first settler in Lewiston, came here and settled in early times near Horseshoe pond, and had sons, Robert and Thaddeus Hildreth. Hugh Potter, father of Hugh Potter, was an old set-

ter near Spear's Corner; also the Marstons, Littlefields and Annis Spear, from whom the "Corner" took its name. Jerry Wakefield settled on High street, below Nudd's Corner, and John Knox, Chester Rhoades and John Libby lived near Merrill's Corner.

COLLINS MILLS.—This locality was originally called Cram's Mills. About 1815 Jacob Cram owned the land on one side of the Cobbosseecontee and R. H. Gardiner owned that on the other side, the dividing line being in the center of the stream. Mr. Cram built a wooden dam and a mill which he operated for a time with such success that Mr. Gardiner wanted control of the whole. So he objected to the dam where it rested on his land, and compelled Mr. Cram to remove it. After a long quarrel the matter was settled by Cram selling his land and his part of the water right at a low figure to Gardiner—exactly as the latter had intended from the start. Mr. Gardiner, in 1830, built a dam and afterward mills, which he sold in 1854 to John Collins, the present owner. The stone dam is a most substantial structure, and it has withstood for over half a century the assaults of heavy floods, with accompanying drift ice. The bridge below the dam was built by Mr. Collins in 1843.

Paul Collins, father of John Collins, was a native of Ware, N. H., from whence he came to Durham, Me., at the age of fourteen, and then to Manchester, in 1803, where he lived and died. He and his wife, Mary (Winslow) Collins, were both Quakers and are buried in the Friends' burial ground. John Collins, Paul's son, came to his present location and bought for \$6,500 one hundred acres of land, on which were a grist mill, a saw mill and a carding machine. The carding mill was used to make cotton batting and employed four hands. Mr. Collins operated all three of the mills. In 1860 the saw mill and the carding mill were burned. The former was at once rebuilt by Mr. Collins, who also, in 1870, built for George Cowee and Edwin Morse a furniture manufactory, 40 by 80 feet and five stories high. Thirty hands were employed in the summer and forty in the winter, making bedsteads as a specialty. The owners, Cowee & Morse, lived in Augusta. After a short time Morse sold his interest to Joseph Miller, of Augusta. S. S. Brooks, of Augusta, and John Collins then bought the furniture mill and operated it two years, when Collins sold to Prentiss M. Fogler, the firm being P. M. Fogler & Co., who operated it till 1878, when it was burned, together with the new saw mill and the grist mill. The grist mill had two runs of stone and did a fine custom business.

Joseph L. Spear built an early store at Collins Mills, and ran it three or four years, when he sold it to Enoch Dill, who sold it two years later to Joseph Adams, who ran it two years and changed it into a dwelling house. Jesse Falls was an early blacksmith, whose shop



John Collins

Note.—Paul Collins, of Irish descent, was born in Weare, N. H., in 1772, and died in Manchester, Me., in 1864—his wife in 1858. Their children were: Ruth, born in 1801; George H., 1803; Isaac, 1805; Samuel, 1807; Levi, 1809; Ann W., 1811; Cyrus B., 1814; John, April 17, 1816; and Irene in 1819. John Collins and Emily Winslow were married in 1851. Frank S., their eldest child, now a house builder, living in Boston, was born in 1854 and married Minnie Leavitt, who died in 1885. His second wife was Nellie Perkins, of West Gardiner. Their two children are: John L. and Carl R. The second child of John, Alice M., born in 1857, married in 1882, J. W. Larrabec, of Boston, a shirt manufacturer. They have two children: Emilie H. and John. Ferdie A., the third child of John, was born in 1868 and died when seventeen months old. Jacob Cram built, before 1795, the first mill on the valuable Cobbosseecontec water privilege, which has so long borne Mr. Collins' name. It is a historic spot. Mr. Collins is a life-long democrat and has taken the *Portland Argus* over fifty years.

stood near the bridge at Collins Mills. Moses Hawks was a stone-cutter and farmer and had a blacksmith shop.

As early as 1810 to 1820 bricks were made in a small way in various parts of Gardiner. Nicholas Pinkham, who came from Durham in 1805, and settled where his son, Jeremiah Pinkham, lives, made the bricks on his place to build his chimneys. Noah Farr came before 1800 from Harpswell, Me., and settled where Benjamin Hopkins now lives. He was originally a fisherman. Elijah Goddard came about 1805 and settled where John M. Gove lives. About 1874 Joseph L. Spear built a saw mill on the Gardiner estate a mile above the mill dam, and runs it yet.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.—About 1815 Daniel Winslow built the first tannery at Cram's Mills, and operated it for twenty-five years. This was torn down and a larger one built by Archibald Horn, who bought Mr. Winslow out. The old works were entirely devoted to tanning leather. Mr. Horn ran the business for thirty years, making a specialty of tanning sheep-skins. Isaiah Hawks purchased the plant and in two years sold to Moses Stephens, who ran it nine years, and sold to William Horn, a nephew of Archibald Horn, about 1870. He ran it several years, till he died, when his brothers, Archibald and Eben, succeeded him, and still continue the business, under the firm name of Horn Brothers. In 1881 they erected two buildings, each forty feet square, and put in a steam boiler and engine, with all the equipments necessary to do a large business. They are tanning about 7,500 dozen sheep-skins a year, using two hundred cords of bark and the services of four men.

Clarence E. Getchell built a tannery in 1885, 34 by 62, on the east side of the stream, on land leased of John Collins. His machinery is run by water, and his works contain all modern appliances for the most successful operation. His business is confined exclusively to sheep-skins, of which 120,000, many of them foreign skins, are tanned annually, requiring the labor of four men and the consumption of 150 cords of bark. The total earnings are \$6,000 per year.

George H. Pope began raising corn for Hallowell canning works in 1886. In 1889 he put in the necessary fixtures and machinery at his home on Highland avenue, and put up 20,000 cans of corn. In 1890 he put up 28,000 cans of corn and 1,700 cans of pumpkin, which sold for \$2,600. He raises from one-third to one-half of all the corn he cans on his own farm. Mr. Pope makes his own cans, gives work to thirty people during the active season, and is the pioneer in the canning business in West Gardiner.

STORES.—The first to engage in the store business at Spear's Corner was Frank W. Brann, about 1850. After a short time he was succeeded by Joseph L. Spear, who sold his business to Gardiner Spear and George D. Wakefield. Their successors have been: Samuel P.

Stinson, J. L. Spear, Josiah F. Marr, Alpheus Spear, John A. Spear, Edwin Fairbanks, Wallace O. Spear, A. K. P. Edwards, Charles Cutting, Simon R. Cutting, John C. Babcock and F. W. Brann. The last store at Spear's Corner was by W. C. Whitney, who closed the business in 1890.

Joseph A. Brown, jun., opened the first store in Rip's District about 1876. He retired and was succeeded in 1877 by Charles S. Greene, who is still engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Greene is a native of Gardiner, and was born in 1836. His father was drowned off the mouth of the Kennebec in 1844.

The first store at French's Corner was built and opened by William P. Haskell in 1865, in which business he still continues, living in a dwelling house attached to his store. The next store was established by the Cobbosseecontee Grange in the house of George W. French in 1876, and the last by Frank Towle in 1889, who is located in Grange Hall.

POST OFFICES.—The first post office in town was established April 11, 1828, at the house of Aaron Haskell, who was the first postmaster. His son, Aaron, jun., was appointed March 29, 1832, and held the office until September 5, 1835, when he was succeeded by Daniel Marston. The next incumbent was George W. French, appointed March 13, 1844, and succeeded by Daniel Marston, February 2, 1846. John W. Herrick was appointed September 3, 1849, at which time the name was changed to French's Corner. Francis W. Brann was appointed March 31, 1854, and the name was changed to West Gardiner again. He was followed by William P. Haskell, May 2, 1854; William D. Marston, May 14, 1857; William P. Haskell, September 14, 1861; John W. Herrick, January 26, 1864; William P. Haskell, November 29, 1865; Albert W. De Fratus, September 23, 1885; and Frank E. Towle, the present incumbent, May 13, 1889. This office is on the old post route from Augusta to Freeport and had a tri-weekly mail until about 1875, when the mail route was reorganized and a daily mail established from Augusta to South Litchfield.

Prior to 1857 there was a post office at West Gardiner Center, on the Gardiner and Lewiston route, with Joseph L. Spear as postmaster. He held the position for three or four years, and was succeeded by Moses Rogers, who was appointed by Buchanan. Party feeling ran high in the neighborhood and it was not long until there appeared to be no use for a post office or a Democratic postmaster at the Center.

SOCIETIES.—The Cobbosseecontee Grange, P. of H., was organized February 8, 1875. Jeremiah Pinkham was the first master. In February, 1876, the Grange established a store in the house of George W. French, where it was kept eight years, when the profits were found to be sufficient to build the present Grange Hall, which cost over \$1,200. The store was operated for the Grange by Albert De Fratus till 1888,

then by Lizzie French till the stock was sold to Frank Towle, who rents the lower floor of the hall. Elijah Farr is the present master of the Grange, and Mrs. Celia J. Davis is secretary, with thirty-seven members.

The Gardiner Lodge of Good Templars was organized in 1871, numbering one hundred members, with Herbert Small chief templar.

The Ladies' Library Association at French's Corner was organized in 1886, through the efforts of Mrs. Lizzie W. Buck and Miss Flora Goodwin. Funds were first raised by a ladies' fair, and have been since maintained by entertainments and quarterly dues. The association has a circulating library of over one thousand volumes, kept at George W. French's house. The first president of this useful and commendable enterprise was Miss Flora Goodwin; and Mrs. Lizzie W. Buck is now president and secretary.

SCHOOLS.—West Gardiner contains nine school districts, each having two sessions of school per year that average from ten to twelve weeks each session. The town school committee for 1891 were Alpheus Spear, Reuben L. Snow and John A. Spear, and the amount raised by the town for common schools was \$1,500, and \$200 for part support of a high school. The first high school in town was organized in the town hall in August, 1891, with Roscoe B. Parsons as teacher. The tuition is free to residents of the town, and the first session with about thirty pupils, promised well for the future.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The first church organized within what are now the limits of West Gardiner held its initial meeting in the school house at Brown's Corner, December 14, 1815. Elder Levi Young, William Nash, Sewall Brown, Ezekiel Robinson, James Lord, Joseph Robinson and seven others signed articles of agreement under the corporate title of "The First Baptist Church in Gardiner." For the next twenty years their meetings were held in the Brown's Corner school house, and in a school house standing near the location of the present church.

At a meeting held February 4, 1835, at the house of Nathaniel Currier, preliminary steps were taken to build a meeting house. Abraham Beedle was chosen moderator, and Julius Neal, clerk. An adjourned meeting was held only four days later, at which Nathaniel Currier, Nicholas Hinkley, George Nash, Julius Neal and Benjamin B. Brown were chosen as building committee. A subscription paper was circulated and the following pledges were given: Nathaniel Currier, \$100; William Morse and James Lord, \$60 each; Thomas B. Sampson, \$50; Nathaniel M. Currier, Job Sampson, Braddock Hathaway and R. H. Gardiner, \$30 each; Reuel Rice, Thomas J. Neal, Benjamin Grover, Nicholas Hinkley, Alden Rice, Israel Hutchinson, Thomas Brann and Edwin Austin, \$25 each; Thomas B. Seavey, Abel French, Abraham Bachelor, Rufus Rice, Moses Stephens, Julius Neal,

Joseph Neal, Benjamin B. Robinson, C. L. Edwards and George Nash each subscribed "one pew." How much the cash value of "one pew" was we are not informed, but the same meeting voted "to locate the said house" on the line between Captain Chapin Sampson and William Morse, sen., on the road leading from Brown's Corner to Hallowell village, and "to accept the proposal made by Nicholas Hinkley to build and complete said house according to the plan before the society, furnish all of the materials, for the sum of nine hundred dollars." The house was finished and dedicated in July, 1836. Benjamin B. Robinson was chosen clerk and held the office many years.

The pastors have been: Rev. Abraham Beedle, Elder Eliab Cox, Rev. A. M. Piper, Elder Rufus Chase, Rev. W. O. Grant, Rev. H. Pierce, Charles Cook, Rev. Asa Gould and Rev. Mr. Chapman. The church is so much reduced in members and resources that it has become a mission church and has no regular preaching. William K. Wharff is the only deacon.

The First Freewill Baptist Church of West Gardiner was organized October 26, 1826, by Elders Samuel Hathorn and Josiah Farwell, with fifteen members. Services were held in school houses till 1840, when a church was built, at a cost of \$1,100, on the Litchfield road near Samuel Grover's. Elder Josiah Keene preached the dedication sermon, and Elders Nathaniel Purrington, Mark Getchell and Isaac Frost took part in the services. In 1842 fifteen members left this church to join the Second church on High street. About 1887 the White House, as it was called, was moved to Spear's Corner—a location nearer the center of the society, where the congregation has grown till it is the largest in town. The records are kept by Ezekiel Ware.

The Second Freewill Baptist Church of West Gardiner, formerly called the Center Church, built in 1841, of brick, a house of worship costing \$1,300. It was dedicated November 9th of the same year by Elders John Stevens, Thomas S. Tyler, Samuel Bush, Barnard Goodrich, Mark Getchell and Nathaniel Purrington. The society was formally organized January 24, 1842, with sixteen members. The Methodists assisted in building the house, participated in the exercises, and have always had equal rights in it to hold meetings of their own, which they did as long as any members of that faith were left in that vicinity. Not only the Methodists, but the Baptists have died out, till Rhoda Sherburn is the only living member of the old church, whose roll used to contain such names as Deacon John Blanchard, Joseph Cole, Hiram Pope, Robert C. Towle and Jeremiah Blaisdell, and whose preachers were Elders Thomas S. Tyler, Samuel Bush, Hiram Sleeper, Cleveland B. Glidden and others. Rev. ——— Monroe, of the Freewill Baptist faith, preaches regularly there at present.

September 1, 1876, the Christian denomination organized a society in this church, with Hiram Pope, George H. Pope and five females as

members. Frank Ward, A. J. Abbott and others have been the preachers.

Ezekiel Ware says the Second Calvinist Baptist Church was organized about 1830. The church and society, which had no house, held meetings in a school house near Spear's Corner. It has been extinct for many years. Among the early preachers were Reverends Bedel, Hooper and Mitchel. Among the teachers were Elias Fairbanks and James Littlefield. No records of the church are extant.

GRAVE YARDS.—Early there was a burying place—now unmarked—at Spear's Corner, where some of the first residents were buried. A few years since the yard was disturbed and the remains of the interred persons were removed to the yard near Joseph Fairbanks'.

The cemetery on the road from High street to Spear's Corner is in charge of Sexton John Curtis, who also has charge of the town hearse, which is free for public use. In case his services are required to go with it, a proper charge is made.

The grave yard on the Hallowell road west of French's Corner, was given by R. H. Gardiner. The town has enlarged it and has charge of it. Lots are free.

The burying ground on High street has been long in use. The town has had to enlarge it to meet the wants of the public.

The Friends have an ancient grave yard near their meeting house. On the corner opposite, Cyrus Howard about forty-five years ago took from his farm a half acre of land and fenced the two front sides with pickets and the two back sides with stone. The lots—free to such as wished to bury there—have been largely used. Mr. Howard's remains are there.

There is a burying ground near Merrill's Corner, that has been in use since the first settlement of the town.

The Tucker family have a private burying ground just in the rear of the homestead buildings. It was first used in 1846 to bury the remains of Jesse Tucker, sen. The lot, which is small, is surrounded by a cast iron fence, and the grounds are duly recorded in the county clerk's office at Augusta.

For half a century the Clough family have deposited their dead in a private burying ground on a farm now owned by C. O. Clough. It has a substantial vault and is fenced with stone and iron.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Joseph E. Babb, son of Joseph and Margaret (Davis) Babb, both of Litchfield, was born in 1839, and is a farmer. He married Armina, daughter of Joseph Roberts. She died leaving two children: Flora E. and Annie M. His present wife was Mrs. Martha E. Allen, daughter of William Grover. Mr. Babb enlisted August 15, 1861, in Company D, 7th Maine Volunteers, and reënlisted at Brandy Station, Va., in

December, 1863. He served in the 7th Regiment until September, 1863, when the 5th, 6th and 7th were consolidated as the 1st Maine Veterans and he was transferred to Company I of the latter regiment. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1865.

John C. Babcock, son of John Babcock, was born in 1824, at Newcastle, Me. He followed the sea fourteen years, and after farming fourteen years in Mexico, Me., he came to West Gardiner in 1865 and bought the Annis Spear place, where he now lives. He married Harriet, daughter of John Brookins, of Pittston. They have eight children.

Alvin W. Brann is the ninth child of Moses and Susan (Thompson) Brann, who came from Berwick, Me., to West Gardiner. Mr. Brann is a farmer. He was collector of taxes two years and is now (1891) serving his eighth year as selectman. He married Lovisa J., daughter of Zebulon Wright, of Lewiston, Me. Their two daughters are: Nellie F. (Mrs. H. H. Hunt) and Ida Belle.

James H. Buck, only son of Ira and Mary (Nash) Buck, was born in 1837, and is a farmer and wholesale and retail produce dealer. He married Martha, daughter of Ephraim Wadsworth, granddaughter of Moses and great-granddaughter of John Wadsworth. She died and he married her sister, Lizzie Wadsworth.

Charles O. Clough, son of Isaiah and Mary (Haskell) Clough, and grandson of Josiah Clough, was born in 1820, and is a carpenter and farmer. He married Vesta A., daughter of David Dyer, of Fall River, Mass. They have four children: Anna, Hartwell, Willis and Lillian.

Captain John Collins, born in 1816, is a son of Paul and Mary (Winslow) Collins, grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Dow) Collins, and great-grandson of Tristram Collins, of Ware, N. H. Paul Collins settled in Litchfield (now Manchester) in 1803 and John Collins lived there until 1854, when he removed to his present home in West Gardiner, where he has since been a farmer and manufacturer. When Paul Collins came from New Hampshire, he brought, on horseback, two hundred apple trees, and set an orchard which is still standing. John Collins married Emily, daughter of Major Adam Winslow and granddaughter of Hezekiah Winslow, of West Falmouth, Me. Their children are: Frank S., Alice M. (Mrs. J. W. Larrabee) and one son that died in infancy.

William H. Curtis, born in 1836, was a son of John Curtis, who came from England when twenty years old and settled in Hallowell. Mr. Curtis was a farmer and speculator; the farm of one hundred acres where he lived for several years, and where his widow and youngest son now live, was originally the John Merrill farm. Mr. Curtis died in 1891. His wife was Marantha A., daughter of John and Mary (Sawyer) Fogg. Their three children were: Flora (Mrs. William Parkhurst), J. Frank and Charles T.

J. Frank Curtis, son of William H. Curtis, was born April 6, 1863. At the age of fourteen he began to work at the meat business with his father, and he has made it his principal business since that time. In 1884 he married Isabell Benner, of West Gardiner.

Thomas M. De Fratis, born in 1843, is a son of Captain De Fratis. He married Nellie M., daughter of N. J. Benner, of West Gardiner. He was in the drug business in Monmouth for a time, three years in confectionery business in Boston, and since 1882 he has been employed in a soda manufactory in Boston.

Elijah Farr is the son of William and the grandson of Noah Farr, who came to Harpswell, Me., before 1800, from Cape Cod. William Farr, an early settler in West Gardiner, was widely known as a prominent member of the Society of Friends. His first wife was Eunice Briggs, of Winthrop, and their two children were Christina and Eunice. Eunice Wadsworth, his second wife, was a relative of General James S. Wadsworth, of Livingston county, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Their children were: Lydia Ann, William H., Elijah, Daniel and Sibyl. William Farr was born in 1798 and died in 1880. Mrs. Farr, born in 1809, now lives with her son, Elijah. He was born in West Gardiner in 1840, and married Carrie Wilson, of Lewiston, in 1869. Mrs. Farr died in 1888. Mr. Farr has, like his father and his grandfather, always been a farmer. He was one of the selectmen of his town for seven years.

Seward Merrill, born in West Gardiner in 1828, is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Godfrey) Merrill. He served in the late war in Company B, 7th Maine, as teamster for three years. He was a teamster in Boston for a number of years, and for the last fifteen years he has been watchman in Hallett, Davis & Co.'s piano manufactory, Boston. His wife, Angeline, was a daughter of Charles and Catherine Hinckley. She died in 1891.

Daniel Robinson, born April 8, 1777, in Gloucester, Mass., was a son of Ezekiel Robinson, born November 16, 1738, at Gloucester, Mass., and died at Halifax, N. S., a prisoner of war, in 1777. His wife was Abigail Tarbox, of Gloucester, Mass. Their children were: Polly, Ezekiel, jun., William T. and Daniel. At the age of four years Daniel, the youngest child, was adopted by his uncle, of Newburyport, whose name he bore. His uncle's wife became his early preceptress, and from her tuition he attended the public school, high school, and various seminaries. At the age of twenty he began teaching school, and continued in that vocation until about 1830. His literary work after that date is noticed at page 265. In 1798 he married Rebecca, daughter of Major Benjamin Bodge. Of their five children three are now living: Eunice B., widow of Emerson Titcomb; Daniel, now of Boston, and Pamela G., the widow of Johnson K. Allen. Mr. Robinson died December 7, 1854.

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. SAMPSON was a son of Captain Chapin Sampson mentioned at page 671, who commanded vessels in the merchant service until he retired from the sea and settled on the farm where he died December 29, 1853, at the ripe age of eighty-six. He married Sarah Smith, of Boston, and that union was blessed with nine children. The fourth child and third son of this family was Thomas B., whose portrait appears on the opposite page. He was born February 6, 1797, at Waldoboro, Me. He received the advantages of the common schools of those times, and at an early age began an apprenticeship to a spar maker in Boston, where he remained until the beginning of the war of 1812. Circumstances transpired in 1813 that fired the patriotism of the young mechanic, and he abandoned the tools of his craft and at once enlisted in the navy, where he served his country for two years. Here a taste for a seafaring life was acquired. On being discharged from the navy he decided to enter the merchant service, and shipped "before the mast." It was not long, however, before he became a chief officer, and in 1824 he became master of a vessel. Skillful seamanship, good judgment, and superior executive ability characterized his career in the European trade, where he operated successfully as master of vessels for 34 years. In 1858 he sold his vessel property and retired to his farm to enjoy his well earned and ample competency.

His marriage May 15, 1826, was with Harriet B., the eldest daughter of Deacon Nathaniel and Sarah (Abbott) Currier. Their four children, who are all dead, were: Harriet E., the wife of Dr. Chadbourn W. Whitmore; Adelia B., William C. and Thomas C., who was a druggist in Bath, Me., where he died in 1859, leaving a widow, Charlotte M. (Jackson) Sampson.

In 1826 Captain Sampson bought a farm place in West Gardiner, which was his home for the remainder of his life, which terminated August 31, 1873. In the family lot a few rods south of the house rest his honored ashes, near those of his parents. His widow, who survives him, still owns the farm, though she has resided in Auburn, Me., since the death of her daughter, Mrs. Whitmore, with whom she lived after her husband's death.

Captain Sampson was much beloved in the community in which he lived, for his uprightness of character, and was respected by all who knew him for his firm, just and reliable dealings. His record is one of honor, a record of honest labor and duties conscientiously performed. Politically, he was a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, though the quiet retirement of his home was more congenial to his tastes than political office or activity in social organizations. But his heart was too large to embrace his own kin only, and his generosity opened his home to the homeless and his purse to the needy. In his life journey of more than three quarters of a century he left many a footprint on the sands of time for the benefit of future generations.



Thos. B. Sampson

Ezekiel R. Edwards, born in 1825, is a son of Cypran J. and Susan H. (Robinson) Edwards and grandson of Joshua and Mary (Stevens) Edwards. Joshua served seven years in the revolutionary war. He came from Connecticut to Maine. Mr. Edwards is a farmer on the farm where his father lived and near where his grandfather settled when he came to West Gardiner. He married Lydia A., daughter of John M. Gove. Their two daughters are: Inez J. (Mrs. George J. Ring) and Annie M.

George A. Fuller, born in 1828, is a son of Deacon Daniel Fuller. He is a farmer. He married Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Ebenezer Swift, and they have had three children: Alberton G., Edith H. and Eva G. (deceased).

Frank E. Fuller, born in 1842, is a son of Deacon Daniel Fuller, and is a farmer on the homestead of John W. Herrick. He married in 1874, Helen A., daughter of John W. and Susan A. (French) Herrick. They have one child: Blanche M. Daniel Herrick and his wife came from Ipswich and Gloucester, Mass., to Gardiner and bought the farm where Mr. Fuller resides, in the year 1802. He was a carpenter by trade, and when not at work at his trade he was engaged in clearing up his farm and getting together materials with which to build a house. The house was commenced in 1807 and finished a few years later. It is now in good repair and owned and occupied by the third generation. Daniel Herrick died in 1841, aged 60 years; Elizabeth Herrick, 1851, aged 67 years. They had eight children: Eliza A., died August 18, 1843, aged 35 years; Captain Daniel, October, 1846, aged 38; Sarah Jane, September 15, 1837, aged 21; Gorham, September, 30, 1825, aged 18; Gorham, November 5, 1832, aged 3; Sophronia W., September 20, 1843, aged 18; Mary, October, 1867, aged 58; John W., May 30, 1887, aged 67. After the death of Daniel Herrick his son, John W., took the farm and lived there until his death. In 1848 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office nearly eight years. He was again appointed in 1861 and served until 1865, when he resigned in favor of William P. Haskell. He was several times chosen chairman of the board of selectmen and collector of taxes. He was married in 1844, to Susan A. French, and they had five children: Helen A., born September 7, 1846; Florence I., born August 5, 1850, died March 24, 1867; Clara V., born February 10, 1853, died April 4, 1867; Cora I., born February 28, 1855, died March 23, 1867; Hattie N., born November 15, 1861, died March 20, 1867. Several additions have been made to the farm from time to time. The grounds around the house are beautifully ornamented with shade trees, giving the place a very pleasing appearance.

Horace A. Fuller, born in 1849, is the youngest of fifteen children of Deacon Daniel and Annie (Lord) Fuller and grandson of William and Lucy (Hodgkins) Fuller. Mr. Fuller is a farmer on the farm

where his grandfather settled in 1806, when he came from Ipswich, Mass. He married Mary, daughter of Moses Rogers, and their children are: Lewis W. and Marion, and one son that died in infancy.

Hugh Getchell, father of Asa Getchell, came from Durham, Mass., about 1815 and settled where Thomas Goodwin now lives. Clarence E. Getchell, son of Asa, married, first, Kate Gordon, by whom he had three children: Hugh, Fuller J. and Forrest. Hugh was drowned when seventeen years old, while bathing in the Cobbosseecontee. In 1883 Clarence E. married his second wife, Isabel Bachelor. They have one child, Lucy.

Hubbard Goldsmith, born in Litchfield in 1814, is a son of Isaac and Mary (Johnson) Goldsmith. He lived several years in Richmond, and in 1867 came to Gardiner, where he was a farmer (with the exception of one year in the livery business) until 1875, when he came to West Gardiner, where he now resides. He married Helen S., daughter of Elijah Robinson. She is deceased. Of their twelve children, eight are living: Hubbard, jun., Charles B., Aarabine, Hettie, William, Mary M., Wilbur and J. Fred.

Charles S. Greene, son of Levi B. and Eleanor S. (Ware) Greene and grandson of Isaac Greene, was born in 1836, and is a farmer. Since 1877 he has kept a grocery and feed store. He married Judith W., daughter of Otis Perry, and their children are: Mary E., Samuel O. and Mattie L.

William P. Haskell, the only surviving child of Joseph and Mary Haskell, was born in 1828, and has been a merchant at West Gardiner since 1865. He has been town clerk since 1863 with the exception of one year, was postmaster twenty years, and has held every office of the town except school committee. He represented the district in the legislature in 1877. He married Helen M., daughter of Daniel Burns. Their children are: Mary F., Clara G., Abbie L. and William P. (deceased).

Samuel Horn, father of Archibald and Eben Horn, was a tanner by trade. He came from Hallowell and lived in West Gardiner for about fifty-five years, dying in 1890. Archibald was born in West Gardiner in 1853, and married Christina Willis in 1883. Eben was born in West Gardiner in 1855. February 14, 1877, he married Maggie A. Hayward. They have three children: Erving Hayward, born June 8, 1878; Harry Clifford, and Hallise Leon, born June 20, 1881.

Elijah Jackson, born in Pittston in 1821, is a son of Elijah and Abigail (Cutts) Jackson, and grandson of Thomas Jackson. Mr. Jackson followed the sea from 1839 until 1868, when he came to West Gardiner, where he is a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rufus and Judith (Lapham) Lord. Their children are: Clarence S., of Gardiner; Nellie M. and Ettie F.

Thomas Lunt, born in Gardiner in 1834, is the eldest of nine children of Joseph W. and Mary (Brann) Lunt, grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Wharf) Lunt, and great-grandson of Captain William Lunt. Mr. Lunt served in the late war in Company C, 1st Maine Cavalry, from December, 1861, to December, 1864. Before the war he was a paper maker, and since then has been a farmer. He married Frances A., daughter of Jonathan B. Allard. They have two children: Joseph W. and Percy Thomas.

James McCausland, son of Jerry and Olive (Cram) McCausland, and grandson of James and Mary (Berry) McCausland, was born in 1821, and carries on the farm where his father settled in 1814. He is one of ten children, five of whom are living: Olive C., James, Thomas C., Nancy H. and Julia A.

William D. Marston is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Freeman) Marston, and grandson of Nathaniel and Eleanor (Watson) Marston, the latter of Litchfield, Me. Nathaniel Marston came from New Hampshire to Winthrop, and in 1806 settled in West Gardiner. Nancy W. Freeman, wife of Daniel Marston, was from Westbrook, Me. William D. is a farmer on the farm where his father lived. He is one of nine children, seven of whom are living: Gustavus A. (deceased), married Catharine F. Burr, of Litchfield, Me.; Mary Isabella, married Charles R. Gilman, of Monmouth, Me.; Eleanor M., married Oliver S. Edwards, of West Gardiner; Charlotte W., married Duncan M. Ross., of Portland, Me.; William D., married Olive F. Allen, of Boston, Mass.; Daniel E., married Ellen E. Merserve, of Richmond, Me.; Ann E., married James B. Crossman, of Durham, Me.; Emma F., married Nathaniel J. Benner, of Monmouth, Me.; Abbie T. (deceased), married Daniel Bean, of Mt. Vernon, Me.

Daniel E. Merrill, son of Daniel and Lydia (Godfrey) Merrill, who came from Gorham, Me., in 1810, was born in 1833, and lives in the brick house built by his father in 1850. He was mining in California from 1857 until March, 1863, when he enlisted in the army, serving until July, 1865, when he was discharged as sergeant of Company E., 2d Mass. Cavalry, and has since been a farmer on the old homestead. He married Ellen S., daughter of Rev. Jairus and Sophia (Cargill) Fuller, and has two children: Evelyn M. and Alfred R.

Edward S. Norton, the youngest and only survivor of nine children of William and Sarah (Bradstreet) Norton, was born in 1818. He was fifteen years employed as a paper maker, and in 1841 bought the farm in West Gardiner where he now lives. He married Caroline, daughter of Solomon Hatch. She died in 1860, leaving three daughters: Sarah B. (Mrs. James Brann), Julia (Mrs. Eugene Collins), and Mary (Mrs. M. Roach). Their eldest child, George E., was born Sep-

tember 21, 1841, and died October 2, 1845. His second marriage was with Frances Libby, by whom he has one son, Edward L.

Elijah Pope and Susanna (Capen), his wife, came, in 1816, from Stoughton, Mass., and settled the farm on which his grandson, George H. Pope, now lives. From his cellar he dug the clay and made all the bricks for his large, fine house, which is still in excellent condition. This has probably never been done in West Gardiner before nor since. Elijah died in 1864; his wife died in 1881, aged 92. His son, Hiram, married Dorcas Ann Blanchard, of West Gardiner, and died on the old homestead in 1886. His son, George Hiram Pope, married Abbie Issabel Brann, December 24, 1874. They have three children: Hiram F., Clara Belle and Forrest G. Mr. Pope is a farmer and manufacturer, and has been town treasurer twelve years.

Robert D. Rhoades, born in 1829, is a son of Chester and Mercy (Douglass) Rhoades. Chester Rhoades came from New Hampshire to Maine in 1814, and in 1824 settled in West Gardiner, where he died in 1882, aged 83 years. Robert D. was railroading seven years and since 1855 has been a farmer. He married Almira M., daughter of Joseph Fuller. Their daughters are: Lizzie A. (Mrs. James F. Booker) and Myra B. (Mrs. John Cragan.)

James Spear, born in 1800, was a son of Annis and Sarah (Hildreth) Spear. He was a farmer, and until his death in 1871 his home was where his two youngest children now live. He married Mary Ann Merrill, and of their twelve children six are now living: Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Wright), Melissa (Mrs. Gilman), Leander, Alonzo, James Abbott and Annette M.

John Spear, 2d, son of John and Mary (Potter) Spear, and grandson of Israel Spear, was born in 1826. His father was a pensioner of the war of 1812. Mr. Spear served in the late war from March, 1864, to July, 1865, in Company I, 31st Maine Volunteers. He married Rebecca, daughter of David and Sarah (Smith) Bassett, and granddaughter of David Bassett. Their children are: Flora E., Millard F., Phillossa A., and S. Emeline.

Alpheus Spear, born in 1838, is a son of Richard and Priscilla (Lunt) Spear and grandson of Israel Spear. He is a teacher and farmer, and is now a member of the school committee. He married Elura L., daughter of Orlando F. D. Blake and granddaughter of John S. Blake.

John A. Spear, son of Richard and Priscilla (Lunt) Spear, was born in 1844. He was in his country's service during the civil war. He is a school teacher and farmer. He served nine years on the board of selectmen, three years as supervisor of schools and several years as member of the school committee. He married Lizzie, daughter of Samuel P. Stinson. Their children are: Bertha and Edward.

Joseph Trafton, the youngest of ten children of Thomas and Jerusha (Oliver) Trafton and grandson of Jotham Trafton, was born

in 1838, and is a farmer. He served in the late war in Company I, 24th Maine Volunteers. He married Mary E., daughter of Hiram Haines. Their children are: Fred P., Alice M., Charles E. and Willie L.

Jesse Tucker, a native of Canton, Mass., and his wife Rebecca (Fisher) Tucker, came to West Gardiner in 1806 and bought of Julius Morton, who then kept a store near by, part of the farm where his grandson, Edgar D. Tucker, now lives. Their ten children were born here and three daughters are still living. The children were: Lucy (Mrs. Woodman True), John, Rebecca (Mrs. Daniel Bartlett), Miss Hannah, Ann (Mrs. Moses True), Miss Jane M., Jesse, jun., David, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Barber) and Mary (Mrs. George H. Billings). David Tucker, who died in 1887, married Abigail W. Fuller, who died in 1861. His second marriage was with Susan Tappan. He was a farmer on the homestead. He left two children, Angelia and Edgar D., who married Annie E. Cram, and has two daughters, Florence E., and Jessie E. He is a farmer and occupies the homestead with his sister and two aunts, Hannah and Jane M. Jesse Tucker's parents were Benjamin and Jane (Babcock) Tucker.

Ezekiel Ware, born in Webster in 1822, is a son of James and Lydia (Staples) Ware, and grandson of John Ware. Mr. Ware came to West Gardiner in 1836, where he is a farmer. He married Jane S., daughter of Charles Smith. Their children are: John A., Georgia A., Martha L., Fred J., Jessie M., Frank E. and Irving L.

William H. Williams, son of James and Bethiah (Sparks) Williams, was born in 1824. His mother was born in Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Williams is a farmer. His parents came from Saccarappa to West Gardiner in 1806. He married Eliza A., daughter of Samuel Butler. She died, leaving two children, James E. and Kate M.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TOWN OF LITCHFIELD.

BY H. D. KINGSBURY.

Location and Natural Features.—Thrift of the Inhabitants.—The Settlers.—Civil History.—Purgatory.—Litchfield Plains.—Litchfield Corners.—South Litchfield.—Saw and Grist Mills.—Brick and Lime.—Cider Mills.—Asheries.—Societies.—Schools.—Churches.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE town of Litchfield—many sided and many angled—constitutes the southwestern extremity of Kennebec county. Its appearance on the map is that of some unfortunate object whose head lies submerged in Cobbosseecontee pond and whose neck is still being uncomfortably squeezed between Monmouth on the left and West Gardiner on the right, which towns, with a touch of Wales on its lower left flank, form its northern boundary. On the east lie West Gardiner and Richmond, the latter being separated by the Cobbosseecontee and its ponds; on the south it rests on the towns of Richmond and Bowdoin in Sagadahoc, and Wales in Androscoggin county, and its western neighbors are Wales and Monmouth.

The eastern part of Litchfield is somewhat uneven, the central is comparatively level, and the western portion is hilly. Oak and Neal hills are its highest elevations. Its soil has all the varieties of southern and central Maine, from the thin sprinkle of sand and gravel that in many spots try in vain to conceal its rocky anatomy, to the rich clay loam and alluvial deposits of its productive plowlands and meadows. The records of nearly a score of once active, but now generally defunct, saw mills attest the variety and abundance of its primitive forests.

The number and size and the tasteful and durable structure of its farm houses and barns, every one created from the products of its forests and its fields, are unmistakable proofs of the sterling qualities and high character of its permanent settlers and their descendants. Hundreds of miles of stone walls, made from the scattering and over plentiful deposits of old, snail paced glaziers, before their farms could be leveled and cultivated, are the time enduring monuments of their heroic will and work. Well does the present generation retain the characteristics of its noble fathers and mothers! The first proof is

their continued vigor and thrift—the persistent power of compelling the oft-times reluctant soil to yield a living income, and then that admirable, anti-failure habit of living within it. The next proof is the fact that they keep in step with modern progress. Underneath and besides the Litchfield Institute, which was organized forty-six years ago, and had been preceded by a high school for several years, lie the common schools, which have always been kept in an efficient condition in Litchfield, for without them no demand would have existed for a school that begins where they leave off. Then, when the highest of all tests is applied—the moral test—the present is encouraging, the churches and Sabbath schools being generally well attended and supported.

SETTLERS.—The first comers were hunters, one of the most prominent being a man named Wilson. They made selections, built cabins, marked trees, hunted and fished and awaited the advent of any prospecting settlers to buy their claims. A survey made in 1776, by John Merrill, of six lots of eighty acres each, is the earliest definite proof we have of names, dates and location of settlers. Benjamin Hinckley had lot No. 1; Eliphalet Smith, 2; Barnabus Baker, 3; Thomas Smith, 4; Benjamin Smith, 5; and Barnabus Baker, jun., had lot No. 6. Benjamin Hinckley and Eliphalet Smith were here in 1774, and Thomas Smith, on whose lot his great-grandson, David Thurston Smith, now lives, did not settle here till 1780.

Thomas and Benjamin Smith bought claims of hunters, and it is believed that many other first comers did the same. When the proprietors of the land, who lived mostly in New York, learned of what was being done, they sent surveyors to establish lines and boundaries and make maps of their possessions. The hardy pioneers did not take kindly to this. Disguised as Indians, they attacked the surveyors, drove them from place to place, and made it impossible for them to do accurate work. But they were determined and plucky, and managed to take observations from one elevated point to another, computed distances they were not allowed to measure, established some land-marks, recorded their work on a map, and returned to their employers with the story of their hazardous and arduous undertaking.

Then commenced correspondence and negotiations between the proprietors and the pioneers, partly of a peaceful and partly of a threatening character. After a time a conference was effected between the parties and in most cases the differences were adjusted by the settlers surrendering one-third of their claims and receiving quit-claim deeds of the remaining two-thirds.

Sumner Clark lives on the farm owned by his father, Samuel Clark, and by his grandfather, Samuel Clark, who settled and built there before 1800. Some of the old names in the Ferren school district, in the southwest part of the town, were: Richard Ferren, John Thurlow,

John Lydston, Alexander Gray, Isaac Randall, James Williams, John Gatchell and Simeon S. Higgins.

On the Earle school house road were: Thomas Alexander, from Topsham, Me.; Edward Gove, Eben and Robert Dunlap, from Brunswick, Me.; Joseph Potter, and a brother of his; Jabez Robinson, David Springer, and his two sons, Thomas and David; Adonis Johnson, and Andrew Springer, and Elisha Nickerson, on a cross road. On Oak hill were: George Potter, James Marr, Enoch, Isaac and James Danforth, sons of Isaac Danforth; Joshua and Joseph Mitchell, Solomon Dennison, James Hutchinson, Levi Day, Isaac and Nathaniel Frost, Peleg Campbell, Deacon Moss, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bucher, Esquire Shirliff, Elisha Smith, Samuel K. Smith and Stephen Lemont. On the Plains road were Cornelius and John Toothaker. John Potter and James Libby, Jerry and William Potter, lived on the Mill road; also Joseph and James Williams, Samuel Cook, Robert Stinson, John Smith and James Adams.

In the Waterman school district, in the southeast part of the town, some of the early settlers were: Samuel Patten, Sylvanus Waterman, John Robinson, James Brown, Nathaniel Smith, Timothy Blanchard, who came in 1791 from Massachusetts; Deacon Morgridge, John Brown, Samuel Jack and Elisha Hopkins. Barney, Smith and Judah Baker all lived near the Corners, and all came before 1800; also Moses Smith, father of Nathan, Samuel, Elisha and Josiah Smith. James Earl was a large land owner. Captain Joshua Walker had fourteen children, all alive when the youngest was forty years old. Jabez Robinson, David Potter and Andrew Springer, three old settlers, were each killed by falling trees while chopping in the woods.

CIVIL HISTORY.—Litchfield was organized as a town in 1795, before which it was known as Smithfield Plantation. Town meetings were held in Daniel Nickerson's house until 1813, then in the North Litchfield Baptist meeting house until 1840, and in the Free Baptist meeting house in 1841. The town purchased the site and built the present town house in 1840, at a cost of \$1,100.

In 1860 a town farm of 112 acres was bought, on which to support the town poor, who had been boarded by the lowest bidder up to this time. Rev. Isaac Frost was particularly active in this humane move, which met strong opposition. At present there are but five inmates of this house. The total annual expense for town poor is \$250 more than the proceeds of the farm. Reuel W. Cunningham is employed by the town to manage the concern at a yearly salary of \$250.

The original area of Litchfield has been reduced three times since its organization by additions to other towns. November 4, 1816, the town voted to set off the entire neck lying east of the Cobbosseecontee pond. In 1827, when the town of Wales was erected, a detachment

was taken from Litchfield, and in 1859 all that part of West Gardiner lying west of the Cobbosseecontee was also taken from Litchfield.

The affairs of the town have been well managed by a board consisting, from the first, of three selectmen, chosen annually. For the most part those chosen have been the otherwise prominent men of their time. The following have served the number of years, not always consecutive, indicated after their respective names, the date of first election being given:* 1795, James Shirliff and Thomas Morgridge, each 2, and John Neal 29; 1796, John Dennis 3, and Nathaniel Berry 1; 1797, Abijah Richardson 2; 1798, John Smith, jun., 25; 1800, Thomas Smith 8; 1806, Sewall Brown 2; 1808, Sylvanus Waterman 7; 1809, Edward Gower 5; 1812, John Pike 3; 1813, William Robinson 23; 1816, David C. Burr 11; 1827, Samuel Hyde 2; 1829, John Robinson 2; 1829, Hiram Shorey 7; 1830, Martin Metcalf 2, and Elias Plimpton 4; 1833, Ephraim Wadsworth; 1834, William Farr 2; 1835, Asa Bachelder 4; 1837, L. Y. Daley 3; 1838, Thomas Springer 3, and Joseph Williams 3; 1844, Josiah True 11; 1845, James Alexander 2, and Hugh Woodbury; 1847, Samuel Patten 2, and John Woodbury 8; 1849, Smith Baker 3; 1850, David True; 1851, William Buker; 1852, True Woodbury 5, and Daniel Adams; 1853, Isaac Frost 6; 1856, Isaac Starbird 4; 1858, Nathaniel Dennis 7; 1859, Charles H. Robinson 4; 1861, John Hancock 2; 1862, Thomas Holmes 12, and Samuel W. Libby; 1864, James Colby 3; 1867, David S. Springer 8; 1868, Benjamin W. Berry 3; 1870, William G. Williams 2; 1872, John Patten 2, and John L. Allen; 1874, Samuel Smith 9, and Melvin Tibbitts 4; 1878, M. S. H. Rogers 7, and William G. Webber 5; 1880, William S. Snow; 1881, Charles A. Metcalf; 1882, Elisha N. Baker and Charles B. Preble, each 2; 1884, Reuel W. Cunningham 2, and George A. Emerson 4; 1886, John Purington 4; 1887, Samuel Williams 2; 1888, Stillman H. Ring; 1890, E. P. Springer 3 years; and in 1892, Samuel Smith and Frank N. Adams.

The town clerks in succession, with year of election, have been: John Neal, jun., 1795; James Shirliff, 1802; John Neal, 1803; John Smith, 1808; John Neal, 1809; John Smith, 1810; Sylvanus Waterman, 1812; John Smith, 1814; John Neal, 1815; David C. Burr, 1817; John Neal, 1824; David C. Burr, 1825; Asa Bachelder, 1826; Elias Plimpton, 1832; Asa Bachelder, 1833; Elias Plimpton, 1834; Asa Bachelder, 1837; William O. Grant, 1839; Constant Quinnam, 1847; William O. Grant, 1849; Isaac W. Springer, 1852; William G. Williams, 1860; G. C. Waterman, 1863; Isaac W. Springer, 1870; William G. Williams, 1874; Charles A. Metcalf, 1876; Gardiner Roberts, jun., 1880; and William F. Adams, since 1885.

The successive treasurers have been: John Dennis, elected in 1795; Abijah Richardson, 1797; Jabez Robinson, 1806; Thomas Morg-

*The names in these lists are from the records, by William F. Adams, town clerk.

ridge, 1810; John Neal, 1811; John Dennis, jun., 1815; William Bartlett, 1831; John Smith, 1835; John Dennis, 1840; C. Toothaker, 1844; John Neal, 1845; John Dennis, 1846; Nathaniel Dennis, 1857; John Hancock, 1864; N. Dennis, 1865; Thomas Holmes, 1873; N. Dennis, 1875, and David S. Springer, since 1882.

PURGATORY.—That early settled locality, so long called Purgatory, seems to have received its name from a humorous incident that occurred in August, 1776, when William Gardiner and a party of his friends came to this locality to inspect the old dam, timbers and plank from which are still to be seen a rod above the present dam. The next day, on their return to Gardiner, some one asked where they had spent the previous night, and Mr. Gardiner replied, "in pergatory—the mosquitoes and black flies were so thick we couldn't get a wink of sleep." The reply was repeated and laughed over by the people of the surrounding country, till they refused to call it by any name but Purgatory. Preachers and map makers have tried Pleasant Valley, North Litchfield and Litchfield P. O., but the old name is indelible.

General Dearborn gave the water rights to the first settlers; but who built the first grist mill and saw mill, and when, is not known. Simeon Goodwin came before 1800, and the property was known as "Goodwin's Mills" for the next three-quarters of a century. William Gay, of Gardiner, told Warren Plimpton that his father, Esquire Seth Gay, owned an interest in the old grist mill, and that in 1805, when he was a small boy, he often came from Gardiner on horseback, when the road was by marked trees, after a two bushel bag of toll grain. There is a report that an early settler by the name of West once owned the mills. Simeon Goodwin was succeeded by his son, Andrew Goodwin, Daniel Bartlett and Deacon Dennis, as mill proprietors. Andrew Goodwin's interest descended to his son, Andrew J., who bought his partners' interests, and ran the mills till about 1870, when he sold the property to Jesse Bartlett and Merrill True. The latter now owns the grist mill, and Andrew Bartlett owns the saw mill. The grist mill has one run of stones taken from a granite boulder near the Colby bridge by Simeon Goodwin, over one hundred years ago.

Elias Plimpton came in 1820 from Walpole, Mass., to this noted water privilege, bought property, built shops, put in a trip-hammer, and began making hoes and axes, and doing general blacksmithing. He drew his manufactured goods by wagon to Portland and Bangor. In 1845 he began making forks, and since then potato diggers have been made in large quantities. Upon his death he was succeeded by his sons, A. Warren and George Plimpton, who had been his partners, and they continue the business under the old firm name, E. Plimpton & Sons, giving work to twenty-five men. Their tools have such a sterling reputation that they have never been able to make as many goods as they could sell. This manufactory is the largest in Litch-

field. During war times this firm bought of John Robey his landed rights at the upper dam, which they have just rebuilt and raised, adding greatly to the reservoir capacity of the pond, which includes the Purgatory ponds for a distance of over six miles. The water company at Gardiner joins with them in this wise provision against a scarcity of water.

David Sawyer built before 1800 a tannery where Asa Getchell's stable stands. It was torn down in 1834 by Doctor Pidgeon. Esquire Burr owned it at one time. A fulling mill and carding machine were built in 1814, by a company which intended to start a woolen factory. Mr. Adams operated it for a while as a carding mill. It was sold and moved to Monmouth over forty years ago, and made into part of the present Ames shovel factory. Moses Glass ran the ashery and made potash there in 1820. About fifty years ago the shingle factory now run by Alfred D. Bartlett was started by Jesse Tucker, and completed by Daniel Bartlett, who made shingles several years and sold out to Andrew Goodwin. Alfred D. Bartlett bought the mill in 1888, and has run it since that time. He had operated the mill sometime previous to 1888 in company with another young man.

Captain David C. Burr was the first storekeeper at Purgatory and was located in a building near the grist mill. He was followed by Benjamin Babb and he by Rufus Blake. Mr. Blake was burned out and he went into Freeman's hat shop, where he sold goods till he built a new store. This was also burned after he had occupied it a few years, and he left the place. Other storekeepers have been: Pease & True, Ebenezer Kelley, Rufus Howard, Hiram Allen, Daniel Bartlett, Mr. Hyde, John Arnold, Granville Baker, Eli Merriman and Safford Brothers. In 1890 Mr. Merriman was burned out with a heavy stock of goods and suffered a large loss. He immediately moved to his present location, which he owned and where he is still in business. Loring G. Dunn built the store he now occupies in 1882, where he keeps a large variety of goods. Up to about the time Mr. Blake went out of business the merchants all kept and sold large quantities of liquors. Since then Purgatory has been strictly a temperance place.

The Union Hall Association at Purgatory was formed about 1875. The Reform Club had brought more people together than any building in the place could accommodate. Such crowds were a damage to the school house and larger quarters became a necessity. A subscription paper for funds to build a public hall was circulated, and almost every citizen pledged money, work or material. In a few weeks the building was up and finished on the outside, and a floor laid. Then a series of entertainments to raise further funds were held, which were generally successful, over two hundred dollars being collected in a single night. So the present fine, commodious hall was soon completed at a total cost of about \$1,500. A stock company was

formed, each member being credited with the amount he or she had contributed. The hall is free to meetings of public interest, but a charge is made in all uses for individual benefit, and its earnings keep it in good repair. Frank Adams, Fred Baker and Augustus Goodwin are the present managing officers, and Doctor Adams is secretary and treasurer.

John Glass, father of Moses Glass and grandfather of Sewell S. Glass, came to Goodwin's Mills when there were no roads and blazed trees were the only guides. He was a revolutionary soldier and lived on a road now abandoned. Moses Glass lived back of Plimpton's shop. Thomas True, father of the twins, Thomas and David, and of Benjamin True, lived where David Crain resides. David Tappan's home was where the Plimptons live. He came here before 1800, and so did David Sawyer, shoemaker and tanner, who lived near the present mill.

David C. Burr was a prominent man in early times. He was a farmer, ran the ashery, bought the first wagon owned in town, and was a member of the legislature. He died about 1825. James Jewell was a harness maker; George R. Freeman was a farmer and a hatter, and William Parks was a wool carder and cloth dresser. They all lived near the mill. David Getchell lived where Augustus Goodwin does. James Parker, farmer, lived where Charles Goodwin does. He was a zealous Baptist. He went west about 1835. Richard Davis lived where his grandson, David Wilson, now resides. Mr. Davis, in addition to farming, often loaded and unloaded boats, and sometimes engaged in the coasting trade.

Elijah Galusha lived on the Woodbury road, where John Goodwin does. Elijah was a great trapper, which paid very well in those days when wild game was plenty. True Woodbury, father of David and Joseph, was the pioneer from whom the road took its name. He took his farm in its wild state and was noted as a large landholder. The old homestead was where Simeon Goodwin lives, and is still in the possession of his descendants. Hugh Woodbury was another original settler, who cleared up the farm where his son, Benjamin Woodbury, lives. Simeon Goodwin also lived on the Woodbury road where his son, Simeon, jun., now lives. Nathaniel Nevins lived where Milbert Woodbury now resides.

Litchfield post office, the oldest in town, was established October 1, 1805, at the house of Jonathan Clark, the first postmaster. He was succeeded by William Cleaves October 1, 1810, who kept the office in the house where W. F. Adams, the town clerk, now lives. He was succeeded by Newcomb W. Stevens July 1, 1813; Asa Bachelder February 11, 1831; Augustus Bachelder September 18, 1846; Thomas J. Foster October 28, 1846, and December 5, 1853, by Moses True; Freeman P. Crowell, 1865; Curtis L. Irving March, 1868; Granville W. Baker,

April, 1868; and Eli Merriman, the present postmaster, in March, 1873. From 1813 to 1846 the office was kept at True's Corners, when through the efforts of Elias Plimpton and others, it was removed to Purgatory, where it still remains.

LITCHFIELD PLAINS.—The central part of the town, called Litchfield Plains, from its comparatively level surface, also known as Pottertown, has a sandy soil, easily worked and well adapted to gardening and fruit culture, particularly apple orchards. It has been settled over one hundred years. In 1802 Saul Cook, Noah Powers, James Springer, Moses Smith and Captain Jewell were living on the plains.

In 1832 the school districts now known as numbers 12 and 15 were one, and the school house standing where the present Baptist church stands, was burned. At that time Jerry and Harvey Springer, Daniel Nickerson and Andrew Baker lived at the west end. On the north road were Deacon Bartlett and Walter Merriman, and on the Corners road Gould Jewell and Robert Ashford.

Who built what is known as the old Libby grist mill, no one seems to know. James Libby, who came in 1823, bought it of Esdras Nickerson, and ran it till the freshet of 1825 destroyed it. The next year James Libby, Moses Dennet and James Earl rebuilt it. After operating it many years, they sold it to Joseph Williams, who a few years later sold it to Jeremiah Varney. Varney & Son ran it till the dam was washed away, which they rebuilt. The mill has not been in operation since about 1880. Irving Varney still owns the water privilege.

About 1827 William Small built a fulling mill below the bridge. A carding mill above the bridge, owned by Esquire John Neal, and run by Joseph Clifford, had been carried away by the freshet of 1825. Another had been built by Potter & Ashford on Spring brook, which Mr. Small bought of them and ran in connection with his fulling mill, coloring and dressing cloth for several years. This mill came back into Potter & Ashford's hands, and was bought by Joseph Williams in 1840. In 1850 W. G. Williams built a new mill on Spring brook, and put in carding and fulling machinery. After three or four years they dropped the fulling business, but continued the carding works till 1886. The old Small building was used for a time for a tannery by a Mr. Heath, who had sons, Charles, John and Edward. He had a bark mill run by horse power.

Ezra H. Daws, afterward a preacher, built a dam and shop where the old original carding machine had stood, made shingles, had a trip-hammer and did blacksmithing. He sold to Abiel Daily, who converted it into a pill box and match factory, and about 1860 Samuel Libby owned it, then Joseph Williams, and afterward David Potter, who made shingles there. Then Jonathan Rideout bought it, built a two story building, moved the dam down stream and sold to Henry Bosworth. He sold to William Knight, who put in a grist mill, oper-

ated it a short time and sold to James Bartlett, who ran it till 1866, when its active career closed.

Jeremiah Potter built, about 1810, a saw mill which he used several years, and then allowed to stand idle till 1853, when Daniel W. Perry purchased the property and rebuilt the mill. After that Uriah Gray, John Whitten, Deacon William Chase, George H. Jack, Abiel L. Small, Lorin J. Ayer and John Hutchinson owned interests in the property at different times, till Ayer bought all claims and is now the owner. The mill stands back of Deacon Chase's residence, and is leased and operated by George M. Rogers.

Jeremiah and Amos Potter were among the earliest business men on the Plains. The settlement was named after them. They built more than half the houses still standing there, and the stream that drove so many mills bids fair to carry their names far into the future, for it is only known as Potter's brook.

William Potter owned a grist mill that was carried away by the great freshet of 1825. The original builder and owner is not known. Amos Potter, son of William, rebuilt the grist mill and ran it twenty or thirty years, and his sons, William and Henry, continued the business till about 1870. This mill and the Libby mill each had a separate run of stone, and the requisite bolts to make wheat flour, as the farmers then raised wheat for home consumption. Below the Potter grist mill stood a saw mill owned by William Spear. Frank C. Wyman has a wood shop and a blacksmith shop on his farm, in which he makes from six to ten new wagons, sleds and carts during the winter time each year.

At Litchfield Plains the storekeepers have traded as follows: Jerry Potter, Lendall Adams, Purinton & Berry, Jesse Hatch, — Conforth, John Perry, William F. Adams, Jonathan Hunt, Wilson M. Hatten, William Chase, Alden B. Jack, A. E. Brown and James A. Chase. Nearly all these men traded in an old store built by Jerry Potter north of the saw mill. Joseph Williams kept a store between 1850 and 1860 in a building opposite W. Gee William's present residence on the corners.

Litchfield Plains post office was established in 1871. Eben Toothaker was appointed postmaster, and opened the office at his house, where he has retained the position ever since, with the exception of during a part of President Cleveland's administration, when, in 1887, James A. Chase was appointed. Mr. Toothaker again received the appointment in 1889.

LITCHFIELD CORNERS is, in many respects, one of the most attractive portions of the town. The surface is agreeable and rolling, and possesses productive mixtures of soil. The fact that the skirmish line of civilization, the capricious but discerning hunters, paid this section such decided attentions, and that their judgment was confirmed by the

intelligent men bearing the name with which common usage so soon christened the entire plantation, is indisputable evidence of its primitive superiority. These earnest men and women came to stay, and their descendants have honored their memory by perpetuating their virtues. By the character and permanence of its moral, educational and secular institutions and associations, it enjoyed many intellectual and social privileges. These varied attractions have made it a central resort for business and trade, and a desirable place of residence.

Litchfield Corners has had one, and sometimes two, hotels since about 1850. Their proprietors have been: Smith Baker, Alden Baker, James Chase, David Billings, Dexter Smith (1861 to 1864), William Metcalf, Daniel Campbell, George W. Earle, for eleven years, Elisha Baker, and Dexter Smith, who is at present engaged in the business.

The storekeepers at Litchfield Corners, as near as the succession can be traced, have been: Reuben Lowell, Joseph Williams, James Walker, Lorenzo Dailey, David Billings, Isaac Starbird, Solomon Brown, Smith Baker & Sons, Union store, Earle & Holmes, William & Thomas Babb, J. H. & T. Holmes, Alden B. Jack, James E. Chase, Sylvester Stewart and James W. Starbird, whose store is in the oldest store building at the Corners. It used to be in old times the headquarters of the liquor traffic.

Litchfield Corners post office was established in January, 1842. Its postmasters, with dates of appointment, have been: William Robinson, 1842; Isaac Starbird, 1856; Thomas Holmes, 1856; Alden Jack, 1857; Isaac Starbird, 1861; James E. Chase, 1873; Thomas Holmes, 1885, and James E. Chase again, in 1889.

SOUTH LITCHFIELD post office was established October 23, 1856, with Augustus L. Bachelder first postmaster. Moses True was appointed in 1863, and Charles A. Metcalf in 1889.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.—About the year 1815 Andrew Jack, Robert Patten and Charles Robinson built a saw mill in the southeast part of the town. Since that time the following men have had proprietary interests in it: Nathan Rogers, William Perry, Warren Smith, Samuel Jack, Charles H. Robinson, Samuel Patten, Samuel Odiorne, James Briery, Joseph S. Hatch, David W. Perry, Daniel W. Perry and Barnet Thorn. Shingles have been made in the mill for about thirty years, and a grist mill which has not been used for fifty years was once in the same building. A. D. Cornish bought the mill recently of the Robinson estate, and runs it now.

About 1790 Samuel Clark built and ran a grist mill on his farm. Before his death, in 1843, his son, Samuel Clark, tore the old mill down and built a larger one, putting in two run of stones and bolts for making flour, and operated it during his life. The second Samuel was succeeded by his son, Sumner Clark, who in turn operated the mill for a time and is still on the old farm. A little below the grist mill Dennis

G. Getchell and Richard F. Ferren built a shingle mill, which they operated a few years. A half mile still further down the stream John Thurlow and David Ware made a dam and a saw mill on land now owned by James Carville. About 1835 this mill was destroyed by fire. Much interest and mystery have been associated with this mill and its surroundings. It was here that one William Wilkins, a cooper, was employed at his trade, and when he disappeared one spring night circumstances pointed strongly to two men, who were generally believed to have murdered him, and later burned the mill to effectually cover their crime.

BRICK AND LIME.—The bricks of which chimneys and the many substantial, well preserved brick houses in Litchfield have been made were mostly of home manufacture. From 1810 to 1820 bricks were made on the Hatch farm, on Robert Ashford's farm, and the John Toothaker farm. The Libbys made bricks near the Potter saw mill, and about 1840 bricks were made on Asa Spear's farm, also by Hiram Morrell, on Gideon White's farm. About 1832 bricks were made at Purgatory, on the west bank of the creek, by Moses Glass, John Neal and John Bolden. Simeon Goodwin also established a brick kiln at Purgatory, the only one in town still in operation.

Lime was also burned a little before war times on the old David Ware farm, where there is a ledge of lime rock. Rufus Godfrey now owns the place,

CIDER MILLS AND ASHERIES.—Among the cider mill men were: William Payne, Captain Henry Jewell, Aaron and Woodman True, Thomas True, Captain Samuel Patten, Amos Potter, David Ware and Benjamin Sanborn, who had mills in town. Amariah Goggins operates a mill built and run by Levi Herriman, forty years ago, and Frank C. Wyman has recently put steam power in his cider mill, where for each of the past fourteen years he has ground from seven to eight thousand bushels of apples, making a total of over ten thousand barrels of cider. He has two large tanks for vinegar, holding together fifteen thousand gallons.

Not many years ago the "ash peddler" was a familiar personage. He drove a stout pair of horses on a wagon with a big box, and carried a limited assortment of groceries and notions, with which he paid for any ashes he might buy, at the rate of from eight to twelve cents per bushel. These were taken to asheries and made into potash, for which there was always a cash market. Jerry Potter, Isaac Starbird, Josiah Nickerson, Smith Baker & Sons and Hatherton Earl each made potash, and there was another ashery on the George Ricker farm.

SOCIETIES.—The history of Masonry in Litchfield begins with Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, chartered July 13, 1822. The first officers of the Lodge—John Neal, W. M.; Captain John Dennis, S. W.; David C. Burr, J. W.; John Smith, secretary; J. W. Watson, treasurer, and

Edward Gove, tyler—were publicly installed in the Baptist church. About 1830 meetings were discontinued and the charter was surrendered. At a meeting held November 14, 1867, over Isaac Starbird's store, the old charter of Morning Star Lodge was restored and officers were duly installed. The four living members of the old Lodge—William O. Grant, John Randall, Andrew Goodwin and Joseph C. Barstow—joined in the new movement. Since then the Lodge has been prosperous, now owning their Masonic Hall, which cost \$2,000, and having a membership of 112.

A Lodge of Good Templars was chartered here October 17, 1887, with fifteen members. Meetings were held for two years in Stuart's Hall, since then in lower Masonic Hall. The present membership is about one hundred. Samuel Clark is W. C. T.

Litchfield Grange, No. 127, was organized in 1875, with fifteen members. It became quite prosperous, numbering as high as 150 members. A store was kept in Moses True's house, managed by the Grange, with Lucy A. True as selling agent. After about ten years it was discontinued. John Woodbury was the first master of the organization, Daniel M. Emerson was the next, and Samuel Smith was the third. The present membership is one hundred, with E. M. Pinkham, master, and A. C. True, secretary.

The agricultural fairs, noticed in Chapter VIII, that have for the past quarter of a century given Litchfield such a wide celebrity, grew from the Town Farmers' Club, which was formed in 1857 by a general movement of the most active farmers of that time, among whom were Thomas H. Springer, John and Benjamin Woodbury, Woodman and Aaron True, John Patten and Josiah True. The first annual exhibitions were held in the yard about the town house.

The Litchfield Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1873, with Isaac Smith, president; Daniel L. Smith, secretary, and Dr. Cyrus Kindrick, treasurer. The first policy was issued in 1874, and the number now in force is 204, representing a total insurance of \$200,000. The losses incurred have been less than \$5,000. The present officers are: Thomas Holmes, president; Dr. Cyrus Kindrick, treasurer, and James W. Starbird, secretary.

EDUCATION.—There had been a high school established by Isaac Smith, Smith Baker, Solomon Brown and David Billings (of which Benjamin Smith was the first teacher) at Litchfield Corners for seven years previous to 1845, when, by act of the legislature, Litchfield Academy was incorporated. The high school had been located over Starbird's store, but the new school was opened in the upper story of the Congregational meeting house, and there continued till the present academy was built, in 1852, costing about \$2,000. The summer session of the legislature of 1849 passed the following: "Resolved that the Land agent of this State is hereby authorized and directed to con-

vey to the trustees of the Litchfield Academy, one half township of land situated in the county of Aroostook," etc. The land was not located, but was sold by the trustees for \$5,650. A part of this money was used in building and for necessary expenses. In 1891 the legislature granted this school an annual appropriation of \$500, for ten years. The first teacher was Joseph Stacy. Timothy Davis was the first president, and David Billings, secretary. The present officers are: M. S. H. Rogers, president; Asa P. Smith, secretary, and David S. Springer, treasurer.

When the Litchfield Academy was established, some of the supporters of the old high school were so much displeased because it was not located north of the Corners, that they withdrew from the new school, and organized the Liberal Institute, which held its sessions over the Starbird store till funds were raised by subscription and a building was erected in 1851 for its use. The Liberal Institute was kept in existence till about 1870. William Robinson, David Billings and George Potter were prominent in its inception and support. The school building was finally sold to the Masonic fraternity, and is now known as Masonic Hall.

There are fifteen school districts in Litchfield. The schools are in good condition, and are doing good work.

CHURCHES.—The following is an extract from the venerable records, now in possession of Charles A. Metcalf, of the Baptist church at what was then known as Litchfield, now South Litchfield:

"Being requested by the brethren of the branch of the first Church of Christ in Litchfield in order to assist them into a separate church.—Met with them on Thursday the 19th of July A. D. 1798 at Brother James Pierce's, in said Litchfield, examined each particular member of those who were to be embodied, and found them sound in the Faith of the Gospel and gave them fellowship as one branch of the Baptist Church. Signed JOB MACOMBER, of Bowdoinham."

"The members embodied are as follows: John Neal, Joshua Richardson, Joel Richardson, John Waymouth, Joshua Waymouth, James Pierce, Nathan Stevens, Andrew Tibbets, Bartholomew Taylor, Ebenezer Moon, Betsey Harrimon, Polly Waymouth and Polly Hutchinson."

Prior to the opening of the records above quoted, a Baptist church was organized in 1791, with twenty-one members, with William Stinson as pastor, who continued as a pastor in Litchfield for thirty years. This primitive preacher was ordained in a barn in the northern part of the town. After 1822, this older church had no pastor, and ten years later it disappears from the records of the association.*

The Congregational Church of Litchfield Corners was organized June 6, 1811, in the small Congregational meeting house that was afterward moved to Bowdoin for a school house. These are the names

* Joshua Millet's *Baptists of Maine*, 1845.

of the eleven original members: Benjamin Smith, Thomas Smith, Elkanah Baker, Samuel Smith, Mehitabel Baker, Hannah Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Desire Springer, Elizabeth Smith, jun., Rebecca Hutchinson and Mary Smith. Benjamin and Thomas Smith were the first deacons. The society built a meeting house across the road from the one now in use, and worshiped there till 1845, when it was moved to the present site, remodeled into a two story building—the lower part for church purposes, the upper part for the Litchfield Academy—and so used till 1862, when the building was taken down and the present church built on the same foundation, at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. David Thurston preached the dedication sermon. The pastors have been: Reverends D. Lovejoy; David Starret, 1828; Thomas N. Lord, 1836; Timothy Davis, 1837; Benjamin Smith, 1852, died 1858; David Thurston, died 1865, 86 years old; Josiah Taylor Hawes, now 94 years old, probably the oldest Congregational minister in Maine.

It appears from the records of the Freewill Baptist Church at Litchfield Plains, that it was organized by Rev. Josiah Farewell and Rev. Samuel Hathorn, a committee appointed by the Bowdoin quarterly conference for that purpose, October 11, 1826, with the following members: Samuel Cook, Andrew Baker, Daniel Nickerson, Dea. Cornelius Toothaker, Robert Ashford, Robert Stinson, Sally Ashford, Hannah Toothaker, Andrew Baker, jun., Mary Cleaves, Lydia Smith, Mary Knight, and Robert Patten, jun., as clerk. Meetings were held in the barns of C. Toothaker and Robert Ashford, and in the Hall school house until their meeting house was built in 1837. The names of the ministers of this church are: Reverends Samuel Hathorn, Hale Sweet, Barnard Goodrich, Nathaniel Purinton, Homer Gatchell, Robert Stinson, Constant Quinnan, Mark Gatchell, Stephen Purinton, Nehemiah Preble, Ezekiel G. Page and since 1883 Edwin Marson. Deacon William Chase has held his office since 1840.

The West Litchfield Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1875, with forty members, some of whom were: Sumner Clark, Deacon William Varney, Deacon Ferdinand Tracy, Elder William Cunningham, Ensign Danforth and William Frost and their wives. In 1877 the society built the present church, at a cost of \$1,000. Elders William Cunningham, Mark Gatchell, ——— Bowie and Joseph Nickerson have been the preachers. At present the church has twenty members.

The Calvinistic Baptist Church at Litchfield Corners was organized some years before the war, and held meetings in the Liberal Institute building. Prominent among the leading members were: Isaac Starbird, David Billings and Benjamin Jackson, with their wives. Elders ——— Lawrence, and John Jackson were preachers. At a meeting held September 5, 1863, it was voted to dissolve the church

organization by giving each member a letter of recommendation to any sister church of the same faith.

CEMETERIES.—The cemetery at Litchfield Plains, the largest in town, was used to some extent as a burying ground previous to 1800. Early in the present century Cornelius Toothaker and others bought land of Daniel Nickerson, making the first enlargement of the old plot. A few years after, Robert Ashford and Esquire Joseph Barstow made another addition. About 1860 Dea. William Chase bought adjoining ground of Cornelius Toothaker and James Hopkins did the same. M. Toothaker's daughter afterward sold some lots from her father's estate. Steps were soon after taken, in obedience to public sentiment, to organize a burial association to take charge of these grounds. The Litchfield Plains Cemetery Association was incorporated August 1, 1871. Purchases of land for enlargement were made in 1874 and in 1883. John Purinton is president of the association; M. S. H. Rogers, secretary and treasurer, and William F. Adams, sexton.

The cemetery lying between Purgatory and the South Litchfield post office contains the venerable dust of such persons as Aaron True, born in 1758; Hon. John Neal, born in 1790; Andrew Goodwin, born in 1793; John Magoon, born 1781; William Bartlett, born 1775, and Elias Plimpton, born in 1794. Esquire David C. Burr and Elias Plimpton in 1826 built a receiving tomb, that it still in possession of the Plimpton family.

The burying ground at Litchfield Corners is probably still older, as in its sacred bosom were deposited the honored remains of Benjamin Smith, who was born in 1754; Deacon Thomas Smith, born 1744; Deacon Isaac Smith, born 1795; David Springer, born 1763; Josiah Morrell and his son Josiah; Smith Baker, born 1760, and Rev. Thomas Ayer, born 1797.

The Grant burying ground, near John A. Lapham's, contains the remains of many original settlers and their families. A few of them are: Captain John Dennis and wife, Woodman Watson and wife, Joseph Lord and wife, Arthur Neal and wife, Major David Neal, Smith Emerson and wife, Edward Smith and wife, Levi Harriman and his son, Levi, and their wives. Many have been buried there with nothing to designate the lots.

In 1839 Isaac Randall and Richard Ferren gave the land for the burying ground on the Sabattus road. Isaac and Harvey Randall, sons of Isaac Randall, both of whom died of an epidemic the same day, in early manhood, were the first interments in the new ground.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Rev. Smith Baker, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all residents and all but the latter natives of Litchfield, was a student in the old Litchfield Academy, then graduated at Bangor,

from whence he went forth to face the trying duties of manhood. He is now one of the most powerful Congregational preachers in the great West, standing at the head of his denomination in Minneapolis, a city where only the most capable men can be leaders in any business or profession.

Granville W. Baker, son of Andrew and Betsey (Damon) Baker, was born in 1825. He kept a store at Purgatory several years previous to 1866, when he sold it to Eli Merriman. He was a mason by trade, but after the war was several years employed in the Plimpton handle shop. He was postmaster from 1868 until 1873. He was bugler in the army from January, 1864, to June, 1865. He enlisted in the 1st D. C. Cavalry and was later transferred to the 1st Maine Cavalry, Company M. He married Ann M., daughter of James and Abigail (Davis) Hutchinson and granddaughter of Nehemiah Hutchinson. His wife and two sons survive him: Fred E. and Everett B.

William Bartlett was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1775, removed to Durham, Me., and in 1810 came to Gardiner. In 1821 he bought the Bowman farm of one hundred acres and came to Litchfield, where he died in 1860. He married Dorothea M., daughter of Roger Merrill, died in 1880. Of their fifteen children there are five now living: Daniel, Priscilla (Mrs. M. B. Gilman), James, Alice and Dorothea (Mrs. George Stockham). Alice now occupies the homestead, and has charge of the farm. Her sister, Elizabeth M., died in December, 1891.

James A. Chase, son of Deacon William, grandson of Nathaniel, and great-grandson of Judah Chase, was born in 1842. Nathaniel Chase was born in Brunswick in 1770. William was born in Brunswick in 1807 and married, first, Mary J. Alexander, of Litchfield, in 1834. Their children were: Alonzo M., Sarah A., William E., Nancy J., James A., Llewellyn and Olivia H. Mr. Chase married Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of Litchfield, for his second wife, in 1886. He has been a deacon of the Baptist church for over fifty years. James A. Chase was first married to Lizzie J. Parsons, who died in 1877. His present wife was Mary E. Small, of Bowdoinham.

James E. Chase, born in Bowdoin in 1838, is a son of James and Louisa (White) Chase, grandson of James and great-grandson of Isaac Chase. He was a farmer and school teacher until November 19, 1863, when he succeeded George Sawyer in the store at Litchfield Corners, where he has since remained. He has been postmaster since September 2, 1873, except from March 19, 1888, until August, 1889. He married Junietta M., daughter of Enoch and Lydia (Shurburn) Miller.

George F. Chick is a son of Charles and Eliza A. (Mathews) Chick, grandson of Jotham, and great-grandson of John Chick, who came from Kennebunk to Litchfield and settled on the farm where Mr. Chick now lives with his mother.

Melville A. Cochrane was born and studied in Litchfield, graduated at Bowdoin, and is now colonel of the 6th Infantry, in the regular army.

Ebenezer D. Crane, born in 1799 and died in 1886, was a hoe and fork maker. He learned the trade in Walpole, Mass., and came to Litchfield in 1820, where he worked for the Plimpton Company for the remainder of his active life. His wife was Joanna B., daughter of Thomas True. They had seven children, four of whom are living: Henry, Laura M., Susan and Amanda (Mrs. G. W. Horton). The three that died were: George W., Julia T. and an infant.

Reuel W. Cunningham, son of Daniel, jun., and grandson of Rev. Daniel Cunningham, who came from Wiscasset, Me., was born in Litchfield. Daniel Cunningham, jun., married for his second wife, Martha Neal, by whom he had seven children, Reuel and William being the only ones now living. Reuel W. Cunningham and Emma F. Williams were married in 1863, and have two children—Mattie A. and Willie E. Mr. Cunningham's grandfather and his great-grandfather were both preachers in the denomination of Calvinistic Baptists. The former preached many years ago at South Litchfield and the latter in Bowdoin, Me. Mr. Cunningham has for three years past been in charge of the Litchfield town farm.

Arington Douglas, born in 1836, is a son of Zebulon and Hannah C. (Johnson) Douglas, grandson of Francis and great-grandson of Zebulon Douglas. Mr. Douglas is a farmer. His only brother, Clement H., served in the late war and died at Andersonville. Mr. Douglas married Melvina, daughter of Warren and Mary (Nickerson) Smith. Their children are: Clement W. and Nellie (Mrs. G. A. Hamlin).

Edmund Dow, born in Bowdoin in 1826, is a son of Edmund and Nellie (Clark) Dow. Edmund Dow, sen., came from Concord, N. H., and practiced medicine for several years in Bowdoin and Litchfield, and died in Bowdoin in 1834. Mr. Dow is the youngest of eleven children, two of whom are now living. He came in 1875 to the farm where he now lives, which was the Doctor Waterman farm of ninety acres. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Tarr, and has two sons: Edmund F. and Frank G. Mr. Dow has kept the town farms of Litchfield, Richmond and Gardiner for one, five and eight years, respectively.

Loring F. Dunn, born in 1860, was one of fourteen children of Charles F. and Mary (Goodwin) Dunn, and grandson of William Dunn, who was a druggist and apothecary in Boston, and in 1799 received a commission from John Adams as surgeon in the U. S. Navy. This document is still preserved in the family. Charles F. was a graduate of Harvard, and after going to sea four years, came to Litchfield in 1841, where he was a farmer until his death in 1883. Loring F. has been a merchant at Litchfield since 1883.

Hartley W. Glidden was born in 1811, in Somerville, Me. He was a farmer and speculator for several years in Cornville, Me., and in 1877 came to Litchfield and bought the Goodwin farm, near the mills at Purgatory, where he died in 1888. His first wife was Lydia Smith; his second, Lydia Noy, and his third wife, who survives him, was Helen M., daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Ballard) Johnston, and granddaughter of Benjamin Johnston, sen. They have four children: Edith M., Estelle F., Homer C. and Ruth H.

John Godfrey and his wife, Lydia (Simmons) Godfrey, came to this country from England in 1831. David, one of their sons, born in 1824, came from Nashua, N. H., to Litchfield, in 1875, where he has since been a farmer. His wife is Hepzibah, daughter of William Seaman. Their living children are: Eliza, May, Emma, William Rufus, George and Hepzibah. Nellie and Lottie J. are deceased. William Rufus is a farmer near his father; he married Hattie E., daughter of Simeon Higgins, and has one son, Harold E. George married Sarah E. Murry and has three sons: Frank G., Elmo A. and Eddie.

William F. Haines, born in Ripley, Me., in 1844, is a son of Hiram and Eliza (Dill) Haines. He removed to West Gardiner in 1855, with his parents. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 9th Maine volunteers, serving until July, 1865. From that time until 1890 he lived in Gardiner, and excepting seven years, when he worked at paper making, he was engaged in teaming and trucking. He sold his business there in July, 1890, and bought the George A. Emmerson farm in Litchfield, where he now resides. He married Mary E., daughter of Henry and Mary F. (Stone) Meader, and granddaughter of Henry Meader. Their children are: Mary L., Eliza A., Cora E., Edward F., Almira A., Edwin A., Aura E. and Walter E.

Charles T. Hall, born in 1830, is a son of Luther and Eliza (Greeley) Hall, and grandson of Timothy and Abby (Springer) Hall. Timothy came to Litchfield when a young man and settled near where Charles T. now lives. Mr. Hall worked in the ship-yard at Bath, Me., for fifteen years, then moved to Litchfield in May, 1867. From there he went to Massachusetts to work on the Old Colony railroad. In June, 1873, he bought the farm on which his father lived, and has since resided there. He married Rachel P., daughter of Samuel Coombs, of Brunswick, Me. Their children are: William L., Frank A., Henry T. and an adopted daughter, Mary E. Merrill. Frank A. died at Foxborough, Mass., May 28, 1873, aged eighteen years.

Wilson M. Hatten, born in 1823 in Stafford, Conn., is a son of William M. and Thankful (Mitchell) Hatten, and grandson of Benjamin Hatten. He came to Litchfield in 1854, where he is a farmer. In 1873 he bought the Potter farm, where he now lives. He served in the late war from February to September, 1865, in Company K, 14th

Maine volunteers. His first wife, Achsah Holden, left one son at her death. His second wife was Marcia Crawford.

Henry Huntington, born in Monmouth in 1824, is a son of Timothy and Abigail (Hall) Huntington, and grandson of Benjamin and Judith (Collins) Huntington, whose father was among the first settlers of Litchfield. Mr. Huntington is a farmer. He spent twenty years in California prior to 1871. He married Mrs. Martha A. Davis, daughter of David and Eleanor (Marston) True, and granddaughter of Aaron True. Her first husband was John Davis, a son of John Davis. He died in 1872, leaving four children: William E., Fred W., J. Frank (deceased), and Nellie M.

Joseph E. Jack, born in Plymouth, Me., in 1844, is the only son of Joseph and Jane (Libby) Jack, grandson of Joseph and Mary (Gray) Jack, and great-grandson of Andrew Jack. He came to Litchfield in 1850, where he has been a carpenter and farmer. He served in the late war one year in Company F, 24th Maine volunteers. His first marriage was with Alice, daughter of Samuel Mitchell. His present wife was Fannie E. Sprague.

Isaac F. Lapham, son of John A. Lapham, was born in Bethel in 1833, and married Eliza R., daughter of Rev. David Ricker, of Woodstock, Me. Their children are: Addie L. and Ernest M. Addie L. married E. T. Packard, son of Marlboro and Mary A. Packard, and they have three children. Ernest married Effie B., daughter of James True. Mr. Lapham came from Augusta to Litchfield in 1876, and in company with his son-in-law bought the Jacob Emmerson farm, where they carry on the farming, nursery and market gardening business. Ernest M., with Mr. Packard, now runs the farm.

Nathaniel B. Merchant, son of Captain Jabez and Juda (Bennett) Merchant, was born in 1823 at New Gloucester, Me., came to Gardiner in 1860, and five years later to Litchfield, where he is a farmer. He married Angie C. Stowell, who died in 1886, leaving no issue.

Eli Merriman, son of Robert and Clarisa (Douglas) Merriman, and grandson of Walter Merriman, was born in Bowdoin in 1834. He is a carpenter by trade. He served in Company F, 24th Maine volunteers, from August, 1862, one year. In January, 1864, he went to New Hampshire, where he was engaged in the clothing business until August, 1866, when he came to Litchfield, where he has since been a merchant. He has been postmaster since April, 1873. He married Almeda, daughter of Daniel Gilman, and their children are: Viola, James D., Clara D. and Abbie.

Charles A. Metcalf, born in 1848, is the eldest of three children of Lorenzo and Mary J. (Weston) Metcalf, and a grandson of Martin and Eliza (Walker) Metcalf, who came from Berry, Mass., to Litchfield, where Martin died in 1868, aged 71 years. Mr. Metcalf has filled the offices of selectman, town clerk and justice; and May 4, 1889,

was appointed postmaster at South Litchfield to succeed Moses True, who was the successor of Augustus Batchelder, the first incumbent of that office. Mr. Metcalf is a farmer on the land which John True cleared from the forest. He was married in 1885 to Lucy A., daughter of Moses and Ann (Tucker) True, and granddaughter of John and Sally (West) True.

Walden Otis, born in Fairfield in 1827, is a son of Abram W. and Lydia (Hussey) Otis, and grandson of Hezekiah Otis. He came to Litchfield in 1871 from Lewiston, and bought the Rev. William O. Grant farm of one hundred acres, where he has since lived. He married Lucinda, daughter of John Rowe. She died in 1887, leaving one son, Albion P., who married Margaret E. Butler, and has one daughter, Edith M.

Eliphalet Palmer, born in 1807 and died in 1879, was one of nine children of Marlbury and Martha (Smith) Palmer, who came from Scituate, Mass., to Litchfield in 1790. Mr. Palmer's wife was Lucy P., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Knowlton) Lord, and granddaughter of James Lord. Their children were: Emily F., Thomas M. (deceased), Frederick E., Granville H. and Lewis M., M. D., who was a graduate of Harvard in 1881. Granville H. was born in 1841, and is a farmer on the farm where Marlbury settled in 1790. He married Eliza, daughter of Erastus B. and Sarah H. (Goddard) Delano. Their children are: Lewis E. and Mary O.

Captain Ezekiel Drummond Percy, descended from the Earl of Northumberland, England, was born at Phippsburgh, Me., August 13, 1830. He went to sea when twelve years old, and became master of the ship *Courant*, in 1851—Cuba to Hamburg. During the war he was attached to Admiral Farragut's squadron, and was first lieutenant of the ship *Huntsville*, that took Daniel Sickles to Aspinwall. In 1868 Captain Percy went to Japan, where he was attached to the navy department of that nation, as teacher of gunnery and navigation. He was in Japan thirteen years. In 1888 he bought the Union Hotel at Cundy's Harbor, Me., and changed the name to Cliff House, which he still keeps. He married, June 16, 1864, L. O., daughter of Doctor William Cochran. They have one child, S. Lettie.

A. Warren Plimpton⁸, born in 1825, is the eldest of four children of Elias⁷ and Nancy (Billings) Plimpton, whose ancestors were: Asa⁶, James⁵, John⁴, John³, Sergeant John², John Plimpton¹. Mr. Plimpton has two brothers and one sister: Dr. Albert, of Gardiner, George and Maria. Mr. Plimpton is the senior member of the firm of E. Plimpton & Sons, which was established in 1820, when Elias Plimpton came to Litchfield from Walpole, Mass. He was first married to Harriet E., daughter of Daniel Fuller. She died, leaving one son, Warren O. His present wife was Abbie, daughter of Daniel Gilman. Warren O. Plimpton graduated from Bowdoin College in 1882, and

from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1888. He is now practicing medicine and lecturing in surgery in the University College of Medicine, New York city.

John Purinton, born in 1841 in Bowdoin, is a son of Abel and Mary (Raymond) Purinton, grandson of Abiezer, and great-grandson of Rev. Humphrey Purinton. He was educated in the schools of Bowdoin and at the Litchfield Academy. He taught school eight winters, was thirteen years in the mercantile trade in Richmond, and since 1876 has been a farmer in Litchfield, on a part of the Captain Robert Patten farm. He served five years as a justice and four years as selectman, two of which he was chairman of that board. He married Mary, daughter of John and Caroline Patten, and granddaughter of Captain Robert Patten. Their children are: Eugene E., John Elmer and Frank W. They lost one, Ernest H.

Asa P. Smith lives on the old homestead where his father, Zachariah B. Smith, who was born on the next farm north, lived and died. Thomas Smith, Asa's grandfather, came to Litchfield from Nova Scotia, whither his father, Thomas, son of John Smith, removed from Cape Cod. Asa P. Smith was married first, to Nancy Shorey, of Litchfield, in 1855. She died in 1866. Their only child, Lillian L., graduated at Hallowell Classical Institute, and is now teaching in Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. Smith's second marriage was in 1868, with Anna P. Sylvester, of Bowdoin. They have one child, Warren R. Smith, a graduate of Bowdoin College at the age of twenty, with the highest honors of his class; who is now pursuing a scientific course of study at Clark's University, Worcester, Mass.

DAVID THURSTON SMITH is in the fourth generation from one of several pioneers by the same name, for whom the arca of the present town of Litchfield was first called Smithfield. His farm was settled by his great-grandfather, Thomas Smith, who was born in Chatham, Mass., and lived in Nova Scotia before coming to Maine. The earliest record we have of him in Smithfield is on a survey of six adjacent lots, made by John Merrill, "at the request of Benjamin Hinckley, Eliphalet Smith and others," on which Thomas Smith had lot No. 4. Here he brought his family in 1780, one of whom was his son, Thomas, then ten years old, whose son, David, was the father of David Thurston Smith. Both the Thomases were deacons in the church in their day, and were men of genuine qualities. The second Thomas was a man of genial nature, made friends of all, especially the children, was physically robust and active, was a great hunter, killed two bears, enjoyed relating his experiences, and in his later years was familiarly and affectionately known as "Uncle Tom."

David Smith was born in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1805, grew up a farmer, and married, first, Susan Springer. Their children were: Daniel L., Alden B., Sophronia A., David Thurston and Benjamin F.

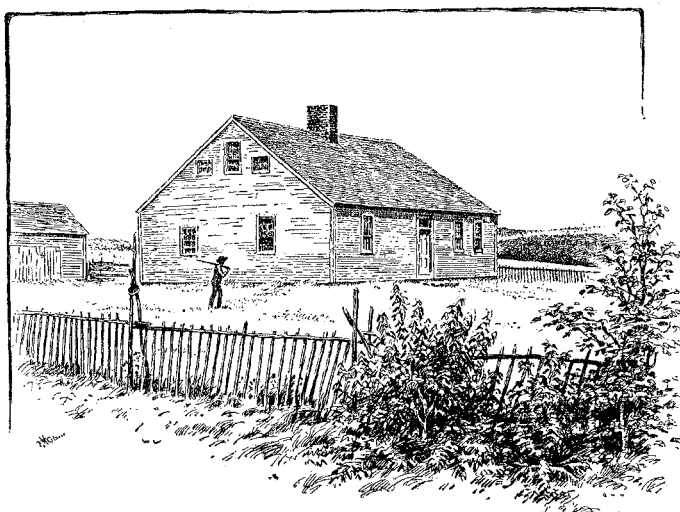


David S. Smith.

His second wife's name was Martha J. White, and their children were: Susan S., Bertha A., Mary E. and Thomas F. His third wife was Mrs. Sarah Owen, his fourth was Miss Elizabeth Smith, and his last and still surviving wife was Mrs. Mary Baker.

David Thurston Smith, the fourth child by his father's first marriage, was born in 1836, and grew up on the old homestead. At the age of fifteen he was converted, and united with the church six years later. When seventeen years old he joined the Watchman's Club, a temperance order, whose object was to procure the passage of prohibitory laws, and signed the pledge which he has never broken. At the age of twenty-two he went to Massachusetts, where he worked mostly in or near Boston, part of the time in a store, and then as an officer in the House of Correction. In 1863 he was drafted and entered the army in Company K, 11th Maine, which fought under General Butler at the battle of Bermuda Hundred, where he received a gun shot in his right leg, from which he has never recovered. Mr. Smith received his discharge June 1, 1865, returned to Litchfield and resumed farming.

Just before going into the army he married Annie M. Kent, of Fayette, Me., who died in 1872. In 1877 he married his present wife, Ladora J. Malcolm, of Phippsburgh, Me. Mr. Smith was superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Congrega-



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

tional church at Litchfield twelve consecutive years, and has long been a deacon in the same church. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post, and in politics has always acted with the republican party. The accompanying cut represents the old house built by the pioneer Thomas in 1782, in which all the Smiths named in this sketch have spent part of their lives. It is unoccupied, but its owner considers it a privilege and a pleasure to preserve the walls within which he was born, and to keep renewed the roof that covers a spot radiant with so many precious memories.

Three representatives of the Smiths of Litchfield became eminent

as ministers: Rev. Thomas Smith, who died in 1861, at Brewer, Me.; Rev. Benjamin Smith, who died while pastor of the Litchfield Congregational Church, and Rev. Charles B. Smith, now living in Malden, Mass.

George W. Smith is a son of Isaac Smith, whose father, Benjamin Smith, probably came from Cape Cod. Isaac Smith, who died in 1877, at the age of eighty-two, had twelve children, of whom the following are living: Jane, wife of David S. Springer; Mary, widow of David Smith; Almira, now Mrs. W. H. Smith; Lydia, now Mrs. L. S. Larabee; Hannah D. and George W. All of the persons named, except Benjamin Smith, were born in Litchfield. George W. was brought up on the old homestead as a farmer, but as a matter of preference became a wood worker and carver, in Lewiston, and has done something in sculpture. He made some years ago a marble bust of Mozart, a plaster bust of his father, Isaac Smith, that is the admiration of all who knew the original; a medallion of Rev. J. T. Hawes; and he carved in wood a strikingly correct bust of Charles Sumner, and one of Doctor Hill, of Lewiston. The clay of which his father's bust is modeled was taken from the clay bed that furnished the brick of which the house he owns in Litchfield was built.

Oramandel Smith, born December 2, 1842, in Aroostook county, Me., is a son of Daniel D. and Lucy (Williams) Smith, and grandson of John, whose father, Eliphalet Smith, was among the early settlers of Litchfield. Mr. Smith came to Litchfield in 1852, where he was educated in the common schools and Litchfield Academy, and at the Classical Institute of Waterville, leaving there at the age of twenty. He began teaching at the age of seventeen and continued twelve winters. He was eleven years supervisor or a member of the school committee. He represented his district in the legislature in 1870 and in June of that year received the appointment of Deputy U. S. Marshall to take the census in Litchfield. He was assistant clerk of the House in 1874 and 1875, and was promoted to clerk in 1876, which position he held until 1885, except 1879. In April, 1883, he was appointed state insurance commissioner, which office he resigned in September of the following year. He was elected secretary of state in 1885, which position he filled with credit to himself for six years. In January, 1891, he was chosen a member of the governor's council. He was married in May, 1875, to Jennie R., daughter of William C. Smith.

DAVID S. SPRINGER.—The thorough New England quality of the stock from which David Smith Springer comes is seen by a single glance at his ancestry. His grandfather, David Springer, came from Cape Cod, Mass., to Bowdoinham, Me., and from thence settled in Litchfield. Thomas Springer, David's son, the father of David S. Springer, married Elizabeth, daughter of the second Thomas Smith,



D. S. Springer

of Litchfield, whose ancestors were also natives of Cape Cod. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth Springer were: George W., David S. and Sophronia, who died young.

David S. was born December 3, 1822, in Litchfield, where he passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, treading the familiar old path, monotonous at times, but always invigorating and safe, as it alternates from the winter school, with the inevitable morning and evening chores, to the tiresome routine of the summer's farm work. After the district school came several terms at the Litchfield Academy, and then David S., in 1844, found a wife in the person of Jane M., daughter of Isaac Smith, whose father, Benjamin Smith, came to Litchfield in 1781, and was a brother of the first Thomas Smith, who was the grandfather of David S. Springer's mother. David and Jane have had one child, Isaac T.

Mr. Springer has not been permitted to pass the whole of his time or to devote the whole of his energies to agricultural pursuits, although farming has been his life-long avocation. He was chosen one of the selectmen of Litchfield in 1867 and was reelected each of the following two years. In 1871 he was again elected a selectmen, also in 1872, '73, '75 and '76. For a long term of years he held some one of the minor offices of the town. In 1882 he was elected town treasurer, in which office he is now serving his eleventh year. In 1879 he was elected to the legislature and belonged to the famous and never-to-be-forgotten "count out" session. In the course of his duties Mr. Springer served on the agricultural and the leave of absence committees. Now, at the well rounded age of three score and ten, he is in the enjoyment of good health, the society of his excellent wife in a pleasant and happy home, and has the priceless consciousness of having passed an honorable and useful life.

Thomas Harvey Springer, born in 1808, was a son of James and Betsey (Collins) Springer and grandson of David Springer, who came from Bowdoinham and was one of the first settlers in Litchfield. Mr. Springer was a farmer and died in 1880. He married Sarah Huntington, sister of Henry Huntington. She survives him. Of their eight children three are living: Luetta A., James P. and Emlen P., who, with his mother, occupies the farm of his father and grandfather.

Isaac Starbird, born in Bowdoin in 1799, was a son of Moses Starbird, who was for many years a merchant at Bowdoin. Mr. Starbird came to Litchfield Corners in 1837 and bought the store of Lorenzo Dailey, who was the successor of William Robinson, Esq. He continued in mercantile trade from November of that year until his death in 1883. His son, James W., who had been a partner in the business since 1867, has continued the business since that time in the same firm name—Isaac Starbird & Son. Isaac Starbird was postmaster from 1861 to 1873. He married Sarah, daughter of Moses Dennett. His

children were: Charles D., deceased; Isaac W., M.D., who graduated at Bowdoin College, went into the late war as captain, was promoted to the rank of colonel, and is now practicing medicine in Boston; James Wilbur, Herbert M. and Margaret E. (Mrs. Samuel Woodard); and Eugene C., by second wife. James W. married Barbara E., daughter of Melvin P. and granddaughter of Esquire William Robinson. They have one daughter, Angie S.

Herbert M. Starbird, son of Isaac and Sarah (Dennett) Starbird, was born October 2, 1847. He served in the late war in Company M, D. C. Cavalry, from March to September of 1864, when he was transferred to Company D, 1st Maine Cavalry, serving until August, 1865, when he was discharged as sergeant. He married Annie F., only daughter of Melvin Harrison and Betsey M. (Adams) True, and granddaughter of Daniel True, who married Sally (West), widow of John True. Mr. Starbird is a farmer and with his father-in-law owns and occupies the Batchelder tavern, which Mr. True bought in 1867, when he returned from Massachusetts, where he had lived since 1831.

Henry Taylor, who has for the last twenty years been identified with the schools of Litchfield and vicinity both as an officer and a teacher, is a native of Virginia and was two years in the Union army before coming to Maine. He was a pupil in the schools of Gardiner and Richmond prior to 1867 and a student at Yarmouth Academy prior to 1872, when he began teaching. His wife, Maryetta T., is a daughter of Samuel and Maryetta (Thompson) Goodwin. Their children are: Henry W., Carleton L., Amy L., and Walter G., deceased.

George Nelson Thurlow, born in 1834, is the eighth child of John and Sally (Flagg) Thurlow and a grandson of John Thurlow, who came from Berwick, Me., to Litchfield about 1804, and settled near where Mr. Thurlow now lives. His father was Stephen Thurlow. George N. is a farmer, as were his father and grandfather. He served the last two years of the civil war, first in Company F, 7th Maine Volunteers, and later in the 1st Maine Veterans. His wife, Emma W., is a daughter of James and Julia A. (Aldrich) Morse, and granddaughter of James Morse. Their children are: George A. and Harry H.

Eben Toothaker was brought by his parents, Cornelius and Hannah (Gray) Toothaker, when less than six months old, to Litchfield, from Harpswell, Me., in 1817, he being the third of eleven children. When grown he learned the ship carpenter's trade and worked in Richmond and Bowdoinham. In 1844 he married Martha O. Williams, of Bowdoinham, by whom he had three boys and one girl, Mary, now the wife of John Hutchinson. His son, Fonzo J. Toothaker, married Mary Schroder, of Chicago. Eben Toothaker built in 1850, the house in which he has since lived. He has always been an active republican, and has been postmaster twenty-one years, keeping the office in his house at Litchfield Plains.

Jesse T. True is a son of Woodman True, who died in 1867, and grandson of Aaron True, who came to Litchfield from Massachusetts. Woodman True married Lucy Tucker in 1831. They had two children—Jesse T. and Helen, who married Jabez Plummer. Jesse T. was born in Litchfield in 1832, and has always been a farmer. In 1860 he married Elizabeth Cushing, of Freeport, born in 1836. Their children are: Fannie W., now a school teacher at Litchfield Corners; Edward M., who lives in Massachusetts, and Nathan C., at home.

Merrill True, born in 1832, is one of three children of Aaron and Mary (Merrill) True, grandson of Aaron and Martha (Woodman) True, and great-grandson of Thomas True, who lived and died in Salisbury, Mass., and had five sons and two daughters, who came to Litchfield. Mr. True is a farmer on the south half of the three hundred acre farm where his grandfather settled when he came to the town. He married M. Ellen, daughter of Horace Moore. Their children are: Stanley M. and Sally H.

Thomas True, son of Thomas and Parmelia (Parker) True, married Mariam Eaton. Their children were: Bradbury E., Almira, Emery P. and Albert C. The youngest of these was born in 1843. He served one year in the late war in Company E, 23d Maine volunteers. He has taught thirty-four terms of school, has been a member of the school committee several years, and two years school supervisor. He is a farmer, and occupies the farm of his father, with his elder brother and sister, Emery P. and Almira. He married M. Viola, daughter of Joel Card, of Bowdoinham, Me.

John W. Tucker, born in 1854, is the youngest of three children of John and Rhoda J. (Jack) Tucker, and grandson of Jesse and Rebecca (Fisher) Tucker. Mrs. Rhoda J. Tucker died in January, 1886. Mr. Tucker carries on the farm where his father lived from 1840 until his death, in 1885. He married Carrie M., daughter of William H. Woodbury. Their children are: George, Sarah W., Dexter B., Ralph, Lucena M., John R., Fred W. and Estelle.

George Webber, a son of George and grandson of Richard Webber, was born in Richmond, Me., in 1811. His father served seven years in the revolutionary war. His wife, Rebecca (married in 1836), is a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Curtis) Merriman, and granddaughter of Walter Merriman, of Harpswell, Me. Their children are: Reuel S., Adaline C., Rebecca A., Mary E., Sophronia H., Arista, Thirza E., George F., Pauline S., Nellie E. and Charles H., who married Lillian M. Maxwell, and now lives with his parents on the homestead farm. He has one son, Milton E.

David G. Wilson, one of four children of Nehemiah and Alice (Davis) Wilson, was born in 1826. He is a farmer and mechanic. He married Martha A., daughter of Andrew, and granddaughter of Simeon

Goodwin, who came from Pittston to Litchfield in 1795. Her mother was Margaret Clifford.

Charles H. Waldron, son of Charles D. and Julia A. (Allen) Waldron, was born in 1841. He has been employed by the E. Plimpton & Sons Manufacturing Company since 1863, with the exception of the years 1867, '68 and '69. His wife, Margaret A. Goodwin, is a sister of Mrs. Wilson, above.

JOHN WOODBURY was born in Litchfield, Me., August 10, 1818, and died on the 25th of February, 1882. Through nearly all his life he was an influential and useful citizen, always interested for the best interests of his native town, which he served many years in official capacity, as appears from the preceding records. His parents were Hugh Woodbury, born in Danville, Me., in 1780, and Elizabeth (Plummer) Woodbury, born in 1788. They came from Danville to Litchfield in 1806, and bought 225 acres on the south line of the Sawyer Tract, where Thomas Davis, a "squatter," had built a log habitation. Here their ten children were born: William, the eldest, was born in 1812 and died in 1820; Susan, born 1814, died 1886; Abigail, born 1816, died 1825; Hannah, born 1821, died 1851; Mary Ann, born 1824, married Jesse Davis, of Lisbon, and has two children—Emma and Louisa Davis; Hugh, born 1822, died 1825; Benjamin, born December 29, 1826; Sarah, born 1829, died 1856; Horatio, the youngest of the ten, was born in 1831. He read law with Samuel Titcomb, practiced in Hallowell, Me., also in Kentucky and in Leavenworth, Indiana. He was a soldier—lieutenant colonel of the 35th Indiana Cavalry—and died in 1881. Thus Benjamin Woodbury, of Litchfield, and Mrs. Davis, of Lisbon, are the only survivors of this large family.

The name originated in Cheshire county, England, but the family records only extend to Hugh Woodbury's father, True Woodbury, who was born in Massachusetts January 15, 1756, and died in Danville, Me., April 28, 1828. As a family, by industry and economy, they acquired a good property on their farm in Litchfield.

John Woodbury, perhaps the best known of his generation, gave more careful attention to books. He became a practical surveyor, was representative from Litchfield in 1854, '57 and '75, and in 1876 was elected to the state senate. During his active life no man in Litchfield was more frequently consulted upon business matters, and such men as Doctor Kindrick and David Springer say that no man's influence was more widely felt in the political affairs of the town. He was never married, and when his usefulness was ended and death followed, Litchfield found that men were very scarce who could fill the place which was once so ably filled by John Woodbury.*

William Wyman, born in South China, May 15, 1823, is a son of

*The fine engraving accompanying this sketch is a fitting tribute to his memory by his only surviving brother.



John Woodbury

Ezekiel and Mary (Libby) Wyman, grandson of Ezekiel and Mary (Bran) Wyman, and great-grandson of Francis Wyman. Mr. Wyman was for several years prior to 1860 engaged in the business of tanner and currier. He came to Litchfield in 1860 from Troy, Me., and has since been a farmer, excepting one year, during which he served in the late war with Company F, 24th Maine volunteers. His wife is Catherine, daughter of Jesse and Esther B. (Work) Young, and granddaughter of Solomon Young. Their children are: George A., Mary E. (deceased), Frank C., Clara E. (deceased), Flora A. (Mrs. S. L. Howell), and Etta M.

Frank C. Wyman, son of William Wyman, was born in the town of Troy in 1853. In addition to operating his farm, Mr. Wyman is a wagon maker, at which he works in his own shops in the cold part of the year. In 1882 he married Thirsa E., daughter of George and Rebecca Webber. Their children are: Alice E., Jesse L. and Herbert S.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWN OF PITTSTON.

Erection of Old Pittston.—Settlement.—Pioneers.—Development.—Villages.—
Chief Localities.—Civil History.—Town Officers.—Churches.—Schools.—
Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE original town of Pittston included Gardiner and West Gardiner on the west side of the Kennebec, and Pittston and Randolph on the east side. In 1670 Alexander Brown settled in old Pittston, but was killed by Indians in 1676. In 1751 Captain John North laid out the town in lots, and in 1754 a few settlers made their appearance. Settlements were made on both sides of the river as early as 1760, and the entire territory of the four towns was comprised in the plantation of Gardinerston, so named in honor of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who in 1754 received large tracts within the domain and later was instrumental in inducing settlers to emigrate thither. In February, 1779, the territory mentioned, with the exception of lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, on the south edge of the west side, which were joined to Bowdoinham, was incorporated into a town called Pittston. It was at first proposed to call the new town Gardiner, but the attitude of Doctor Gardiner during the revolution debarred him from this honor, and it was named for the Pitt family—Hon. John Pitt having, in 1779, introduced the bill for its incorporation in the legislature.

The first town meeting was held in the inn of Henry Smith, on the east side of the river (known as Smithtown in the present Pittston), from which the ferry was run for many years. For twenty-four years the territory as first incorporated remained a single town, but in 1803 all the tract west of the river was set off to form the then new town of Gardiner. The region comprised in the present town of Pittston is the most southern of Kennebec county, east of the river. It is bounded by the town of Dresden on the south; Alna and Whitefield on the east; Chelsea and Randolph, the new town more recently erected from Pittston, on the north; and Kennebec river on the west.

SETTLERS.—The first settlers made their clearings along the river. Henry Smith located in 1764 on the west side of the river, and August 5, 1772, he moved to the east side and settled above Agry's point, opening the first inn of the town. Thomas Agry came to the point which still bears his name—where the ice houses of the Independent

Ice Company stand—in 1774. Here were built the first vessels above Bath. Seth Soper settled, in 1779, next to Agry, and William and Moses Springer took up land near Agry's point about the same time. In 1761, four brothers, Reuben, Jeremiah, Oliver and Benjamin Colburn, settled above Agry's, and formed a settlement then known as Colburntown. Here they built vessels, and where the late Gustavus A. Colburn resided, Major Colburn, his grandfather, constructed the bateaux for the Arnold expedition to Quebec, the beautiful growth of white oaks that covered the bank of the river making it a most suitable spot for the work. He was assisted in his labors by the Agrys, Edward Fuller and others, all settlers on the river.

William Barker settled in 1780 and opened an early store near William B. Grant's. He sold four settlers' lots, in 1781, to Eleazar Tarbox, who, fifty-one years afterward, was buried on the land. Edward Fuller, about 1760, settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Benjamin F. Fuller. Next north of this Nathaniel Bailey settled in 1762; and later, next north of his lot, Frederick Jackins settled. In 1787 David Mooers settled on the lands of George A. Yeaton. Next south of Edward Fuller was the clearing of Abner Marson, made in 1768. Marson was subsequently captured and carried away by the Indians. Henry Bodge settled early next below Marson's; and below Bodge lived Dea. Elijah Jackson, who settled in 1781. Hubbard Eastman settled below, next to Jackson's. On this lot are the Pebble hills, where a hole eighty feet deep was made in digging for gold. Search for the precious metal was prosecuted nearly every summer for many years, but without substantial results.

In 1763 Martin Haley bought one hundred acres next below Eastman, in the southwestern corner of the town, and here was raised the first English hay of the town. Up the river Samuel Oakman, a shipbuilder, settled in 1772, and near Smith's Hotel John and Henry Noble settled. John Taggart bought a farm, in 1773, of Major Reuben Colburn; and after the revolutionary war Levi Shepherd settled where John F. Bragden lives.

The west side of the town, along the Kennebec river, was of the most importance in those early days. Shipbuilding was carried on at every available place along the river: a ferry was run from near Smith's tavern, to the opposite side of the river; and the tavern itself was the central gathering place for town meetings well into the present century. On the uplands the early settlers found an abundance of oak, and in the intervals, pine, from which vessels were made, and of which large quantities were rafted to other localities. The first saw mill and the first grist mill stood at the mouth of Nehumkeag creek. They were owned and run by Edward Lawrence and Franklin Flitner.

The service of these important mills was continued into and during the first quarter of the present century.

After the separation, in 1803, the present Pittston increased rapidly in business and population. The tax list of 1803 will show the residents of that date, many of them being the descendants of pioneers. The list included Thomas Freeman, Dennis Gould, Charles Glidden, Arnold Glidden, Joseph Green, Freeborn Groves, Susannah Hunt, Betsey Haley, Martin Haley, Nathaniel Haley, Nathaniel Hall, William Hanover, William Hanover, jun., Silas Hunt, Ephraim Hatch, Jedediah Jewett, Charles Osgood, Samuel Oakman, Esq., Samuel Oakman, jun., Robert McKnight, Samuel Marson, Samuel Marson, jun., William Moody, Scribner Moody, David Moore, George Marson, Stephen Marson, Abner Marson, Abner Marson, jun., Trustam Mores, John Law, Jacob Loud, Peleg Loud, Elihu Loud, Samuel Little, James Laplane, Roger Lapham, Abiathar Kendall, Jonathan Jewett, Daniel Jewett, Enoch Jewett, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Christopher Jackins and his son of the same name, James Jackins, Andrew Johnson, James and Levi Johnson, Samuel Cutts, William Stevens, Leonard Cooper, Joseph Colman, Richard Cookson, Isaac Clark, Burnham Clark, Eldred Crowell, Reuben Colburn, Benjamin and Joseph Colburn, William Church, Samuel Clark, Richard Calvert, Thomas Coss, Widow Margaret Colburn, Captain Oliver Colburn, Jacob Daniells, Ezra Davis, Samuel Davis, James Dudley, Alvan Dimmick, Hobart Eastman, Judah Eldred, Micah Eldred, Francis Flitner, Joseph and Benjamin Flitner, Benjamin Follensbie, Edward Fuller, Edward Palmer, Samuel Palmer, Jeremiah and James Pickard, Benjamin Pulsifer, Joseph Pulsifer, jun., Joseph, James and David Rawlings, Stephen Rowe, Obadiah Read, Isaac Read, Henry Smith, George Standley, John Stephens, Levi Shepherd, Henry Smith, jun., John, James and Jeremiah Smith, Seth Soper's heirs, Caleb Stephens and son Caleb, Daniel Scott, Alexander Troop, John and Robert Taggard, Samuel Thomas, Simeon Town, Benjamin Trask, Jonathan Winslow, David Young and his son David, Hannah Agry, a widow, Captain David Agry, Widow Hannah Bailey, Nathaniel Bailey and son Nathaniel, David Bailey, Henry Bodge, John Barker, Jonathan and William Blanchard, John Bailey, Nathan Bailey, jun., Peter Benner and Joseph Blodgett.

In 1803 the poll list bore the names of Henry Adams, Ebenezer Blodgett, Bisbee Boulton, Rufus Cushman, Daniel Davis, Samuel Dudley, Oliver Foster, John Follensbie, Samuel Follensbie, Daniel Follensbie, Jedediah Cowin, Simeon Cunningham, John C. Gookin, William Hatch, Seth Hunt, Paul Horne, Thomas Mead, Benjamin Marson, David Philbrooks, Samuel Tarbox, Joseph Trask, David and John White, John Robertson and Mr. Nowal.

These old men, young men and widows of old settlers were scat-

tered among the hills and valleys of Pittston in 1803, and their descendants occupy many of the lands then assessed. The community lived near to nature's heart in those bygone days, and obtained the larger share of their food supply from the virgin soil of the clearings, from the forests abounding with game, and from waters teeming with fish. Indeed, fish were so plentiful, especially alewives, in the brook running from Nehumkeag pond, and in the Togus stream, that for domestic use it was only necessary to shove them out into dishes.

Nehumkeag pond, lying nearly in the center of the town, covers 175 acres, and this, with Joy's pond, in the northeast corner, are the only ponds of considerable extent in the town. Besides the streams already mentioned there are Eastman, Bailey, Blair and Follensbie creeks. These empty into the Kennebec, and were named from the settlers on their banks, who could not have selected a better site, the soil being a rich, clayey loam, and well watered. Besides the streams mentioned, the Eastern river, entering from Whitefield, passes through the eastern part of the town, southerly, and empties into the Kennebec at Dresden. At the point where this river leaves Pittston it measures twenty-three rods from bank to bank, and the tides from the Kennebec set up into Pittston three miles.

The early increase in the wealth of the town was phenomenal. In 1820 the statistics for Pittston showed 446 acres under cultivation, 1,747 of meadow, 1,613 acres of pasture, 2,061 bushels of corn, 870 of wheat, 222 of oats, 101 of barley, 86 of peas, and 1,511 tons of hay; the statistics also showed 176 barns, 478 cows, 278 oxen, 116 horses and 251 swine. There were then 633 tons of shipping owned in the town.

Town meetings had been held at the inn of Henry Smith for several years, but when the old Congregational church was sold to the town, in 1820, religious and town meetings were held in that building. This old church, which stood where the hearse house now stands, on G. A. Colburn's farm, was begun by Major Colburn and others in 1788, but the society was unable to finish it, and it was used by the town as above stated until 1846, when it was again sold, and tradition says it is now in part doing service as a barn for Mrs. E. H. Lapham, near Grange Hall. Subsequent to 1846 a town house was erected at Beech hill, and was used until a few years ago, when it was sold to George Stanley, upon whose land it stood. In 1884 the town rented, for one year, the lower part of Grange Hall for a town hall, and in 1886 the use of Grange Hall for town meetings and selectmen's office was resumed.

The first few years after Gardiner was separated from Pittston the latter town maintained its pound in various farm barn-yards. In 1815 it was "voted to use Abiathar Kendall's barn-yard for a pound, and he be the pound master." In 1818 not only Kendall, but Obadiah Reed and William Stevens were appointed pound masters, and the

barn-yards of these men were the legal pounds. Later a pound, surrounded by a stone fence, was erected, but it has been abandoned for years. The peculiarities of the Pittston settlers may be inferred from the vote of the town in 1791, when forty-five votes against and five for making Maine an independent state were cast. In the same year a like peculiarity was displayed when, the small pox having broken out seriously, the town voted that "It was not expedient to inoculate for the disease." In 1807 the town was again opposed to erecting Maine into a separate state; and in 1808 the town meeting refused to petition the president to remove the embargo, but passed resolutions to uphold the government and the president.

The assistance of the general court was asked, in 1811, to place in order a bridge over Togus creek, and a township of land was granted for the purpose. The bridge was repaired and placed in use at an expense of \$18,000.

Active measures were taken relative to the sale of liquor in 1833, no licenses being granted, and a committee appointed to prosecute all violations.

The poor of the town have never been numerous and are perhaps less than in many others of the same population. In 1819 only one—a poor woman—was the care of the town, and her keeping for a year was bid off at forty-six cents per week by a farmer. For years the poor were bid off in like manner; but prior to 1860 the town purchased a farm of sixty-five or seventy acres, of the heirs of Alexander Troop, on Beech hill, where these unfortunates have been since kept.

NORTH PITSTON.—The post-village of North Pittston is beautifully situated in the northeast corner of the town, and was early a central location for that portion of the community. It was usually called Colburn's Corners, having been settled by George Colburn, on the land where James Crowell now resides. Reuben Freeman was another settler, where John McGlugen lives. John Barker settled next below, on the land now owned by John Dunn. An old settler was a Mr. Crowell, where Washington Lawrence recently lived. Captain Micah Eldredge settled where Joseph Kenny dwells; Dennis Gould made his clearing on the spot now occupied by Frederick Gould, and Joseph Kidder settled where George Putman resides.

In olden time Colburn's Corners was a lively center. In the school house ministers discoursed and singing schools were held. There was a potash factory where Isaac Green lives, and John Barker had a saw mill upon a stream there; but nothing is left of either building now. George Colburn's shoe shop was the first store established, and Gorham Jewett opened the next store. About 1860 Joseph G. Colburn started a store which, during the war, he disposed of; then Fred P. Morrill, who had been burned out of a small store in 1888, built and opened his present store in 1889, in which he keeps the post office.

Of the other old enterprises here were the inn of James Crowell, an early settler, and the shoe shop of Daniel Kelly, another early settler where James Ware lives.

North and East Pittston possessed shipping advantages that were in themselves modest and laborious; but the lumber, hay, shingles and other products found their way to the outside world by hauling them to the Eastern river, one mile south of East Pittston, where the tide enabled boats to land and load with goods to be conveyed to the schooners at the Dresden landing. This carry-way is still used for the shipment of heavy goods down and up the stream.

April 15, 1850, a post office was established at North Pittston and Jesse Gould was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded October 18, 1883, by Benjamin B. Hanson, and he, September 25, 1885, by Fred P. Morrill, who still keeps it in his store.

EAST PITTSTON.—In the eastern part of the town is East Pittston, a considerable post-village. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Eastern river, and enjoys in itself all the comforts of a New England village. It was early settled, on account of the fertility of the soil and superior mill advantages. Among the first dwellers there were the Dudleys and Burnham Clark, and just below, at the landing, was the Call family. Harrison Hunt owns the Call's landing farm now; it is the head of navigation on the Eastern river. The stream furnished power for mills, and very early the Dudleys had a saw mill near where the road from Beech hill crosses the stream. This was called the upper mill, while just below was the middle mill, to which, on the south side, was added a grist mill by James Cunningham. Another saw mill, further down, and owned by Obadiah Reed, was known as the lower mill; and a pail factory, owned by Eliakim Scammon, was on the north side. A box factory, run by Jonathan Young, was near the middle mill. These mills were in their day run constantly, a ready sale being found for their products; but the bare rocks in the bed of the stream, and the suggestive sites for power, are all that remain of the busy past.

Stores sprang up, the first within the remembrance of the oldest of the present denizens being that of Jonathan Young, built about 1835. After a few years James Norris purchased the business, took Isaac Reed as partner, and three years later sold out to Henry Dearborn, who disposed of the store to the firm of Cate & Alley. Five years later this firm sold out to Lorenzo S. Clark, who took George W. Mansir as partner. At the death of Mansir, a score of years after, the business was conducted by Lorenzo S. Clark, until 1889, when he sold to Henry A. Clark, his son. About 1830 Henry Trundy kept a store where Henry Knight lives. Thomas Eldredge was an old trader in a building where now stands the barn of the Rundlett estate. David Crowell became a partner after a few years. The stores of three-fourths of a

century ago sold rum, then an important item of trade, and this firm sold in one winter over fifty hogsheads. The lumbermen of the time were the principal purchasers. Isaac Reed started a store where Alonzo McDonald lives, and his "dry goods" was also rum. Just prior to 1840 strenuous measures were taken by the town to stop the retail of liquor within its borders, since which time fortunes have not been made by its sale.

Other branches of business naturally sprang up here, prominent among which was the manufacture of carriages by Howard Lampson, in 1850. He was the successor of John Boynton. Lampson sold to Frederick W. Mansir, in 1870. The factory was then where the store of E. E. Hanley was later; but in 1875 Mansir erected the present factory and moved thereto. He has added other buildings as needed, and all the branches of the sleigh and carriage business find room here.

Another and new feature of business—the creamery—was instituted here in 1890, by over one hundred of the farming community. It was successfully conducted during the season of 1890, and in April, 1891, Edward E. Hanley took the entire control of the business. The creamery is on Solomon Hopkins' land, and is run by steam power.

William S. Cleaves keeps a general store. He bought the building now in use as a store in 1871, and put in a stock, which he subsequently sold to Edward E. Hanley, who remained in the same store for two years, and then fitted a building a few rods to the south, into which he moved. In 1890 he sold the balance of his stock to Cleaves and went out of the mercantile business. Mr. Cleaves stocked this store, and continuing also in his former store.

December 9, 1820, a post office was established here, with Jonathan Young as postmaster. James Norris, jun., succeeded him, April 22, 1832, and William Kendall was appointed in the following March. Cyrus Rundlett was postmaster from June, 1836, to April, 1846, when Joel Johnson served until his death, six months later, whereupon Eliakim Scammon was appointed, keeping the office at his residence, where Frank Leonard now lives. He was succeeded, April 10, 1855, by Dr. Harrison Small, in the Cyrus Rundlett house, and he, on August 7, 1861, by George W. Mansir, jun., who held the office 16½ years. Lorenzo S. Clark was the next postmaster, keeping the office at his store. Thomas Hanley was appointed January 20, 1886, and the present incumbent, Henry A. Clark, was appointed April 4, 1889, and keeps the office at his store.

The meeting house of the East Parish, Methodist church, is located here.

BEECH HILL is a so-called locality just north of the center of the town, where the town house once stood, and the old stone pound is yet to be seen, though in a dilapidated condition. Doors and

even hinges may be removed by the lapse of three-score years; but the stone fence, four feet thick at the base and tapering up seven feet, may yet remain for many years to show the characteristics of the ancestors of present generations.

Jonathan Jewett was one of the first to start his clearing on Beech hill, and the settlement was contemporaneous with that of Ebenezer Byram and Major Seth Gay, who cleared the first farm of the town, on Togus stream, on the road to the meadows.

OTHER LOCALITIES.—The river road running the length of the town, is a beautiful drive through a rich, thickly settled district, with many historic spots on either side. Here was Colburntown, above Smith's tavern, where Jeremiah, Reuben (who was such an earnest Congregationalist), Oliver and Benjamin Colburn settled in 1761, also their four sisters—Lucy, Sarah Elizabeth, Hannah and Rachel Colburn. Below was Henry Smith's tavern, early and opportune built, where the town meetings of Old Pittston were held for so many years. The hogs-heads of rum dealt out there have not been lost in tradition. Still further below was Agry's point, where Arnold's bateaux were built for transporting troops and stores up the river; and down along the street, winding with the river, cluster many other spots of early interest.

After Randolph was erected another post office, named Pittston, was established, April 16, 1887, and Edward A. Lapham was appointed postmaster. He now keeps it at his store, having been reappointed July 15, 1889. Edward M. Morton was made postmaster in August, 1887, and kept the office nearly two years in his store lower down the road. Mr. Morton built and started his store in 1883, which he still continues; and Edward A. Lapham's store is the outgrowth of the Grange store, the stock of which he purchased in 1887, and removed to his present building.

On the Nehumkeag stream, besides the grist mill and saw mill mentioned, James La Plane, an early setter, had a tannery. A ferry was kept up just below Smith's tavern for many years, and the water front, over seven miles along the Kennebec, was an important part of the town. Shipbuilding was extensively carried on at the points where are now immense ice houses, as more fully appears in a previous chapter.

In this part of the town is a very flourishing Grange—Pittston, No. 214—organized March 3, 1876. Meetings were held at East Pittston for three years, when a suitable hall was erected near J. B. Ripley's place. Soon after the organization was effected the Grange opened a store, keeping goods at two places; but when the hall was built, in 1880, a store was established there. The Grange, seventy-six in number, meets in the hall on the second floor of their building, the town using the first floor. The presiding officers have been: E. H. Lapham,

J. M. Carpenter, J. B. Ripley, M. J. Donnell, J. A. Kenney and John Scott.

CIVIL LISTS.—The first pages of the original town records have been lost or destroyed. The oldest volume contains the record of the town meeting of 1782, which was held at the "Dwelling house of Cap'n Henry Smith, Innholder, June 6th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon." Reuben Colburn was the moderator at that and the two following meetings. From then until 1803 six other men, at various times, were moderators: Samuel Oakman, first in 1784, served 10 times; Henry Dearborn, 1785, served 9 times; Jedediah Jewett, 1791, 12 times; Jeremiah Dudley, 1792, twice; Thomas Agry, in 1794, and B. Gannett, from 1797 until the separation, in 1803. Let the reader understand that Pittston then also comprised Randolph, Gardiner and West Gardiner, and that from 1803 until 1887 Randolph was included in Pittston, and no confusion need arise from the localities in which the officers resided.

For the management of its civil affairs three selectmen were annually elected by the town, and much was left to their discretion. Roads were laid out and accepted until, in a town five miles by less than eight in extent there were over fifty miles of public thoroughfares. Two parishes were formed of the town in 1810, called East parish and West parish. The best men have been kept in the proper offices, and Pittston has steadily grown from its primitive condition to a town of wealth and power.

The Selectmen* and their number of years of service, seldom consecutive, have been: Nathaniel Berry, 1781; Henry Smith, 1781; Benjamin Colburn, 1781; Thomas Agry, 1783; Seth Soper, 1783, 2 years; Samuel Berry, 1783; David Lawrence, 1784; Henry Dearborn, 1785, 4; Samuel Oakman, 1784, 14; Silas Clark, 1785, 3; William Barker, 1786, 2; Samuel Dudley, 1788, 7; Jedediah Jewett, 1790, 9; David Young, 1790, 3; Barzillai Gannett, 1793, 7; Peter Grant, 1795; Reuben Colburn, 1798; John Agry, Reuben Moor and Isaac Clark, 1799, 1800; Caleb Stevens, jun., 1801, 11; Oliver Currier, 1801; Abiathar Kendall, 1802, 8; David Crowell, 1803, 3; David Agry, 1804, 3; Thomas Eldred, 1806, 4; Thomas Coss, 1808, 13; Eli Young, 1812, 22; Noah Loud, 1815, 1816; Joseph Blish, jun., 1818, 6; George Williamson, 1820, 12; Henry Dearborn, 1825, 3; Samuel Clark, 1826; William Stevens and John Blanchard, 1827, 1828; George Jewett, 1829, 11; Charles Loud, 1829, 6; William Troop and James Harris, 1832; John A. Colburn, 1833; Gideon Barker, 1836, 3; Benjamin Flitner, 1836, 7; George W. Mansir, 1836, 2; Dudley Young and Moses B. Bliss, 1839, 1840; Moses Harris, 1842;

*Not only are the first pages of the original records lost, but for several years between 1860 and 1870 there appears to be no official record with the officers of the town, showing who the selectmen and treasurers were. With that exception the succeeding lists are complete.

Cyrus Rundlett, 1843, 6; John Y. Kendall and Eliakim Scammon, 1844; John E. Merrill and Joel Johnson, 1845; John Coss, 1846, 9; Benjamin F. Fuller, 1848, 5; Augustus L. Call, 1850, 2; Jonathan Clark, 1852, 2; George Williamson, 1851, 2; Amos Merrill, 1853; David M. Cunningham, 1853, 2; Benjamin Flitner, 1854, 2; Luther Thomas, 1856; James M. Merrill, 1856, 2; George W. Mansir, jun., 1856, 2; Abiel V. Goodwin, 1857, 4; Robert Hanley, 1858, 5; Wesley Young, 1859; Alphonso H. Clark, 1860, 8; Samuel S. Ayer, 1860; Seth Palmer, 1861; Asbury Young, 1862, 4; James M. Carpenter, 1866; E. H. Lapham, 1871; William Grant, 1871, 2; Eben Day, 1872; John Frost, 1873, 2; John Scott, 1873, 4; Cyrus Rundlett, 1873; Lorenzo S. Clark, 1874, 2; B. Flitner, 1875, 2; C. H. Dunton, 1876, 3; Daniel Glidden, 1877, 8; D. H. Moody, 1877, 6; A. Williams, 1879; S. A. Jewett, 1880, 4; H. H. Cary, 1883, 3; Benjamin F. Fuller, 1883, 6; J. R. Goodwin, 1885; Moses J. Donnell, 1885, 4; F. H. Mooers, 1885; J. B. Ripley, 1886, 2; F. G. Sherman, 1886; Francis Nash, 1887; George W. Palmer, 1888, 2; E. E. Hanley, 1890, 2.

The Treasurers of Pittston, each serving until his successor's election, have been: Samuel Oakman, 1783; Henry Smith, 1788; William Barker, 1789; Jedediah Jewett, 1797; Seth Gay, 1798; Rufus Gay, 1802; Samuel Oakman, 1803; David Agry, 1804; Samuel Oakman, 1807; Daniel Jewett, 1809; Abiathar Kendall, 1812; Eli Young, 1814; Rufus Gay, 1822; Henry Dearborn, 1830; Stephen Young, 1832; Henry Dearborn, 1834; Gideon Barker, 1835; William Stevens, 2d, 1836; Alphonso H. Clark, 1840; Eliakim Scammon, 1844; Benjamin F. Jones, 1847; A. V. Goodwin, 1860; Gideon Barker, 1866; William Grant, 1867; F. G. Sherman, 1872; L. W. Goodspeed, 1873; J. R. Goodwin, 1877; L. W. Goodspeed, 1879; J. R. Goodwin, 1880; John F. Brookings, 1882; L. W. Goodspeed, 1885; G. P. Jewett, 1886; and H. A. Clark since 1887.

The succession of Clerks begins with William Wilkins, in 1782, followed by William Barker, in 1783; Thomas Philbrook and Jedediah Jewett, 1788; William Barker, 1789; Seth Gay, 1791; Barzillai Gannett, 1794; Seth Gay, 1795; Nathaniel Hall, 1803; Benjamin Jackson, 1809; Noah Loud, 1814; Eli Young, 1816; Henry Dearborn, 1825; Daniel Sewall, 1829; Hiram Stevens, 1833; John Dow, 1838; Lorenzo S. Clark, 1843; Alphonso H. Clark, 1846; Benjamin S. Jones, 1858; Lorenzo S. Clark, 1866; B. A. Cox, 1872; William H. Dudley, 1876; L. S. Clark, 1887; J. B. Ripley, 1889; and Frank M. Lapham since 1891.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The religion of the Puritans was not deep-rooted in Pittston. Those of that faith attended at Hallowell, there being but a few here in 1786. It is said that Major Reuben Colburn would on Saturdays, if the weather were suitable, take his family in a canoe and paddle them down the river to Georgetown, thirty-five miles away, attending church Sunday and returning Monday. The church building of 1788 was allowed to stand after the town finished it, and was used for meetings. The eastern part of the town did not

favor any faith except Methodism, and in 1810 the town was divided by a central line creating two parishes—West and East.

A Congregational society was formed November 12, 1812, in the East parish, at the house of Major Reuben Colburn, by Isaac Noyes, Ephraim Hunt, Thomas Jackson, Francis Flitner, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Jackins, Mary Oakman and Sally Oakman. Daniel Kendrick was ordained the minister, and regular preaching was enjoyed for many years. About 1836 the present neat edifice was erected on the Captain David B. Bailey farm. In 1841 Rev. James McCollum was ordained, and continued as pastor till the autumn of 1845. In 1846 Rev. J. H. Stratton was ordained, remaining until 1849, succeeded by Rev. Sumner Clarke for two years. Rev. Joshua Gray assumed the pastorate in the fall of 1851.

In 1883 C. S. Wilder filled the desk. In 1884 it was vacant. Jacob Horton and W. H. McBride officiated in 1885; Rev. Mr. Thygeson in 1886 and 1887; Daniel Evans completed the season of 1887 and that of 1888; William H. McBride returned in 1890, succeeding Lyman Meservis, of 1889. In 1891, during the summer, Rev. Mr. Ferguson officiated.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of East Pittston was instituted in 1797, by the efforts of Aaron Humphrey, and included members from Whitefield. The first Methodist preaching in the town was by the pioneer Jesse Lee, about 1794. He was succeeded by Philip Wager, Enoch Mudge, Elias Hull and Roger Searls, before the society was organized. This church, which included David Young, James Norris, Benjamin Flitner and Burnham Clark among its most efficient early members, has always been joined in circuit with others in neighboring towns. Four efficient ministers have been raised from this society—David Young, jun., John Young, and Eliakim and Cyrus Scammon. From the organization until 1810 the other ministers were: John Finegan, Comfort C. Smith, Timothy Merritt, Reuben Hubbard, Joseph Baker, Daniel Ricker, Samuel Hillman, Allen H. Cobb, David Carr, James Young, Joel Steele and William Frost.

The ministers to 1820 were: Daniel Wentworth, David Stimpson, Caleb Fogg, Samuel Hillman, Joshua Nye, Ebenezer F. Newell, John Wilkinson, John Lewis, Jeremiah Marsh, Henry True, John Briggs, William McGray and Benjamin Ayer. Ministers to 1830 were: John Atwell, Philip Ayer, Daniel Wentworth, E. F. Newell, B. Jones, Peter Burgess, Caleb Fogg, Francis Drew, William S. Douglass and John Libby. Those to 1840 were: John Young, Samuel Jewett, James Thwing, R. J. Ayer and Josiah Higgins. The next decade brought Reverends Daniel Fuller, S. P. Blake, Sullivan Bray, David Hutchinson, George D. Strout, Mace R. Clough and Daniel Clark. During the next decade the pastors were: P. P. Morrill, John S. Pingree, Benjamin F. Sprague, R. T. Dixon, Oran Strout and J. D. Brown. During

the sixties the pastors were: Otis F. Jenkins, R. R. Richards, P. Higgins, P. Rowell, C. E. Libbey, John C. Prescott and Albert Prescott. In the seventies: John Bean, J. W. Perry, M. G. Prescott, Moses D. Miller, E. H. Boynton and E. H. Tunnicliff. During the eighties: Orren Tyler, Jacob T. Crosby, Joseph H. Beale, B. B. Byrnes; and, in 1888, Orren Tyler for four years.

In 1871 the church edifice was repaired, and in 1878 the parsonage was renovated and painted. A Sunday school was organized in 1832. This society is now joined in circuit with Whitefield. In 1809 a small church building was erected by subscription, and in 1838 the present and better one was built by the society, assisted by citizens. The cost was \$2,400, and the building is free to all other denominations when not in use by the Methodists. In 1846 the first church bell of the town was placed in its tower.

SCHOOLS.—Early attention was given to this branch of civilization, and the town of 1803, when Gardiner was set off, contained nineteen school houses. As early as 1785 the selectmen were instructed "to hire a schoolmaster and fix the wards." In 1787 it was voted to raise £30 for schooling, to be paid in lumber or anything the schoolmaster would take. In 1791 £80 were raised in the old town, of which £20 belonged in the Eastern River district. In 1825 the present territory of Pittston contained eleven districts, which were increased in number gradually. Ten of these were given limit in 1815, by a committee appointed for the purpose. The first three districts were on the river front, running back one and a half miles; the fourth comprised the territory north of Togus stream; the fifth was where North Pittston now is; and the others were east of the first three, extending to the Whitefield line. In 1823 the eleventh district was formed in the northwest part of the town. Through these years each district elected its own committee, and all were under a town superintendent, elected at the annual meetings.

In 1850 an academy was incorporated. Thirty-one enterprising citizens were the incorporators and subscribers. Dr. H. Small was the first president and Albert N. Clark first secretary. Tuition began in the fall of 1850, under G. F. Jackson, A.M., teacher. This institution flourished until superseded by the free, advanced schools of later years. The academy building is now used as a high school in the town system of the last few years.

From the \$400 school appropriation of 1803, the amount has increased to five times that sum.

CEMETERIES.—Few towns of like area show more cemeteries than Pittston. This is not to be wondered at when it is known that many of the first permanent settlers were buried on their own lots, and these lots have been held by descendants, who have used the same burial places.

On the river road, the Cutts burial ground is the most important. This is held and controlled by incorporation. It is well fenced and kept. The Coss cemetery was originally a private ground, but land has been added and deeded in lots until it is an important, well situated, pretty ground, and is substantially fenced. Near where stood the old Congregational church is an antiquated and neglected place of sepulture, overgrown with quite large trees. Tradition cannot fix the occupants of this ancient ground. There are several private grounds along the river road. One is on the Benjamin F. Fuller farm; one on George A. Yeaton's land, formerly the Mooers farm; one on Eben Day's farm; and another on the E. M. Morton farm, called the LaPlane ground. The Haley family were buried on their own ground, now owned by Frederick Meserve. On Beech hill is an old ground, surrounded by a stone wall, situated in the forks of the roads. It and its surroundings are fast growing up to the bush. On the Seth Soper homestead is an iron-fenced family ground. A slab indicates that Seth Soper died May 4, 1799, aged 69 years. The cemetery at East Pittston traces its beauty to an incorporation which existed in its earlier days; it is near the Methodist church, and presents a pretty appearance. At North Pittston is a well-kept old town burying ground, having a stone fence on three sides and an iron one in front. The individual or family grounds are generally fenced, and sacredly revered by descendants and by subsequent holders of the land.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Captain George W. Bailey, born in 1826, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barker) Bailey, and grandson of Jacob Bailey. He began going to sea in 1841, and from 1855 until he retired in 1886, he was in command of vessels. He married Philena, daughter of William Brown, and their children are: Sarah H. (Mrs. Charles Lawrence), Augusta (Mrs. A. E. Lewis), and George W., jun., who married Caddie R. Small.

Captain William O. Basford, born in 1838, in Augusta, is a son of William P. and Emeline (Colburn) Basford, and grandson of Jacob Basford, who came from New Hampshire to Augusta. Mr. Basford has lived in Pittston since 1839. In 1855 he began a seafaring life in the foreign trade. He was master of vessels from 1873 until 1886, since which time he has remained at home.

James K. Bickford, born in Smithfield, Me., in 1844, is the only child of Isaac and Lucretia (Downs) Bickford, and grandson of Moses Bickford. He came to Pittston with his parents in 1851, and settled on a part of the Jackins farm, where he now lives. He married Annie L., daughter of John Price, and their children, all deceased, were: Lucy L., Gertrude and an infant son.

Harrison D. Blodgett, born in 1855, is a son of Jasper and Mary E. (Tyler) Blodgett, grandson of David and Nancy (Marson) Blodgett, and great-grandson of Joseph Blodgett. Mr. Blodgett is a farmer, and is the fourth generation of his family to occupy the home farm. He married Flora, daughter of John and Maria (Mitchell) Marson. Their children are: Jessie E., Florence M., Harrison S. and Fred D.

John Blodgett, born in 1833, is a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Choate) Blodgett, and grandson of Joseph, who, with his brother, Ebenezer, came from Lexington, Mass., to Pittston. Mr. Blodgett is a farmer. He married Henrietta, daughter of Daniel Thompson. Their children are: Henry, Almeda, Arthur, Chester, Elmer, Walter, Gertrude and Annie.

Charles E. Bradstreet is one of the nine children of Joseph and Ruth (Moore) Bradstreet, and grandson of Andrew Bradstreet, who came to Maine from England. Mr. Bradstreet has been a farmer on the homestead where his father settled. He died April 3, 1892. He married Abigail Smith, who died leaving eight children: Charles E., jun., George W., Delia A., Orlando W., Caroline A., Frederick G., Maria A. and Mary E.

Orlando W. Bradstreet, born in 1845, is a son of Charles E. Bradstreet. He followed the sea for twelve years, since which time he has been a farmer. He married S. Lettie, daughter of Cavalier and Julia (Alexander) Hondlette, and granddaughter of Lewis Hondlette.

Frederick G. Bradstreet, born in 1847, is a son of Charles E. Bradstreet. He is a farmer and is also employed in the ice business. He married Annie M., daughter of Alexander and Maria (Newell) Atkins. They have one daughter, Eva M., and lost one son in infancy, Eugene.

John F. Bragden, born in 1836, is a son of John D. and Elmira (Shepard) Bragden, and grandson of John Daniel Bragden. Mr. Bragden followed the sea for fourteen years, and is now a farmer. He married Mary Sullivan. His children are: John, Susan, Raynold and Mary.

Eben N. Brande, whose father was captain of militia in 1812, was in the late war one year in Company I, 24th Maine. He married Elvira M., daughter of Daniel Butland; her mother was Eliza, daughter of Abner and Margaret (Corney) Marson, and granddaughter of Abner Marson. They have one son, W. Wirt, and lost one, Roscoe W. Mrs. Brande keeps a small variety store in a part of her residence.

Ebenezer Brookings, son of John and Harriet (Moore) Brookings, was born in Wiscasset in 1831. John Brookings was a sea captain. Ebenezer came to Pittston in 1847, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until July, 1863, when he entered the army and served in Company F, 11th Maine volunteers, until February, 1865. In 1866 he settled where he now lives and engaged in farming and the meat

business. In 1888 his son, Everett E., succeeded him in the meat business. He first married Huldah Preble, who died leaving three children: Mrs. Augustus Moody, Everett E. and Winfield S. His present wife was Mrs. Hannah Roberts, daughter of Alexander and Maria (Newell) Atkins, and granddaughter of Joseph and Jane (Blair) Atkins.

Samuel J. Brookings, son of Samuel and Fannie (Reed) Brookings, and grandson of James Brookings, was born in Whitefield in 1843. He served in the war of the rebellion from September, 1862, to August, 1863, in Company F, 21st Maine. He is now a farmer in Pittston, where he has lived since 1871. He married Jennie, daughter of Ira and Betsey (Richardson) Elkins, and granddaughter of Jonathan Elkins. They have one daughter, Jessie L.

James M. Carpenter, born in 1813 in Massachusetts, came to Pittston in 1844. His father, Joseph, was a son of Colonel Thomas Carpenter, a revolutionary soldier. Before coming to Pittston Mr. Carpenter had been clerk for Brown & Ives, at Lonsdale, R. I., for eleven years, and made out the first pay roll on the Blackstone river. His wife, Martha J. R., was a daughter of Henry Bodge, late of Pittston. Mr. Carpenter bought a farm in the south part of Pittston in 1844, which he carried on until his death, March 22, 1892. His wife died the same day. Mr. Carpenter was one of Pittston's most worthy and well known citizens. He was always interested in town affairs, and held various town offices for many years. He was county commissioner for several years, and was chairman of the republican town committee. He served several years on the state board of agriculture, and was prominently connected with local agricultural organizations. From 1836 until his death he represented different insurance companies.

Hosea H. Cary, son of Seth S. and Susanna (Hildreth) Cary, was born at Topsham, Me., in 1847. He came to East Pittston in 1878 from Gardiner, where he had lived seven years. He carries on a wholesale meat business at East Pittston, having abandoned the retail part of the business after the first five years. He married Harriet A. Pray, and has four children: Susan A., Mary H., Eliphalet P. and Gilbert G. Mr. Cary has been selectman of Pittston three years.

C. Wallace Church, son of Charles B. Church, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1849. In March, 1880, he was appointed paymaster and agent of the Independent Ice Company, of which his father is president, and since that time he has lived at Pittston. He married Laura F., daughter of Franklin Powers. Their children are: Lewis M. and Charles B.

Lorenzo S. Clark, the only surviving child of Samuel and Mary (Clark) Clark, and grandson of Isaac Clark, was born in 1818. He was a merchant at East Pittston from 1836 until 1889, when he was suc-

ceeded by his son, Henry A. He has been four times elected selectman, and nine times town clerk. His wife is Sarah, daughter of Henry Dearborn. Their children are: Warren D., Samuel, Henry A., Florence, Permelia and H. Augustus, who died.

William S. Cleaves, son of Samuel and Eliza (Kies) Cleaves, and grandson of Samuel Cleaves, was born in 1843. He followed the mercantile business six years at Windsor, and since 1871, with the exception of two years, has been a merchant at East Pittston. He has lost two wives, who were sisters—Nellie and Delia Smith. His present wife was Mrs. Jane Hovey.

Richard H. Colburn is a son of Gustavus and Alzina (Knight) Colburn, grandson of David and Hannah (Averill) Colburn, and great-grandson of Reuben and Elizabeth (Lewis) Colburn. Gustavus Colburn died in 1886, aged sixty-four years. Richard H. married Idell S., daughter of Fred S. Blackman. July 5, 1763, Jeremiah and Hannah (Varnum) Colburn came to Pittston and bought 800 acres of land on the eastern side of the Kennebec river. On May 6, 1765, he sold to his son, Reuben, 107 acres, on which the latter built the homestead now standing. About the time of this purchase Reuben married Elizabeth Lewis. Richard H. now occupies a part of this tract. The house he lives in is the oldest in Pittston.

Captain James S. Cooper, born in Pittston in 1825, was a son of Henry and Eleanor (Bailey) Cooper, and grandson of Leonard Cooper. Captain Cooper followed the sea from 1841 until 1872, after 1851 as master of vessels. He married Mary G., daughter of Captain George Carr, of Hallowell. From 1872 until his death, May 5, 1892, Captain Cooper was engaged in farming and horse breeding.

Washington Cutts, born in 1817, is the youngest son of Samuel and Catherine (Woodward) Cutts, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Hill) Cutts. Mr. Cutts' father came to Pittston about 1800 and was a blacksmith by trade. Mr. Cutts is a farmer. He married Lettice, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Tibbetts, and granddaughter of Abiather Tibbetts. Their two sons are Samuel W. and Alvin; they lost one daughter, Alice.

Moses J. Donnell, son of Rev. Moses and Martha (Cunningham) Donnell, was born at Wiscasset September 27, 1833. He moved to Windsor with his parents November 30, 1839, and moved to Pittston November 24, 1864. He married Ann E., daughter of David and Susan Bryant, of Windsor.

Henry Dow, born in Wiscasset in 1801, is the oldest man in Pittston. His father, Thomas, son of Henry Dow, of Haverhill, Mass., a revolutionary soldier, came to Pittston in 1813, where he died in 1814, leaving six children. The support of this family fell on this boy of thirteen years. With heroic will and ceaseless toil Henry and his noble mother guided the family boat between the awful rocks of

starvation and the almshouse. "One morning, in 1817, with an empty stomach—not a mouthful in the house for breakfast—I brought with the ox team a half cord of hemlock bark to the river bank, borrowed a boat, ferried my bark to Gardiner, and sold it to William Bradstreet for \$1.25—just enough to buy a half bushel of corn of McClellan, who kept the Great House Tavern—got my little grist ground at the old wooden mill—hurried back, every step quickened by pangs of hunger and the thoughts of a famishing family." In 1825 he married Hannah Jewett. Their children were: Hannah E., Thomas H., Anna D., Ellen A. and George W. The second and last two are still living.

Captain Andrew J. Erskins, born in 1834, is a son of David and Betsey (Waltz) Erskins, grandson of Alexander and Betsey (Boland) Erskins, and great-grandson of Captain Robert Erskins, who settled at Bristol, Me., and took up one thousand acres of land, giving each of his nine sons a farm from it. Alexander was captain of a company in the revolutionary war, and in 1812 he had charge of the fort at Bristol, Me. Captain Erskins began going to sea in 1846 and attained to master in 1855, which position he continued to hold until 1881, when he retired. He married Margaret, daughter of George King, of Whitefield. They have one daughter, Ella (Mrs. Everett E. Brookings). On Captain Erskins' lot in Pittston is a mineral spring which General Dearborn used. He walled it as it now is, with curved brick burnt for the purpose, and over it still stands the spring house which the general built.

James Farrell, born in 1834, is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Finity) Farrell, who came from Ireland to Boston, and in 1830 came to Pittston and settled on the farm where Mr. Farrell now lives. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Patrick Gilson. Their children are: Mamie E., Eugene J. and two that died. Mr. Farrell was several years in the lumber business in California, but since 1870 has been a farmer at East Pittston.

William O. Foye, son of James and Harriet (Stickney) Foye, and grandson of Joseph and Polly (Chase) Foye, was born in Pittston in 1865, and is a farmer and milkman. He married Georgia, daughter of S. Willis Dunton, of Whitefield.

Jonathan Gilman, born in Whitefield in 1815, died March 26, 1892, was a son of Jonathan and grandson of Peter Gilman. He was a farmer in Pittston for fifty years; the farm where he lived was owned for many years prior to his purchase of it by Asa Averill. Mr. Gilman married Abigail, daughter of Asa and Abigail (Bickford) Averill, and granddaughter of David Averill.

Charles C. Goodwin, born in 1838, is a son of Abial and Susan (Small) Goodwin, and grandson of Samuel Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin was in the late war in Company C, 19th Maine, from August, 1862,

until July, 1865. He married Alwilda, daughter of William T. Blair, and has one daughter, Charlena F.

Fred B. Gould, born in 1853, is the only surviving child of William and Lydia A. (Moore) Gould, grandson of Dennis and Elizabeth (Warren) Gould, and great-grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Renwick) Gould (or Goold, as then spelled). Mr. Gould now owns the homestead and occupies the house built by Dennis Gould. He has been a farmer since 1879, and prior to that he was in business in Gardiner. William Gould was a tinsmith and tin-ware merchant at Gardiner several years prior to 1845. Mr. Gould's wife is M. Avesta, daughter of Van Buren Hathorne.

James Gould, 2d, born in 1833, is the eldest son of James and Rachel (Rollins) Gould, grandson of Dennis, and great-grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Renwick) Gould. He drove a team for twelve years in granite quarries. He is now a farmer. His first wife was Lucie Moody and his present wife was Cora B. Cunningham. They have one child, Jennette A.

Edward E. Hanley is a son of Franklin and Catherine (Doyle) Hanley. He has had charge of the East Pittston creamery since April, 1891, and previous to that he was a merchant four years. He was town auditor in 1888 and 1889, and selectman in 1890, '91 and '92. He has been secretary of the East Pittston Agricultural and Trotting Association.

George R. Hanley, born in 1833, is a son of Michael and Effie Hanley, and grandson of Patrick Hanley. He is a farmer and carpenter, and lives on the farm where his father settled when he came to Pittston. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Gilson. They have two children: George A. and Mary E.

Alfred Hanley, son of Michael and Effie (Howard) Hanley, was born in 1836. He is a farmer on the farm formerly owned by Patrick Gilson. He married Catherine, daughter of Patrick Gilson. They have two daughters: Gertrude M. and Tesa I.

Van Buren Hathorne, born in 1835 in Dresden, is a son of Warren and Mary (Bickford) Hathorne, and grandson of John Hawthorne. He has been a farmer in Pittston since 1868. He married Joanna L., daughter of Hiram Pottle, and their children are: Maria Avesta (Mrs. F. B. Gould), Jenette M., Jefferson W. and Herman F.

Thomas B. Heath, son of John Heath, married Miriam C. Pottle, and of their eight children only two sons are living. Rufus E., born in 1846, is a farmer, and married Hattie L., daughter of Franklin and Sarah (Smith) Colburn. Their children are: Charles, Ella, Maud, Maria, Amy B., Eugene R. and Clarence. The other son is George P., born in 1856, married to Nellie, daughter of Joseph E. and Abbie

(Marson) Soper, and granddaughter of Joseph and Susan (Woodward) Soper. Their children are: Rena M. and Harold R.

Henry W. Hunt, son of Winslow and Mahala (Clark) Hunt, was born in 1851. He is a blacksmith; he worked six years at East Pittston, two years at Sagamore, Mass., and is now with the P. C. Holmes Company, Gardiner. He married Emma L., daughter of Daniel Thompson. They have three children: Ralph L., Clarence C. and Florence M.

Samuel A. Jewett, born in 1831, is the eldest son of Samuel H. and Mary (Pottle) Jewett, and grandson of Jonathan Jewett, who came from Londonderry, N. H., to Pittston in 1798, with his five children, all of whom lived to be over seventy years of age. Mr. Jewett was in California from 1853 to 1858, engaged in mining. Since that time he has been a farmer. He is now (1892) serving his fifth term as selectman. He married Lovina, daughter of Freeman Cooper. Their children are: William B. and Carrie A., living, and three daughters deceased—Mary S., Hattie L. and Georgia.

Benjamin H. Knight is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hodgden) Knight, and grandson of John Knight. Mr. Knight came to Pittston in 1864 and settled on a part of the Rev. David Young farm, where he has since been a farmer. The farm and its duties he has now intrusted to his son, Alden. Mr. Knight married Sarah, daughter of John Decker. They have had nine children: Warren R. (died in May, 1892), Benjamin F., Joseph A., Adoniram J., Fred W., Dummer C., Clara E., Allen and Alden, who married Abbie E., daughter of D. C. Little, and is now at the home farm caring for his aged parents. He has one son, Wallace L., born March 31, 1892.

Henry Knight, born in 1829 in Pittston, is a son of Robert and Mary (Pratt) Knight, grandson of Robert and Betsey (Davis) Knight, and great-grandson of Robert Knight, of New Hampshire, who was killed by the Indians about 1780. Mr. Knight is a house and ship carpenter. He has lived at East Pittston since 1859, where he has been a farmer and kept a mill; from 1864 until 1887 it was a water mill and since the latter date it has been a steam mill. Mr. Knight is a dispenser of viands and his residence is the nearest approach to a hotel that East Pittston affords. He married Rose B., daughter of David H. and Polly (Knight) Howe, the latter a daughter of Robert and Betsey (Davis) Knight, as above. Their only daughter, Lydia A., is now Mrs. Daniel Moore.

William Alonzo Knight, son of William and Asenath (Thompson) Knight, and grandson of Amos Knight, was born in 1834. He is a lumberman and lives where his father settled when he came to Pittston from North Wayne in 1834. He married Sarah J., daughter of Abner P. McFadden. Their two sons are William W. and Harry C.



Alphaet H. Lapham

Edward Augustus Lapham, born in 1835, is the youngest son of Isaac and Dorcas (Cutts) Lapham, and grandson of Rogers Lapham. Mr. Lapham is a farmer. He served several years as buying and selling agent for the Pittston Grange, P. of H., but since 1886 has run a store of his own. He has been postmaster at Pittston since 1889. He married Myra E., daughter of James Beedle. Their children are: Addie L., Frank M. and Isaac N. They lost two: Ivane V. and Alice I. Frank M. has been town clerk since 1890, and is timekeeper and paymaster for the Great Falls Ice Company.

ELIPHALET H. LAPHAM, son of James and Hannah (Troupe) Lapham, and grandson of Rogers and Mary (White) Lapham, was born in 1820 on the old farm south of Smithtown, where lived and died the three generations mentioned. From the *Lapham Family Register* we learn that the parent stock came from England, and that the Pittston branch has descended from Thomas Lapham, of Massachusetts.

Eliphalet's early life was without incident. He enjoyed the usual winter schooling only to the age of fourteen. From that time to the day of his death farming was the occupation to which he gave exclusively the attention and energies of a vigorous life. He loved and clung to his calling with such a single purpose that none of the attractions of public affairs or speculative ventures allured his fancy, or swerved his feet from the soil his fathers had tilled. Unlike many farmers, who know and care for little beyond their immediate neighborhood, he was well informed and took an active interest in affairs of general importance. He early became a life member of the Maine Agricultural Society, attended its fairs, frequently taking the products of his farm for exhibition, particularly his cattle, for the excellent quality of which he was noted. He took great delight in raising and training oxen, and derived his principal income from the sales of live stock. The productive condition of his farm of two hundred acres bore ample proof of his constant care and hard work. He was an active member of the Pittston Grange, giving the land on which their hall was built. In politics he was always a democrat and a staunch temperance man. With his family he attended the Congregational church, though not a member.

The termination of his useful life was unusually sad. On the morning of February 27, 1889, he hitched several yoke of cattle to a heavy load of logs and started north on the road to Randolph. He was found an hour later in the road near Smithtown, lying in a dying condition under the bob-sleds. He was an excellent teamster, and how he fell under the crushing load must always remain a mystery.

Mr. Lapham, in 1853, married Emeline R. Follansbee, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Kenney) Follansbee. Benjamin Follansbee and his father, who was also Benjamin, came from Salisbury, Mass., to Pittston in 1806, and were shipbuilders at Smithtown. An ice house

now stands where their yard was located, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia owns the old Follansbee house, using it for a boarding house. Mrs. Lapham, who has no children, still lives in the old home where for thirty-six years she enjoyed the society and affection of a worthy man and a devoted husband.

Roger M. Lapham, born in 1838, is a son of Roger and Lucinda (Brown) Lapham, and grandson of Rogers and Mary (White) Lapham, who settled where Roger M. now lives. Mr. Lapham is a farmer. He married Ruth Ella, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Peasley) Pottle. Their children are: Sophia M., Elmer W., Roger H. and Elsie.

Washington Lawrence, born in 1812, was a son of Edward and Abigail (Wells) Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence was a farmer. He died in 1890, since which time the farm (which was formerly owned by Captain William Crowell) has been carried on by David and Charles, his sons. He married in 1837, Hertilla, daughter of Captain William and Mercy (Parker) Crowell. Their children were: Henry C., David A. and Charles W., and three that died—George W., Lucy E. and Hertilla.

Frank M. Little^s, born in 1855, is a son of Eli^r and Mary (Bailey) Little (Samuel^s, Joshua^s, Samuel^s, David^s, Joseph^s and George Little^r). Mr. Little has been employed for several years as a cotton mill operative; the last three years he was an overseer. He married Belle, daughter of William and Lizzie (Stilphin) Cheney. They have one daughter, Eulela M., and lost one, Lela M.

F. Willis Mansir, son of George W. and Margaret (Brown) Mansir, and grandson of George W. Mansir, was born in 1852, and has been a wagon manufacturer at East Pittston since 1871. He married Ida, daughter of William Reade.

George R. Mansir, son of Charles B. and Martha A. (Murphy) Mansir, and grandson of George W. Mansir, was born in 1855. Mr. Mansir is a farmer and owns the Blair homestead. He was tax collector one term and is now (1892) filling his fourth term as supervisor of schools. He has taught five terms of school. He married Hattie E., daughter of Benjamin Elkins. They have two children: George L. and Mattie L.

Henry S. Marson, born in 1846, is the youngest of four children of Jacob and Harriet (Glidden) Marson, grandson of Samuel and Rachel (Fountain) Marson, and great-grandson of Samuel and Janette (Miller) Marson, who were among the first settlers of Pittston. Mr. Marson is a farmer on the farm where his grandfather settled. He married Faustina Houdlett. Mr. Marson has two brothers and one sister: Isaac R., Amanda H. and George W. Isaac R. Marson was born in 1833. He was a carpenter twenty years, eight years superintendent of the Cedar Grove ice houses, and since 1885 has been a farmer. He

married Helen J., daughter of James P. Wheeler. Their children are: Henry F., Alpheus M., Mary L. and one that died, Alice, the eldest.

Captain Joseph A. Marson, born in 1838, is a son of Captain Hiram and Ann G. (Waite) Marson, grandson of Stephen, and great-grandson of Abner Marson. Captain Marson has followed the sea since 1852, and since 1862 has been in command of vessels. He married R. Augusta, daughter of George W. Nickels. They have two daughters: Adelle B. and Annie A. They lost one, Nettie L.

George E. Moody, born in 1840, is one of eleven children of Royal and Eliza (Nickerson) Moody, and grandson of William and Polly (Hunt) Moody. Mr. Moody's mother was a daughter of Salathiel Nickerson, of Chatham, Mass. Mr. Moody is a farmer, and since 1887 he has kept a store opposite his house. He married Luetta, daughter of Eli Little. They have two sons: George A. and Arthur B.

Fred P. Morrell, son of Samuel and Eliza J. (Dorr) Morrell, was born in 1848, and was a farmer until 1881, since which time he has been a merchant at North Pittston. Since 1886 he has been postmaster at North Pittston. His first wife, Lucy L. Gould, died, leaving one son, Walter F. His present wife was Carrie M. Blodgett.

S. Winter Moulton, born in 1843, is a son of Samuel H. and Ellen (Winter) Moulton, and grandson of Oliver Moulton. He is a farmer; his house faces Lake Nehumkeag, and he devotes some attention to summer boarders. He married Abbie, daughter of Gideon Meserve, and they have two sons: Burton M. and F. Guy.

Francis Nash, born November 20, 1824, is a son of Peter and Mehetabel (Blodgett) Nash, and grandson of Peter Nash. He is a farmer, having bought the farm where he now lives in 1846. He married Mary E., daughter of Dennit Waymouth. She died leaving four children: Fannie W. (Mrs. Charles Bliss), Helen W. (Mrs. Herbert Thompson), Alfred H. and Frank H., deceased. His present wife is Anna, daughter of William Lamson.

Henry Nash, brother of Francis Nash, was born in 1813, and is a farmer. His first marriage was with Mrs. Charlotte McMillen, daughter of Archibald Stuart. She died leaving one daughter, Octavia, now Mrs. William Rundlett. His present wife was Mary E. Lamson.

John Nash, born in 1828, is a brother of Francis Nash, and like his two brothers, is a farmer. He married Hannah Jane, daughter of Joseph Ware, and they have two sons: William W. and Orrington W.

George W. Palmer, son of Lewis and Eliza (Laforce) Palmer, was born in 1835, and is a blacksmith and farmer. He spent eight years in Massachusetts, a part of that time being employed as shipsmith for the government. He married Hannah J., daughter of Reuben Mes-

erve, and their children are: Hattie E., Reuben L., Georgia M., Arthur B. and Ernest C.

Seth Palmer is the only survivor of eleven children of Samuel and Abigail (Pratt) Palmer, and grandson of Samuel Palmer, who was a son of Samuel Palmer, and came from Rowley, Mass., to Maine. Mr. Palmer is a farmer on the farm where his father settled in 1800. He married Lydia A., daughter of Edward and Mary (Woodbridge) Palmer, granddaughter of Thomas, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Palmer, as above. She died October 20, 1891. Their children are: Oscar A., died June, 1874; Clara E.; Orrie C., died October, 1891; Irwin W., died March, 1872; Fred W., settled in New Bedford, Mass., and Oakes M.

Franklin Powers, son of Luther, was born at Georgetown, Me., in 1825. He is a ship carpenter by trade, having worked in Maine several years, and in Cincinnati, O., for a number of years prior to 1866, when he came to Pittston and bought a farm of 140 acres. He was foreman for the Independent Ice Company from 1876 to 1883, and during that time all the buildings now owned by the company were built. His first wife, Sarah B. Pinkham, died, leaving one daughter, Annie. His second marriage was with Elmira P. Plummer. Their children are: Melville J., Asbury M., of Boothbay Harbor, and Laura F. (Mrs. C. W. Church).

Melville J. Powers, son of Franklin and Elmira (Plummer) Powers, was born in 1857. He has been employed since 1874 by the Independent Ice Company, and in 1883 he succeeded his father as superintendent of the business. He married Laura E. Goud, of Dresden. They have had one daughter, Alice F., who died February 28, 1892.

William S. Pulsifer, son of Alfred and Ruby (Moody) Pulsifer, was born in 1844, and is a farmer. He married Amanda, daughter of Madison and Martha (Bailey) Balcom. They have one son, Eddie D.

John B. Ripley, son of Joseph and Betsey (Barker) Ripley, was born in 1831, at Rumford, Me. Mr. Ripley came to Pittston in 1864, where he has been engaged in farming and carpentering. He was selectman in 1886, town clerk in 1889 and 1890, and chairman of board of selectmen in 1891. He married Mary F., daughter of John Wentworth. They have three children: Arthur C., Ellen F. and George H.

John C. Rollins, born in 1853, is a son of Oliver C. and Sarah Ann Rollins. He has been employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company since 1872. He married Maria F., daughter of J. Warren Vaughn. They have one son living, Oliver H., and lost one, Arthur.

William Rollins, son of Oliver C. and Sarah Ann (Cutts) Rollins, and grandson of Joseph Rollins, was born in 1838. He spent six years in California prior to 1867, and since 1885 has been superintendent of the Knickerbocker Ice House at Smidhtown. He married Sophia J., daughter of Roger Lapham, and has one son, George R.

Alfred L. Stilphin, born in 1848, is a son of Alfred and Mary (Call) Stilphin, grandson of George and Betsey (McCan) Stilphin, and great-grandson of George, whose father, Michael Stilphin, came to America from France at the time the edict of Nantes was revoked. Mr. Stilphin followed the sea for two years, spent two years in Boston, and since then has been a farmer in Pittston. He married Georgia A., daughter of Thomas Hayland. Their three sons are: George Fred, Harry L. and Everett C.

C. C. Stilphin, son of William and Sarah (Pushard) Stilphin, was born at Dresden, Me., in 1832. His grandfather was Francis Stilphin. He was in California from 1855 until 1858. In 1860 he came to Pittston, where he was a farmer for five years. Since that time he has been a carriage maker at East Pittston. His first wife, Eveline M. Crie, died leaving two children: Edgar D. and Ada I. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Sarah T. Linscott, daughter of Eli Little.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. THOMAS.—An important and interesting topic for consideration in the history of Pittston is the eminent career of those who, natives of the town, have been best known by their achievements beyond her borders. Among those men, if not the foremost of them, was Captain Joseph Brown Thomas, the facts of whose life are worthy of statement and of study. He came of Welsh stock, a people of strong, manly traits. His father, Samuel, and his grandfather, Samuel, were natives of Biddeford, Me. The former came in 1799 to the Kennebec valley and became a farmer in Pittston, where Joseph B. Thomas was born June 23, 1811. Here was his home during the years of his early manhood. At the age of fourteen he went to sea, where he was rapidly promoted. While still a young man he became master of a ship and visited the principal ports of the world. When the gold excitement of 1849 swept over the country Captain Thomas saw a great opportunity and seized it.

In command of the ship *Thomas Watson*, which a dozen years later became a rebel privateer, he took a cargo to California, the profits on which were the first of a series of remarkable successes. San Francisco was booming, and his keen judgment led him to quit the sea, still retaining an interest in its commerce, and establish a large shipping and commercial house. From the age of forty, in the meridian of a vigorous manhood, the next seventeen years were filled with great undertakings and crowned with gratifying rewards.

He was a man of public spirit, never shrinking public duties. He belonged to the law and order party, and was chairman of the vigilance committee of San Francisco in one of the bitter struggles with outlaws. During the great civil war he was a co-worker with T. Star

King in the difficult work of holding California true to the Union, and his purse was ever open in aid of the sanitary commission and other agencies that needed large sums of money. He was prominent in the board of trade, a bank director, a real estate owner, and belonged emphatically to the stalwart band of strong, true men who gave a right direction to the life of San Francisco at the formative period of its growth.

In 1866, having satisfied the ideals of a reasonable ambition, Captain Thomas most suitably laid down business cares and with his family traveled two years in Europe. Returning to America he purchased the John Wade Damon mansion, in Charlestown, Mass., where the remaining years of his life were enjoyed.

But he did not retire from business. His mastery and love of exact methods and his wonderful ability in guiding great enterprises belonged to a nature that must have occupation. He purchased the Standard Sugar Refinery, of Boston. When the famous sugar trust was formed he was elected director, and when it was reorganized, in January, 1891, he was elected its vice-president. It was in returning from this meeting that he took a cold, resulting in a fatal attack of pneumonia.

He was married November 5, 1841, to Martha T. Seran, of Philadelphia, who still survives him. They had two children, who are his business successors: Joseph B. Thomas, who was born in 1849, and Washington B. Thomas, born in 1857.

Captain Thomas' mother was Betsey Brown, one of the family mentioned at page 756. Captain Thomas was a hearty supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church and society, whose parsonage on High street, Charlestown, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

The shock of sorrow and the words in which it found expression when the tidings went forth, January 13, 1891, that Captain Joseph B. Thomas was dead, made it plain that the great public heart was deeply touched. With singular accord these words bore one prominent thought—that not only a rich man, but a good man had gone.

It was something to have amassed so princely a fortune, but a greater thing to have built up such a character. He loved business methods, hated shams, was a devoted friend, helpful to the poor, and was guided by a conscientious love of right. His upright life and Christian character stand a shining example before the world, overshadowing all his other successes.

George P. Thompson was born in 1852, in Pittston, where he now resides, and is a farmer. His marriage was with Ella A., daughter of Philip T. Pierce. Their five children are: William F., Ada A., Charles P., Harvey and Fannie O.



W. B. H. 1877

L. B. Thomas

John Scott, born in 1828, is the only son of John and Thankful (Eastman) Scott, and grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Nelson) Scott, who came from Rowley, Mass., to Wiscasset, and in 1803 came to Pittston. Mr. Scott operates the farm which his father and grandfather both carried on before him. He married Mary C., daughter of Jonas Emory, of Buxton. Their children are: Eva E. (Mrs. Alvin Cutts), Fred E., Walter C. and Bert W.

Edward Soper, born in 1825, is a son of Seth and Abigail (Billings) Soper. He followed the sea from 1840 until 1877, with the exception of the time he spent in California. Since 1877 he has occupied the homestead of his father.

Henry N. Soper, youngest son of John and Evaline (Smith) Soper, and grandson of Seth and Prudy (White) Soper, was born in 1845. He was for ten years engaged in the machinist trade, and has since been a farmer. He married Almatia, daughter of Jacob W. Nelson. They have one daughter, Effie G.

Sanford Stevens, born in 1814, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hanover) Stevens, grandson of Caleb and Elizabeth (Wilson) Stevens, and great-grandson of John Stevens. Mr. Stevens married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Jewett, and their children were: Maria (Mrs. J. H. Scammell), Mary (Mrs. F. W. Pitcher), Walter (married Mary Baker), John S., Kate W. and Edward D., who died. Mr. Stevens is a farmer.

Daniel Thompson, son of Hugh and Mary (Lawrence) Thompson, and grandson of James Thompson, was born in 1818, and is a farmer, owning and occupying the farm where he was born. He married Nancy, daughter of William and Mary (Hunt) Moody. Their children are: Daniel A., Henry, Henrietta (Mrs. John Blodgett), Emma L. (Mrs. Henry Hunt), and Herbert L.

Henry Thompson, son of Daniel Thompson, was born in 1842. He is a carpenter by trade. He was in Nevada from 1873 to 1885, where he worked at his trade. He served in the civil war 11½ months in the 21st Maine. He married Abiah F., daughter of Royal and Eliza (Nickerson) Moody. They have four children: Henry B., Ernest C., Mabel A. and Jessie S.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TOWN OF RANDOLPH.

Incorporation.—First Town Meeting.—Early Inhabitants.—Industrial Interests.
—Post Office.—Civil History.—Education.—Religious Interests.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THIS town was formerly part of Pittston, but a few years ago the inhabitants expressed the desire to become an independent municipal body. A destructive fire occurred near the river, above the bridge, in what was known as the village of Pittston, which circumstance awakened the citizens of the village to the subject of being prepared for such occurrences; but the town, outside of the village, voted against incurring the necessary expense of an extension of the Gardiner water works across the river for the protection of the village. This led to petitioning for a separate corporation, which resulted in an act of separation from Pittston. A strip of land fifty rods wide had been annexed to Pittston from the town of Chelsea; but with this exception—embracing lands of Rufus White, John Dow and George Lyon—the territory incorporated was part of the original Pittston of 1779.

The act provided that all that part of Pittston lying north of the south line of Worromontogus stream be incorporated into a separate town by the name of West Pittston, and that the care and current expenses of the Gardiner and Pittston bridge were to be borne by the town of West Pittston; but in case of total or partial destruction, the liability for rebuilding the bridge was to remain as if no division had been made.

On the 14th of March, 1887, at the first annual town meeting, the usual town officers were elected. March 17th, by an act of legislature, the name West Pittston was changed to Randolph. The body politic has taken up the burden of self government in every branch; the Gardiner water works have been extended to Randolph, providing the village with water for fire and domestic purposes; electric lights adorn the principal streets; and in many similar respects the village vies with the neighboring cities across the river.

This was the principal village of Pittston before the separation, and is now the only one of the town of Randolph. The town is small

and uneven, but contains some good farms, of which hay is the principal product. The town—practically a rambling village—is remarkably picturesque, with its long rows of old elms, well cultivated lawns and attractive residences. Of the old settlers of Pittston it is very difficult now to determine who was first on the soil of Randolph; but Daniel Sewall and George Williamson were here at an early day. Captain James Bailey, Gideon Barker and John Jewett were old men on this territory within the memory of the oldest now living. Prominent among those of past generations were Caleb Stevens, James and Alexander Stevens, and Daniel Jewett, who, while employed by the Gardiner estate, transplanted the large elms, at present the pride of the village.

INDUSTRIES.—This portion of old Pittston, now Randolph, was prominent in the business life of the past. Shipbuilding was an early industry, the particulars of which are found in Chapter VII. Franklin and William Stevens, of the later generations, began building vessels in 1840 where the shoe factory now stands, having four on the stocks at a time; and as late as 1847 they built ships of 1,400 tons burthen. Notable was the *White Falcon*, which was one of the first vessels sent to the Crimea, as a transport for the French, during the war there. Of the later firms were James & Alexander Cooper and Stephen Young. Their yards were near and below the bridge.

About 1850 Franklin Stevens erected a saw mill on the Little Togus, about where the Kennebec Central railroad strikes the street. It was built for Door Bullen, who ran it several years, and then sold the business to Franklin Stevens. When the civil war began Mr. Stevens sold the machinery at a large price, and the business was discontinued.

Near where Putnam & Closson's extensive lumber mills are, Joseph W. Bradbury, Henry Bowman and John Blanchard built, in 1835, a steam saw mill. After them, Arthur and John Berry, and Clay, Frost & Co. operated it. In 1860 it was taken down, having stood idle for some years. In 1869 Ira D. Sturges, of Augusta, bought the Williamson farm of over one hundred acres, including the old mill site, and the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company, which was then formed, built the present mill, which, after being operated by Bodwell, Allen & Bodwell, was purchased in 1881 by Lawrence, Putnam & Co., and in 1882 by the present owners, Putnam & Closson. It is now a plant of much importance, running a rotary and gang of saws for long lumber, two lath machines, a shingle machine, and a clap-board machine, besides the smaller saws and requisite machinery. It is run by an engine of 200 horse power, with boilers of still greater capacity. Below and near this large plant the firm of Putnam & Closson have another mill, in which three planers are placed, run by a sixty horse power engine. This firm employs eighty men in all

branches of the business, the logs being sorted and hauled from the river near by. The capacity of the saw mill is 80,000 feet of long lumber daily.

The later industries here are the ice buildings, which were commenced about 1860, and, still later, the shoe factory, built in 1888 by a corporation of the citizens. Littlefield & Co., of Lynn, ran it about one year and closed; then Caldwell & Libby, of Lynn, carried it on one year and discontinued.

On the Togus stream was an old carding and fulling mill, on what is now Samuel Stevens' farm. It had disappeared before the recollection of the present generation. There was a saw mill built in 1808, on the Togus stream, called the Cooper mill; it stood just above the present mill of Oliver Moulton. A portion of the dam only remains.

Oliver Moulton built a saw mill in 1864, on the Togus stream, a short distance above the river road, but it was burned ten years afterward. Another mill was at once erected, a little lower down the stream, and is now leased and run by Henry & Warren Moulton, sons of Oliver. It contains a rotary saw for long lumber, planers, lath and shingle mills, and employs twenty-five hands. This mill controls the stream up to the reservoir at Togus.

L. W. Goodspeed had a store here, which he ran for several years; and the post office was kept in it the last year of his term. David Mooers & John Frost were in a store, years ago, where A. E. Lewis now is. After a few years they dissolved partnership and Mooers continued the business alone, moving across the street, to where Goodwin & Drake are. The business was closed out after a few years. James R. Goodwin, in 1876, started a store where A. E. Lewis is, and after two years moved to his present site.

After air and water, articles of food rank next as necessities of life. For this reason the grocery, the market and the feed store always precede establishments where dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes are sold. Randolph's inhabitants can much more easily go for the latter articles to Gardiner or Augusta, than for supplies to meet the primal, constantly recurring demands for food. It is for such reasons that the sagacious dealers like Allen E. Lewis bring as varied and as abundant stocks of eatables to Randolph as can be found in much larger places.

Mr. Lewis is a son of Captain Alpheus Lewis, who came with his father, Captain Stephen Lewis, who came from Boothbay to Whitefield, Me. Stephen Lewis had six children: Alpheus, Jason, Francis, Louisa, Osborn and Mary A.—all now dead but Francis and Mary A.

The Lewises were a seafaring family as far back as known. Captain Alpheus Lewis commanded a vessel, after coming to Whitefield, till about 1840, when he quit the ocean and became a farmer. He married Hannah S. Little, daughter of Samuel Little, of Pittston



Engraved by H. C. Smith

A. E. Lewis

(Joshua⁵, Samuel⁶, Daniel⁸, Joseph², George Little¹, of England, who settled in Newbury, Mass. in 1640). The Little family have produced in America in each generation men eminent in public and private life. The children of Alpheus and Hannah S. Lewis were: Maria Louisa, born 1842; Francina A., 1844; Vira E. and Vesta (twins), 1850; Allen E., February 2, 1853; and Lizzie M., now Mrs. William E. Bailey. The two eldest sisters are dead.

Allen E. Lewis grew to years of maturity on his father's farm in Whitefield. Always active in body and mind, he became a butcher as well as farmer, and was an expert judge of live stock and a thorough master of all the details of the trade. At the age of twenty-seven he came to the Kennebec valley in search of a locality that offered free scope to the energy and desire for work that animated every pulsation of his blood. After looking the ground carefully over he selected Randolph (then Pittston), with its river and railroad advantages, but more particularly because of the fine country lying back of it, from which our young tradesman saw must come much of the demand for the articles he proposed to sell. With characteristic good judgment he selected the corner of Windsor and Main streets, where he still remains, and offered the public a stock of groceries, flour, feed and meats. At the same time he became a buyer of grain and all kinds of farm produce, in which articles he has always been an extensive dealer. He early recognized the fact that honesty makes the most friends, and that fair dealing pays the largest profit, and the high reputation his business methods enjoy, and the substantial competence they have brought him, are the proofs of his wisdom.

In political matters Mr. Lewis' opinions incline to the democratic side and in religious matters to the liberal side. The social side of his nature is strong, finding its highest delights in the society of his family and the sunny atmosphere of his happy home.

In 1883 he married Augusta L., daughter of Captain George W. Bailey, of Pittston, and has three children: Bertha E., born in 1884; Grace W., 1888; and Alice M., 1891.

In 1873 Richard C. Moody engaged in mercantile business in a building at the west end of the bridge, buying out the stock of William T. Searls. The business was sold to Orrison V. Row less than two years after; and he sold to John Campbell, who had become a partner. Mr. Campbell conducted the store until the building was burned. About 1876 Mr. Moody again engaged in the mercantile business with William F. Ladd, in the brick store on the corner, near his former place, occupying one-half of it. A year after he bought out Ladd, and also bought the building now the confectionery store of Mr. Towle, and in 1877 removed to it. In 1885 he erected his present store, in which his wife conducted a millinery and dry goods business. Five years afterward the health of his wife

caused her to retire, and Mr. Moody removed to the place, added groceries to the stock, and has continued there since. Other merchants here are: A. C. Clark, grocer; J. F. & J. E. Kelly, hardware; Goodwin & Drake, grocers; J. A. Jackson, drugs; Labaree & Ryan, general merchandise; and Benjamin Lawrence, groceries.

The railroad to Togus, with its several trains daily, thronged with excursionists, makes the village a busy railroad terminus. The neat new depot was erected in the autumn of 1890, just south of the west end of the river bridge. L. W. Goodspeed is agent.

Coopering has been a prominent industry here for over two-score years. A man named Thompson was engaged in the business in the forties. In 1849 Fuller G. Sherman came to the village and engaged in the same business in a shop where the south lumber yard is. In 1863 he built and moved to his present place, where he is assisted by his son.

The Gardiner & Pittston Bridge, opened as a toll bridge October 18, 1853, has no doubt assisted largely in building up the present village of Randolph; but since January 1, 1887, when the two towns connected purchased the shares of the bridge and made it free, it is claimed by some that business has declined.

The business of William Grant was started in 1861 on Windsor street, where Henry S. Winslow now has a boot and shoe store. About 1864 he moved to the end of the bridge, in the building since burned. In 1866 he moved to Jewett Block, where, after five years, he closed up. He went up the street and engaged in the coopering business; but preferring mercantile life, he altered his shop into a store, and again put in a stock of groceries. After remaining there five years he removed to Jewett Block, where he remained five years more, and then came across the street to his present place of business, two years ago.

Early in this century a tavern was established on the street opposite the shoe factory by Samuel Hodgedon, who was afterward succeeded by John E. Merrill. About forty years ago this hotel was kept by Asa C. Cross; but was burned during his administration. A long period intervened, after which E. R. Marston fitted up a dwelling into a comfortable hotel, and opened it as the Pittston House. A few years ago Albert White purchased the property and continued the business under the name of the Randolph House.

POST OFFICE.—After the separation of Gardiner a post office was established at Pittston, of which Jacob Loud was appointed the first postmaster, May 7, 1804. His office was near Smith's Ferry. At the death of Loud, Henry Dearborn was appointed, July 17, 1820, and removed the office to Togus Bridge. Stephen Young was appointed, April 4, 1831, and the office was removed to the village. He was succeeded, August 19, 1841, by Alphonso H. Clark. Hiram T. Clark was appointed June 19, 1845; and Samuel S. Colburn June 6, 1849. No-

vember 16, 1850, Caleb Stevens was made postmaster, the office being in a brick store, since burned, near where the Randolph shoe factory now stands. March 30, 1853, Hiram T. Clark was again appointed. Stephen Young succeeded him May 16, 1857, keeping the office at the same place, and later moving to where Goodwin & Drake have a store. July 9, 1861, Alphonso H. Clark was again appointed and held the office until January 14, 1878, when he was succeeded by A. C. Clark. April 19, 1881, Larry W. Goodspeed was appointed, and kept the office in the store where Labaree & Ryan are, until he removed it across the street to its present place. J. R. Goodwin was made postmaster April 29, 1885. March 25, 1887, the name of the office was changed to Randolph, with Mr. Goodwin still in charge; and June 15, 1889, Edwin W. Trask, the present postmaster, was appointed.

CIVIL HISTORY.—Jewett Hall, in the block of that name, has been used for town meetings, especially the annual meetings, when the attendance is large. In it the first town meeting for the new town of Randolph was held, March 14, 1887, when G. P. H. Jewett, Charles E. Clark and Newton Mitchell were chosen selectmen; William H. Dudley, town clerk; and A. C. Clark, treasurer. B. A. Cox was chosen moderator of the meeting. In March, 1888, B. A. Cox was again chosen moderator, and the same selectmen, clerk and treasurer were reëlected. In 1889 B. A. Cox was a third time chosen moderator at the annual March meeting, and W. H. Dudley continued as clerk. B. A. Cox, Robert Barber and Newton Mitchell were elected selectmen, and J. R. Goodwin was elected treasurer. In 1890 Charles H. Dunton was chosen moderator, and the old clerk was reëlected. The selectmen were Daniel Glidden, G. W. Howe and D. S. Tasker; J. R. Goodwin was continued as treasurer. In 1891 Charles H. Dunton was chosen moderator, the selectmen chosen were Daniel Glidden, D. S. Tasker and Charles H. Dunton. In 1892 the officers elected were: Selectmen, B. A. Cox, D. S. Tasker and C. H. Dunton; treasurer, J. R. Goodwin; clerk, W. H. Dudley.

The selectmen have an office in Jewett Block, where the books are kept in a large, fire-proof safe.

Thus far the new town has no poor house, but to the very few in need of temporary aid the proper relief is given.

SCHOOLS.—In 1887, when Randolph was erected from Pittston, the territory contained two districts. The two schools were at once graded and placed under what is known as the town system, with a competent superintendent, so that at the present day the schools are not elsewhere excelled in standing and efficiency. There are in the system two primaries—one up out of the village—one intermediate, kept in the Engine Hall, and one grammar department, employing five competent teachers. High school instruction is obtained at Gardiner, where, by a mutual arrangement, scholars are sent, securing

excellent advantages, for which Randolph votes and raises \$175 yearly. The appropriation for the schools of the town is \$1,000 yearly. Charles O. Turner has been the efficient school superintendent since the formation of the town.

CHURCH.—The Methodist Episcopal Society of Pittston village, now Randolph, became a distinct charge—separated from Augusta and Gardiner—in 1842. Occasional preaching was held, and the few Methodists had become greatly strengthened by the moving in of several strong families. In the spring of 1844 a powerful revival occurred, and the conference appointed Rev. P. P. Morrill as preacher in charge. A place for worship was the cherished project of the pastor, Freeman Yates, who had been appointed in 1846. After several meetings for the purpose, John Blanchard and Smith Cox, in 1847, undertook the erection of an edifice by their own individual efforts, and in December, 1847, the church was dedicated, with Rev. Francis Soule, pastor. The church has been twice repaired and is kept in a good state of preservation. A bell was paid for by subscription in 1851 and placed in its belfry. This is the principal place of worship of later years in Randolph. The pastors have been, besides those named: Marcus Wight, Zina H. Blair, Abia Foster, Phineas Higgins, Daniel Clark, Horace Bray, T. P. Adams, Freeman Chase, Ezra Sanborn, George Strout, C. A. Plummer, C. B. Besse, J. N. Marsh, G. A. Crawford, G. G. Winslow, C. E. Libby, J. W. Price, Howard Clifford, E. S. Gahan, G. B. Chadwick, J. T. Crosby; and in 1887, Rev. W. W. Ogier was appointed.

CEMETERIES.—The principal burial ground of the town is Maple Grove Cemetery, controlled by an association of citizens. The act creating the association was passed in January, 1868, and the first officers chosen were: B. A. Cox, president; A. H. Clark, secretary; Benjamin Flitner, treasurer; Caleb Stevens, Benjamin Clark, William B. Winslow and F. D. Hardy, trustees or directors. B. A. Cox served as president until 1888, when F. Stevens was elected for two years; then J. R. Goodwin was chosen, in 1890, and has served until the present time. A. C. Clark was elected secretary in 1873, and has served since; and F. G. Sherman has been treasurer since 1875. F. Stevens has been chosen chairman of the directors since the year 1870. Land was purchased on the river road, a few minutes' walk to the north of the village, and the requisite expenditures made in beautifying and laying it out. Additions have been made from time to time, and it is now a large and beautiful burial place, containing a suitable vault. Here lies Nathaniel Berry, one of General George Washington's life guards. He died August 20, 1850, and was buried amid the tolling of bells and firing of minute guns, and was followed to his grave by a military escort and a large procession of military and civic bodies.

Another very old burial place is on the old Blanchard farm, now

occupied by James Hayes, a short distance above the Maple Grove Cemetery, on the river road. It was the family ground of the Blanchards, but lots have been sold to others.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Robert Barber, the youngest of nine children of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Barber, was born in 1833, at the place where he now lives, his father having bought the farm in 1830 from William Moore. James Barber came from England in 1816 and lived in Hallowell and Gardiner until he bought the place where Robert now lives. Mr. Barber married Eunice, daughter of Ezekiel Buzzell. Their children are: Edith R., Robert, Thomas W., Jesse, Fannie A., Grace M. and Lillie.

Charles E. Bradstreet, jun., born in 1836, is the eldest son of Charles E. Bradstreet. He has been employed since 1867 on Gardiner and Boston steamers, since 1869 as mate. He married Delia A., daughter of Jonathan L. Reade, of Dresden. Their two sons are: Leslie W. and Harry W. The ell of his house was formerly the residence of General Dearborn, who at one time lived in Gardiner.

George W. Eastman, youngest of eleven children of Samuel and Eliza (Luce) Eastman, and grandson of Hubbard and Sarah (Stevens) Eastman, was born in 1845. He was engaged in steamboating from 1868 to 1879, since which time he has run a steam tug boat, in which he is an owner, on the Kennebec. He has lived at Randolph since 1875. He married Mary E., daughter of Captain John Merrill. Their children are: Mildred E., Amy F. and Howard W., born June 29, 1891.

Daniel Glidden, born in Whitefield in 1821, is a son of Charles and Ruth Ann (Plummer) Glidden, and grandson of Benjamin Glidden. Mr. Glidden came to Pittston in 1845. He is a ship carpenter. He was eight years chairman of the board of selectmen of Pittston and was selectman of Randolph in 1890 and 1891. His first wife, Joanna Dudley, died leaving four children: Mary E. and Walter S., living; and William R. and Warren C., deceased. His present wife was Lizzie A. Quimby.

James R. Goodwin, born in 1840, is a son of Oliver, grandson of James and great-grandson of Andrew Goodwin, who came from Biddeford, Me., to Gardiner prior to the revolutionary war. His mother, Laura, was a daughter of Philip and granddaughter of Samuel Bullen. Mr. Goodwin was in California from 1860 to 1868, mining and lumbering; since 1876 he has been a merchant at Randolph, and was postmaster from 1885 to 1889. He was chairman of board of selectmen one term and has been town treasurer of Randolph since 1889, and was treasurer in Pittston for several years before the town was divided. He married Octavia, daughter of Israel Hayward. Their children

are: Grace A., Alice M. and Philip R. Andrew Goodwin, of Gardinertown, Mass. (now Gardiner, Me.), enlisted July 25, 1775, and served twenty days as corporal in "A" Company of minute men, under the command of Oliver Colburn, in Colonel Arnold's regiment. The original muster roll of this company is at the state house at Boston, in the office of the secretary of state, Vol. XII, p. 2.

William Grant, born in 1834, is a son of Charles and Abigail (Rollins) Grant, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Babcock) Grant. Thomas was a native of Scotland Highlands. Mr. Grant began as a clerk in 1847 and has been in the mercantile business since that time, with the exception of two years, and since 1861 has been in trade for himself. He was selectman two years and has held other town offices; he was representative one term. He married Ann Jane, daughter of Oliver Philbrick.

John F. Gray, son of William and Mary (Farnham) Gray, was born in Windsor in 1829, and is a ship carpenter by trade. Since 1877 he has lived in Randolph. Of his ten brothers and sisters only one is living—William, of Windsor.

Fred A. Hathaway, son of Sylvanus Hathaway, of Gardiner, was born in 1854. Sylvanus married Mary E. Jordan, of Bangor, Me. Their children were: George E., Sarah, Augusta and Fred A. The latter married Lillian Moody in 1880, and their children are: Ray M. and Harry G.

L. W. Hunt, son of Elisha and Mercy M. (Jones) Hunt, and grandson of Daniel Hunt, was born in Pittston in 1838. He was in California from 1861 to 1867, and has since been engaged in river driving, and since 1871 has been a contractor and jobber. He married Hattie A., daughter of Studson Moore. Their children are: Arthur W., Alice M., Hattie M., Ethel A. and Lillian.

Emulous F. Marson, born in 1813, is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Fountain) Marson, and grandson of Samuel Marson. He married Emily, daughter of Sampson Woods, of Mt. Vernon, Me., and their only son, Wilder, died in infancy August 1, 1855. Mr. Marson has been ship carpenter and spar maker since 1833.

Captain Stephen B. Meady, born in 1828, is a son of Alexander and Charlotte (Brown) Meady, who came from Haverhill, Mass., to Hallowell (now Chelsea), where he was a farmer. Mr. Meady began going to sea at the age of seventeen, and retired in 1890. He was master of vessels for thirty years. He married Susan A., daughter of Captain Joseph C. Bailey, of Pittston. Their children are: Frank H. and Wilbur S.

Richard C. Moody, born in 1829, son of Richard and Mary (Cooper) Moody, and grandson of Scribner and Martha (Bailey) Moody, was a farmer in Whitefield, where he was born, until 1874, when he came to Randolph. Since 1876 he has been a merchant here. He married

Hannah F. Wellman, sister of Eben Wellman, of Augusta. Their children are: Fred C., Ella F. (Mrs. W. F. Ladd), and M. Lillian, who married Fred A. Hathaway, and has two sons, Ray M. and H. Guy. Fred C. married Sophia N., the youngest of the eleven children of Isaac and Lydia (Horne) Page. Their only child is Isa (Mrs. Maning S. Campbell). Isaac Page settled at Searls Mills, in Chelsea, about 1840.

G. Wilbur Searls, son of Thomas and Malinda D. (Town) Searls, was born in 1852. He was a farmer on the homestead of his father in Chelsea until 1883, when he came to Randolph, where he was a merchant until 1889. He was census enumerator for Randolph in 1890. He married Julia A., daughter of James and Sophia (Davenport) Wellman, of Augusta. They have one son, Edwin E.

Fuller G. Sherman, only son of Eleazer and Azubah G. (Hodge) Sherman, and grandson of Aaron and Polly Sherman, was born in 1823. He came to Pittston in 1849, where he has carried on the cooper business since that time; he built the shop where he and his son now work, in 1863. He married Harriet L., daughter of John and Sophia (Trask) Bradbury, and granddaughter of John Bradbury. She died leaving three children: Clara A., Daniel H. and George B. Daniel H. married Caddie Z. Foss, and is a cooper with his father.

Captain Reuben Stevens, born in 1803, was the eldest son of Captain Reuben and Betsey (Stockley) Stevens, and grandson of Caleb, whose father, John Stevens, was a resident of Amesbury, Mass. Caleb Stevens married Elizabeth Wilson in 1768. Captain Reuben Stevens was master of vessels from 1824 until 1837, when he died of yellow fever while in port at New Orleans. He married Sarah H., daughter of William and Sarah (Cutts) Stevens, and granddaughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Wilson) Stevens. Their children were: William R., who died in 1855, and Sarah E., who married Daniel McDuffie in 1862, and has one son, William S. Mrs. Stevens is still living with her daughter, Mrs. McDuffie.

Daniel S. Tasker, born in Readfield in 1847, is a son of Benjamin and Mahala (Savage) Tasker. He has lived in Randolph since 1874. He married Delia, daughter of John Davenport, and their children are: Arthur R. and Lottie M.

Albert White, born in 1841, is a son of George and Eliza (Stevens) White, and grandson of John White. Mr. White has been engaged in the livery business in Randolph since March 1, 1875, and is the proprietor of the Randolph House. He has for several years been superintendent of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association, and since April, 1885, he has owned a hearse, which is the only one owned in the town. Mr. White's wife was Miss Mary Dearing.

Sumner Wallace Whitney, son of Phineas Whitney, was born in

Jay, Me., in 1845. He served in the civil war from February, 1864, until June, 1865, with Company E, 32d Maine. He is a painter by trade, and since 1873 has lived in Randolph. He married Eliza S., daughter of Richard Medcalf. They have two children: Lillian E. (Mrs. Charles Blair), and Lester A.

Nathaniel R. Winslow, born in 1825, at New Gloucester, Me., is a son of Philip and Bethiah (Ridout) Winslow, and grandson of Barnabas Winslow, who was a soldier in the revolution. Mr. Winslow bought the Asa White farm in Chelsea in 1853. He sold this farm in 1889, and came to Randolph to live. He was representative in 1873, seventeen terms selectman, and twenty-two years moderator of town meetings in Chelsea. He married Emily M., daughter of Wentworth and Olive (Kimball) Hayes. Their children were: Otis A., Cora A. (Mrs. J. H. Blunt), and Ella E. Dunton, who died.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TOWN OF CHELSEA.

Incorporation.—Boundaries.—Town Records.—Old Mills.—Old Stores.—Growth.—Societies.—Civil History.—Officers.—Schools.—Ecclesiastical.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE town of Chelsea was incorporated August 17, 1850, from the southern portion of the old town of Hallowell, on the eastern bank of the Kennebec river. It embraces the lots of the Winslow survey shown on the sketch map on page 750, together with additional territory extending eastward to the town of Whitefield. The city of Augusta bounds it on the north and the towns of Randolph and Pittston bound it on the south. Though this tract of land was settled contemporaneously with the earliest settled territory along the river, the adjoining towns were foremost in carrying on lumbering, then the principal industry of the county.

The act of incorporation was passed by the legislature of 1850, as Chapter 364 of the *Laws of Maine*. It was, among other things, provided in the act, that the town of Hallowell should pay to the town of Chelsea—probably in compensation for the loss of certain town property on the west side of the river—the sum of \$850 annually for the next ten years; also that a meeting should be called by the selectmen at the town house in Hallowell on the first Monday of the following month (September) in order that the inhabitants on the west side of the river might give in their votes upon the acceptance of the terms and conditions of the separation; also that no liabilities should be incurred by the town of Chelsea prior to March 1, 1851.

At the town meeting referred to the act was adopted and Chelsea thus became a town. In February, 1851, the warrant was issued for the first town meeting, to be held March 4, 1851, at the school house in the Hankerson district. The meeting was called to order by Ebenezer Freeman. He was chosen clerk of the town, and John Barker was chosen moderator. The selectmen chosen were F. A. Day, John M. Davenport and Thomas Searls.

The town held its meetings for many years at the school house in District No. 2. In 1883, town meeting was held at Grange Hall, and since then in what is denominated Town Hall. A church had

been erected many years before on the river road, near J. H. Hunt's, and about 1865 had been removed to the Winslow road, on the east end of Mr. Hunt's farm. It was tendered to the town for public use, if the town would repair the building, of which it stood sadly in need. In 1883 the town received the property, and has since held its meetings there.

The names of a few of the old settlers and proprietors of land in the territory now Chelsea will be found in the subjoined sketch map.

18 Jonathan Davenport June 8, 1763.	17 John Jones.	18 Jonathan Davenport June 8, 1763.	Settlers' Sketch Map Part of Chelsea. from Winslow's plan 1661 < * > Engraved from Pen sketch by Deyo, 1892.
16 Noah Kidder, June 8, 1763.		16 Noah Kidder, June 8, 1763.	
15 Ezekiel Chase, June 28, 1763.	14 Samuel Goodwin.	15 Ezekiel Chase, June 28, 1763.	
13 Stevens Chase, April 28, 1763.		13 Stevens Chase, April 28, 1763.	
12 Daniel Davis, Nov. 9, 1763.	11 John Hancock.	12 Daniel Davis, Nov. 9, 1763.	
10 Nathan Davis, Oct. 12, 1763.		10 Nathan Davis, Oct. 12, 1763.	
9 Benj. Davis, Oct. 12, 1763.	8 James Bowdoin.	9 Benj. Davis, Oct. 12, 1763.	
7 James Cocks, April 28, 1762.		7 James Cocks, April 28, 1762.	
6 Samuel Bullen, Oct. 12, 1763.	5 Edward Goodwin.	6 Samuel Bullen, Oct. 12, 1763.	
4 Henry McCausland, June 13, 1764.		4 Henry McCausland, June 13, 1764.	
3 Samuel Berry, Nov. 14, 1764.	2 Benjamin Hallowell.	3 Samuel Berry, Nov. 14, 1764.	
1 Joseph North, July 10, 1738.	1 Joseph North.	1 Joseph North, July 10, 1738.	

The town possesses in fair degree all the resources that characterize the other farming towns of the county. It is quite hilly, rocky ledges are frequent, and the northeast slopes are strewn with huge boulders. That lumbering here was of later date than in the towns north and south of it is shown by the appearance of the surface of the land, and by the fact that many of the early saw mills were in use within the remembrance of its living middle-aged people. The Togus stream furnished power for most of the mills.

OLD MILLS AND STORES.—As Togus stream is ascended from the Randolph line, there was an old saw mill built and run by William and Robert Moore. Next above was the Searls mill, at the point where the stream crosses the road near the residence of William T. Searls; this was built by his father, Thomas Searls, in 1834. A portion of the wall remains to mark the spot, the mill having been taken down in 1862. Just above the Searls mill was the Douglass saw mill—erected

by the Douglass ancestors earlier than the Searls mill, and abandoned when the latter was established. The Gardner mill was next above, and stood where the road crosses the stream above the present Baker mill. It was built by Joel Gardner, grandfather of A. P. Gardner; Ambrose Gardner, his father, ran it till about 1853, when it was sold to Orrin Emerson, who, after a few years, sold to Warren Lewis, of Pittston. The mill and privilege were later sold to Oliver Moulton. The Roberts mill was still further above, and was the scene of much activity in its day. The present mill, on the stream near H. W. Gaslin's store, is owned by John F. Baker, although reported as sold to the government for establishing an electric light plant for the lighting of the Soldiers' Home. It is an old building, originally a saw mill, then a grist mill and later a saw mill again.

About 1850 Nathan O. Mitchell built the Jewett mill, so-called from the name of the person on whose land it stood. This was at Old Orchard, where the upper ice house, owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, now stands. A dam at the bridge furnished water for the overshot wheel. It ran two seasons, and was then taken down.

James Brown, father of George Brown, farmer and lumberman, built a saw mill on Brown's brook, which flows through the Brown farm and empties into the Kennebec river opposite Brown's island. This mill was built in 1814, and in 1846 it was rebuilt by John Jewett. Just below the Brown brook, about twenty rods, is the old Indian landing used by the Indians as a stopping place in going up and down the river.

Fifty rods above the Searls and Brown mill, on the Togus, a saw mill was built about 1799 by Black John Jones. It was burned about 1820 and was rebuilt by John Jewett about 1843. John Jones, known as "Black John," the surveyor, was a tory. His adopted son took his full name and became heir to a good farm on the river road in Chelsea.

In the northeastern part of the town were several old stores, patronized by lumbermen. For several years, while lumbering was at its height, Pickering & Frink, a firm from New Hampshire, conducted one of these stores on land owned by George Woodbury. They afterward retired from the business and left the town. The old building was moved down by the river, about 1856, and fitted up as the dwelling of Bradley Hall. On the corner opposite the school house, where H. W. Gaslin now is, Samuel Lawton opened a store, about 1856. After a few years he was succeeded by Benjamin Runnell, and he in turn by James H. Covell. In 1885 Henry W. Gaslin bought the place, added a good dwelling to the store property, and still continues in general trade.

INDUSTRIES.—Some vessels were built along the river bank during the first half of this century, which fact appears among the industries

of the county. About 1850 a man named James Black built a fishing schooner in his door-yard on the river road, and hauled it to the Blanchard wharf—later Brown's wharf—where he launched his craft.

Chelsea Heights, in the northwest part of the town, on the river, is thickly settled. Business began here briskly at an early day. A ferry was kept by Joseph Haskell, and on the point near by Daniel H. Weeks opened a general store. Ephraim Rolf has a ferry there now for foot passengers; it is at the Hallowell road, so called. In this part of the town Horace Weeks had a store; the site now belongs to John Bishop. Weeks was, for several years, succeeded by Alden Jackson.

About 1836 a firm, Nute & Durban, built a store just east of the Jackson store. Durban died after a few years and Nute moved away. Then Frank A. Day and Alden Jackson formed a copartnership. The partnership was afterward dissolved, and Day continued the business for several years alone. The building was burned in 1858, after having been remodeled and occupied as a dwelling. A dock was built near here, in the thirties, by Doctor Brainard; but it soon fell into disuse.

There are no villages within the limits of the town. The settlement in the eastern territory of the town is called Cooperstown, from the name of the early settlers of that part. Religious services are held in the school house of District No. 6.

Togus is a very important center, being the site of the Eastern Home for D. V. S., of which particulars will be found at page 106. The Kennebec Central railway crosses the town, extending from Randolph to Togus, and affording the inhabitants of the town many facilities.

The Hallowell and East Pittston post offices are so near that the Chelseans have been generally well supplied with mail facilities. An office was opened in 1882 in the town, at Grange Hall, with Stephen Cobb as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1886 by Freeman Y. Barker. In 1889 Patrick Hayes, the present incumbent, was appointed. He also keeps the store. This Grange Hall was built in 1878 by a stock company. During the autumn of that year the store was run by the Grange, and in 1884 A. F. P. Collins and Otis Douglass purchased the stock in trade. Mr. Douglass sold to J. M. Richardson, and, later, Patrick Hayes purchased the interests of both. The hall over the store is the place of meeting of the Sons of Temperance and the Grange.

SOCIETIES.—The Lodge of the Sons of Temperance, No. 5, was organized May 2, 1870, at Togus, by ten charter members. Rev. George B. Barber, chaplain at the home, was the first W. P. He was succeeded by G. D. D'Orsay; then by a Mr. Haney. After about three years the place of meeting was changed to its present neighborhood, and the successive worthy patriarchs have been: W. T. Searls, Thomas

Searls, Patrick Hayes, Stephen Cobb, Mrs. Julia A. Farnham, H. A. Farnham, E. H. Collins, A. F. P. Collins, Mrs. Minnie J. Libby, Willie O. Cobb, Edmund Searls, Mrs. Harriet E. Cobb, O. E. Farnham, Maria E. Collins, Mrs. Annie L. Hayes, Mrs. Julia Barker, Miss Lena McKay, Robert McKay, Arthur N. Douglass, Mrs. Nellie Collins, John E. Meader, Miss Eva Searls, Mrs. Frank Cobb, Miss Katie A. McKay, W. K. Thompson, Mrs. N. M. Heminway, Miss Florence E. Thompson and Thomas Searls. The Lodge now numbers eighty members.

Chelsea Grange, No. 215, which meets in the hall, was organized March 4, 1876, by twenty-nine charter members. For two and a half years previous to this the society met in the school house. A store was kept around the neighborhood in different families until the hall was opened, when the stock was gathered there. The master overseers of the Grange have been: William T. Searls, A. N. Douglass, Stephen Cobb, F. Y. Barker, Eugene H. Collins, Hiram A. Farnham and Patrick Hayes. W. T. Searls has acted as presiding officer for much of the time, and was reëlected in 1891. He and F. Y. Barker have been the acting secretaries most of the time since the organization. Fifty members now enjoy the social and business advantages of the order.

The strong temperance element of the town is represented by Pleasant Lodge, No. 9, I. O. of G. T. It assembles weekly at the school house in District No. 9, and contains over thirty active members. The chief templars since the organization, in 1887, have been: James E. Blanchard, Henry Clark, William B. Trask, James A. Clough, H. C. Stevens, John B. Aldrich, Mrs. A. A. Sampson, Frank Stevens, Martin Nelson and Frank Gilpatrick. The Lodge deputy is I. F. Plummer.

CIVIL HISTORY.—From the incorporation of Hallowell until the erection of Chelsea into a separate municipality the civil history is inseparable from that of Hallowell, of which the territory was a part. The citizens of the East side (now Chelsea) were chosen as officers, and in every way performed their share in the growth and advancement of the whole town. The roads were few and poorly worked in those early days. A strip of territory fifty rods on the river was allowed to be set off to Pittston (now Randolph). In 1851, the first municipal year of Chelsea, \$200 was raised for the poor, and more especial care was given to the laying out of proper burial places. No pound had been built by the old town on this side of the river, and none was sufficiently needed to require the expense. For several years good men, who had suitable yards, were willing to be pound masters, using their own barn-yards and stables. In 1853 it was voted that William Littlefield, A. Griffin and Rufus Clark be pound keepers, and use their own yards and stables. In 1860 the entire eighteen field drivers were made pound keepers, using their own barn-yards for the purpose.

A house for the poor has not been necessary, although in 1867 it was voted to buy or rent a house, if the selectmen thought fit. That year \$950 was voted for the poor, but the custom of letting the keeping to the lowest bidder has prevailed, and is yet in vogue, with satisfactory results to all concerned. The vote of the town has been for temperance, and in 1867, when called to vote on an amendment, it decided for the law of 1858, instead of that of 1856. In 1859 the vote was seven to one against aiding to build with Hallowell the bridge across the river; and by a consistent, conservative course the town long ago paid up its war debt, after promptly doing every duty, and is now in an excellent condition financially. Party politics is no hindrance to the good management of town affairs, and the best men are elected as its officers.

Since the organization of the town the following have been elected selectmen, the year of election and the number of years of service, although not always consecutive, being given: F. A. Day for 1851; John M. Davenport for 1851, and 5 years; Thomas Searls, 1851, 4 years; F. B. Davis, 1852, 3; Stephen Lawton, 1852; Josiah F. Morrill, 1853, 5; Alonzo Tenney, 1855, 3; Orrin Emerson, 1856, 6; Adoniram Griffin, 1856, 2; N. R. Winslow, 1857, 16; George Brown, 1858, 4; J. F. Morrill, 1859, 6; John Davis, 1860; H. D. Doe, 1861, 2; John Davenport, 1863, 2; Edwin H. Blanchard, 1865, 2; Charles H. Davenport, 1867, 2; Albert N. Douglass, 1867, 9; E. F. Longfellow, 1868; William T. Searls, 1869, 16; S. W. Barker, 1870; Alfred Davenport, 1872; William W. Hankerson, 1872, 6; Stephen Cobb, 1873, 2; Almon Carson, 1873; Jonathan Laiton, 1876; J. B. Packard, 1877; James T. Brown, 1878; L. H. Trask, 1879; H. N. Laiton, 1881, 2; James E. Blanchard, 1882, 2; J. S. Tenney, 1885, 2; William E. Trask, 1884; A. A. Sampson, 1886, 4; F. C. Meader, 1888, 3; C. H. Blanchard, 1889, 2; O. W. Littlefield, 1890; O. F. Cooper, 1892.

The successive Clerks of the town, with the dates of their election, have been: 1851, Ebenezer Freeman; 1863, Frank W. Barker; 1864, Stephen Cobb; 1869, Samuel W. Barker; 1871, J. C. Barker; 1876, Ben Tenney; 1879, J. E. Blanchard; 1880, J. B. Packard; 1884, S. A. Cobb—Stephen Cobb to fill vacancy; 1885, Otis Littlefield; 1889, Isaac F. Plummer; and since 1891, C. H. Watson.

The Treasurers, in order of succession, have been: 1851, F. A. Day; 1852, Ebenezer Freeman; 1863, C. H. Davenport; 1864, Thomas Searls; 1867, Samuel W. Barker; 1871, William W. Hankerson; 1875, Stephen Cobb; 1878, J. L. Gray; 1880, William T. Searls; 1885, J. H. Hunt; 1886, James E. Blanchard; 1887, F. Y. Barker; and since 1890, John Hale Yeaton.

SCHOOLS.—In 1787 one of the school districts of old Hallowell embraced all the territory now included in Chelsea. The growth of the community led to divisions and subdivisions of this district, and in

1851 the town of Chelsea re-numbered the districts and appointed a committee in each. In 1852 divisions and alterations were made in district limits to better and more equally accommodate all the patrons. At this time \$600 a year was voted for school purposes. In 1860 districts 4 and 7 were consolidated into No. 8. Ten years later, in 1870, the town voted \$1,050 for its schools, each district having a competent officer whose duty it was to maintain the best possible school within the amount of money apportioned to that district. Since 1890 there have been nine divisions or districts.

No regular high school is kept, as the few who desire the benefits of such an institution can obtain much better advantages in adjoining towns. The school houses are comfortable, and are so located as to best accommodate the pupils. Uniform text books are purchased by the town and used in the schools.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The town contains no separate religious society. The majority of professed Christians are Methodists, and are generally communicants of the church at Randolph. The pastor of the Randolph church preaches here once in two weeks, and this people are considered within the Randolph charge. The few Baptists here also sustain services, and a large and profitable Union Sunday school has been organized by the two societies here, and regular services are held.

The old church, now a town house, which stood on the river road when built, was of great importance in its earliest days. Forty years ago the audience room would be crowded with listeners at the stated preachings; but death and removals thinned the ranks. About 1866 the church was moved to its present site, it being hoped that this step would resuscitate its usefulness; but in 1883 it was given to the town, if that body would keep it in repair and allow preaching within its walls, as needed.

CEMETERIES.—There are several burying places in the town, four being in care of the town, and others in care of the families to whom they belong. One, a town ground, is at Togus, on the road to Randolph, and is well kept. The government has one for the home, which is in its care. The Stickney ground is on the Augusta road, and is well fenced and cared for. The Goodwin yard, on the river road, is also in care of the town. It is well fenced, but is not used. An ancient burial place on the land of William Chase, near the river, indicates the condition into which a family cemetery can fall by neglect. No fence surrounds it, the brush and trees on its surface being its only protection from encroachment. The Davenport ground, on Alfred Davenport's land, contains the remains of the older members of the family. It is walled in, and not used by others. The Littlefield ground, on Horace Littlefield's farm, is a well-kept family yard. The Trask ground, on the farm of James Trask, is not only a family

yard, but others have been buried there. It is surrounded by a substantial wall.

The father of George E. Morrill gave a small plot of ground to the town for a cemetery, which is in use on the Morrill farm. It is well cared for. Thomas Searls laid out a small ground on his farm, just beyond the residence of W. T. Searls, where himself and deceased members of the family rest. It is situated on a knoll surrounded by a neat picket fence. It is used by the family only. Across the road from this cemetery A. N. Douglass has opened a burying ground in which lots can be purchased. It is on high ground, and when fenced properly will be a pleasant spot.

At the annual town meetings for many years past a sexton, with care of the hearse, has been appointed.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

George H. Ames, born February 15, 1840, is a son of Asa and Betsey (Hunton) Ames. He was in the quartermaster's department in the United States army from 1864 until 1865. From 1869 until 1884 he was a marble cutter at Hallowell, and since 1884 has been deputy sheriff in Chelsea. He married Pamela A., daughter of George Evans, and they have one daughter, Carrie A. (Mrs. Fred A. Hinckley).

Edwin H. Blanchard is one of Chelsea's enterprising and successful farmers. He married August 7, 1853, Charlotte A., daughter of James and Martha J. (Coss) Brown, and granddaughter of James and Hannah (Meady) Brown. Their only son, James E., is mentioned at page 94.

Eugene A. Brown, born January 30, 1851, is a son of James F. and Olive (Wells) Brown, grandson of Nathaniel and Nancy (Lyon) Brown, and great-grandson of Joseph and Charlotte (Tinges) Brown. Mr. Brown is a farmer in Chelsea, though he devotes some attention to shoemaking. He married June 18, 1870, Jennie L. Dunton, who is overseer of the stitching department of the Hallowell shoe factory. Their children are: Burton, Eugene and Carrie May.

GEORGE BROWN.—John Brown¹, born in England in 1715, emigrated to America about 1750, and settled in Charlestown, Mass., where he was a man of wealth and influence. He was loyal to the British at the beginning of the revolution, and refused to take any precaution for the protection of his property from the British invaders, declaring that the fact of his loyalty to the king would be sufficient protection. When Charlestown was attacked his house was the first to be destroyed, and with it the family silver and other valuables. He soon after removed to Nova Scotia, with those of his sons who favored the Crown, his wife and part of the children remaining in Massachusetts, but none of the large estate was ever secured to them.

Joseph Brown², one of the sons, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1754. He married Charlotte Tinges, of Massachusetts, in 1777, and soon after came to Maine, settling on the east bank of the Kennebec river, opposite the island that has since borne his name. He was a successful farmer and lumberman until his death, in 1825.

James Brown³, one of his ten children, was born at the homestead April 14, 1782, where he died October 27, 1858. His business and saw mill operations in Chelsea are noticed in the earlier pages of this chapter. His wife, Hannah Meady, bore him nine children: Hannah, Thomas, James, David, John, George, Lucy, Charlotte and Eliza.

George Brown⁴, the sixth of this family, was born September 30, 1816, on the farm where he now lives, which has been in the family for more than a century. The common school education which he received served to stimulate rather than to satisfy his taste for knowledge. The foundation thus laid has been built upon by a thorough course of reading, which he has pursued regularly for the past fifty years. He is thoroughly conversant with the topics of the day, as well as sacred and profane history, of which he has been a close and critical student for many years.

Being a farmer, he has always been keenly interested in the improvements of agriculture, and has been a prominent factor in various agricultural organizations. He was the first president of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society, and is now serving his fourth term in that position.

He is a republican in politics, and though not a politician, he has been several times chosen to fill responsible offices in his native town. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1843, and his habits and character are above reproach.

His first marriage, May 13, 1841, was with Mary A. Thomas, a sister of Captain J. B. Thomas, mentioned in Chapter XXVII. She died August 6, 1875, leaving one daughter, Araminta T., now Mrs. Greenleaf W. Ward, of Vassalboro. Her two children are: Mary Brown and Josephine Thomas Ward.

Mr. Brown's second marriage, which occurred March 14, 1877, was with Mrs. Abbie J. Clifford, widow of Captain Edwin W. Clifford. She is a daughter of Green and Sarah J. (Greeley) Longfellow, of Augusta. Mrs. Brown is a lady of genial bearing, a broad, well disciplined mind, and rare courage. She made several sea voyages with Captain Clifford, who commanded vessels in the merchant service. While on these voyages she studied navigation as a pastime, and when the necessity came of putting her knowledge of chart and compass to the test, her courage was not wanting. During her last sea voyage, which was on the brig bearing her name, while south of the equator, Captain Clifford, his mate, steward, and two of his seamen died of yellow fever. She, the only person left on board who understood navigation,

assumed command of the vessel on the 10th of April, 1872, and with the aid of her crew brought it with its valuable cargo, to New York, her port of destination, arriving on the 12th of May, 1872.

Here, in Chelsea, on the shore of the beautiful Kennebec, Mr. Brown is passing in rural peace the evening time of an active day, enjoying with his estimable wife, the well-merited esteem of a wide circle of intelligent contemporaries.

William S. Chase, born in 1846, son of John and Eliza (Maker) Chase, and grandson of Samuel Chase, is a farmer, owning a farm of what is called the intervale of Chelsea. His first wife, Mary Humphreys, died leaving one daughter, Maud. His present wife was Abbie Winter. Their children are: Fred, Samuel E. and William A.

Henry M. Clark, youngest of three sons of Henry and Sarah (Stickney) Clark, and grandson of Thomas Clark, was born in 1854. His father died in 1859, aged forty-nine years. Mr. Clark is a farmer. He married Mildreth, daughter of Thomas J. Fitzgerald, and their children are: Arobene, Inza and William J. Mr. Clark has two brothers—George T., of California, and James W., who lives at the homestead.

Stephen Cobb, son of Benjamin Cobb, was born in 1830 in Pittsfield, and died in Chelsea in 1886. He came to Chelsea from his native town, where he was teacher and farmer, and held various town offices. He served one year in the late war in Company K, 21st Maine, enlisting as orderly sergeant. He married Harriet, sister of William T. Searls, of Chelsea. Their children were: Stephen A., Charles S., William O., George A., Hattie M., Florence E. and three that died.

Alfred Davenport⁶, born September 22, 1807, is the only surviving child of Jonathan⁵ and Joanna (Bradbury) Davenport (Jonathan⁴ and Susanah White Davenport, Ebenezer³ and Submit Howe Davenport, Ebenezer², and Thomas Davenport¹, who was at Dorchester, Mass., in 1640). Jonathan Davenport⁴ came from Dorchester, Mass., to the farm where Alfred now lives in 1762, and was the first town clerk of Hallowell. Mr. Davenport married Almira, daughter of Thomas and granddaughter of Thomas Kennedy. Her mother, Sally, was a daughter of Joseph and granddaughter of John Weeks. They have one adopted daughter, Elizabeth S. (Mrs. F. E. Sager).

Alonzo P. Gardner, born in 1838, is a son of Ambrose and Lucinda (Howe) Gardner, and grandson of Joel Gardner, who came from Vassalboro to Chelsea, where he owned and operated a saw mill which was afterward owned and run by his son, Ambrose. Mr. Gardner spent five years in California. Since 1864 he has owned the homestead where he now lives. He is a farmer and keeps a livery stable. He married Frances M., daughter of Jacob Pike, and has one son, John H.

Henry W. Gaslin, born in 1830 in Vassalboro, is a son of Jacob and

Ann (Palmer) Gaslin, and grandson of John Gaslin, who came from Ireland when two years old and was among the early settlers of Vassalboro. Mr. Gaslin was a saw mill operator and farmer until 1865, and from that time until 1881 he was at sea, mostly as engineer of a steamer between New York and Savannah. He was a farmer in Chelsea from 1881 until June, 1885, since which time he has kept a store at Togus. He married Emeline, daughter of Adam and Betsey (Bailey) Hutchinson. Their children were: Josephine, and one that died, Hettie.

John L. Gray, son of Benjamin and Alice (Withem) Gray, was born in Dresden, Me., August 22, 1807. He learned the blacksmith trade with his father and followed that trade in connection with farming and cattle driving until 1874. He lived in China from 1840 until 1863, when he came to Pittston, and in 1874 came to the farm where he now lives. He was selectman of China two terms, several terms juror at Augusta and one term juror in the United States circuit court at Portland; and was twice chosen to represent his district in the house of representatives. His book learning was limited, but his practical knowledge has been demonstrated by the public positions he has held. His first marriage was with Elizabeth Francis. Their children were: John C., Lemuel (deceased), Lydia, Harriet and Dora. John C. is a lawyer at Oroville, Cal., where he was made judge in 1890. Mr. Gray's present wife was Margaret Given.

Daniel S. Heath, born in 1847, is a son of Shurbern and Hannah J. (Clifford) Heath, grandson of David and great-grandson of Asa Heath. Shurbern Heath was a cooper by trade and came from New Hampshire to Pittston in 1836. Daniel S. was engaged as toll gatherer and assistant tender on the Gardiner and Pittston bridge from 1865 until 1890. In 1889 he bought the N. R. Winslow farm, where he now lives.

J. Howard Hunt, born November 28, 1840, is a son of Caleb, grandson of Ephraim, and great-grandson of Daniel Hunt, of Wareham, Mass. His mother, Hannah, was a daughter of Philip Bullen, son of Samuel Bullen, who in 1763 came from Billerica, Mass., to what is now Chelsea, and the same year received a deed from the original Kennebec proprietors for the farm where Mr. Hunt now lives. Mr. Hunt was two years treasurer and collector of the town and has held other town offices. He married Ann M., daughter of Wentworth Hayes, and their children are: Millie M., Chauncey W., Marcia H., Sadie E., Hannah B. and Maurice, who died in infancy.

Joseph E. Lewis, born in Bowdoin in 1843, is a son of Thomas S. Lewis and grandson of Captain Thomas M. Lewis. He served two years in the late war in Company B, 15th Maine; he enlisted as private and was discharged as quartermaster sergeant. He was a bookkeeper in Boston until 1870, and since that time has been a machinist and engineer. Since June 1, 1887, he has been chief engineer at the

National Home, at Togus. He married in Boston, in 1867, Marcella Rogers, of Windsor, who died June 22, 1892. They had three children: Ralph, J. Arthur and Byron.

Otis W. Littlefield, born March 19, 1843, is a son of William and Sarah Louisa (Whitten) Littlefield, grandson of William B. and great-grandson of Seth Littlefield, who died in 1804, and was buried in the family cemetery on the farm where he settled when he came to the town. Mr. Littlefield is engaged in farming and the milk business, and owns and occupies the Major Stickney farm of 125 acres. He was one year selectman, four years town clerk and one year auditor of Chelsea. His wife, Emma J. Turner, died leaving eight children: Ella A., Louie F., A. Belle, Charles O., Fred W., Harry R., Clara L. and Lucy E.

Palmer S. Moody, born in 1825, is a son of Richard and Polly (Cooper) Moody, and grandson of Scribner and Martha (Bailey) Moody. He is a farmer, and in 1850 settled on the farm where he now lives. He married Antoinette W., daughter of Benjamin and Eunice (Fountain) Hall.

Isaac F. Plummer, born in 1854, at Jefferson, is a son of Isaac and Lucinda Plummer, and grandson of Benjamin Plummer. He has lived in Chelsea since 1869, where he is a farmer. He has devoted some attention to local newspaper correspondence. He served as town clerk in 1889 and 1890.

John Pope, born in 1823, in Windsor, was a son of Edward and Hannah (Tibbets) Pope. He was engaged in various kinds of business in Windsor, where he lived for several years. In 1883 he came to Chelsea, where he died in July, 1887. He married in 1846, Mary A., daughter of James and Betsey (Johnson) Given, and granddaughter of David Given. Their two children were: Algie M., who died, and Lizzie A.

Mark L. Rollins, born in 1843, is one of three sons of Washington and Hannah (Little) Rollins, and grandson of Nathaniel Rollins, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. He has devoted his attention to various business enterprises, including the ice, milk and meat business. Since 1889 he has been constable of Chelsea. He was representative from his district in 1890 and was appointed deputy sheriff August 11, 1891. He married Etta S., daughter of Benjamin Flitner, of Pittston.

Ashford A. Sampson, born in 1844 in Bowdoinham, is a son of Cannon and Eleanor (Jack) Sampson. Mr. Sampson was employed from 1864 until 1884 at the insane hospital at Augusta, fourteen years of the time as head farmer. Since 1884 he has lived in Chelsea and is a farmer. He is now one of the board of selectmen. He married Mary Frazier, of Pictou, N. S. Their children are: Ella M., William A. and Donald F.

WILLIAM T. SEARLS, whose father's father and whose mother's father both came from Walpole, N. H., to Wilton, Me., was born September 1, 1833, in Pittston. His father, Thomas Searls, born August 11, 1803, at Wilton, Me., was the second of twelve children. At the age of twelve years he lost his left leg from the effects of a fever sore. When he was fourteen years old he came from Wilton to Pittston, where he learned the tailor's trade, but not liking the business, he afterward learned shoemaking, and followed that business till 1833, when he came to what was then East Hallowell, now Chelsea.

April 9, 1829, Thomas Searls married Mary A. Kidder, of Pittston, by whom he had three boys and three girls. Two boys, the younger of whom is the William T. of this sketch, and one girl were born in Pittston. The home of Thomas and his family, the first winter they spent in East Hallowell, was a camp near the Togus stream. One Sunday he found a good water power on that stream, and the next year (1834), in company with Philip Bullen and James Brown, he built a saw mill there, and each of the three men built a house near by, all of which are gone now. In 1850 Thomas Searls' first wife died and the same year he married Malintha D. Towns, by whom he had one boy and three girls. He was active, observing and intelligent. He paid considerable attention to Freemasonry, in which he was well advanced and well informed. He was a strong temperance man. Such a man usually has a taste for public affairs, and we accordingly find him a selectman in 1851, 1858 and 1860, and moderator of town meeting in 1857. He was also overseer of the poor in 1861, school committee in 1863, town collector and treasurer in 1863, 1864 and 1865, and in 1866 he was again a selectman. His active and useful life closed in 1877.

Such a father would train his children to habits of industry and mental growth. William T. went to school winters and learned during the balance of the year the routine of farm and mill work, till he was nineteen years of age. Two years later, in 1854, he bought fifty-four acres of land of his father, and went to work and paid for it. Later he purchased another farm, cut and sold a great deal of hay, bought a press and helped his neighbors get their hay ready for market. This kind of industry and thrift soon paid for the second farm. Later on, a few years after the decease of his brother, David, which occurred in 1863, he purchased the farm he left, nearly all of which is in his possession now.

November 29, 1860, he married Susan R. Tasker, daughter of Benjamin and Mahala (Savage) Tasker, of Readfield, now part of Manchester. Their children have been: Susan E., born August 16, 1862, now a school teacher; Herbert W., born January 31, 1864, died March 6, 1882; Edmund D., born April 13, 1869; Thomas, born July 31, 1871; Mary A., born May 25, 1876; Sadie E., born December 13, 1878, and

died March 7, 1880; and Lettie B., born June 13, 1880. Edmund D., Thomas and Mary A. are all at the Kents Hill school.

Successful management of private affairs is one good measure of ability for public service. In this case there was evidently an adaptation for both. In 1861 Mr. Searls was elected one of the constables of Chelsea, and held the office sixteen of the ensuing twenty years. Between 1868 and 1891 he served fifteen years as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor, acting as chairman ten of those years. He was collector of taxes and treasurer for his town five years, and was chosen moderator from 1886 to 1891. He has been a member of the board of health since that law was passed and for a while was deputy sheriff.

Mr. Searls was elected a member of the legislature, where he served on the insane hospital and on the public printing committees. He has always been a republican, and since he was twenty years old he has been an active member and for many years an officer in the Randolph Methodist Episcopal church. As soon as his age made him eligible he was made a Mason by Hermon Lodge, Gardiner, to which he still belongs. When the Chelsea Grange, P. of H., was organized he became its first master, and has been master or secretary nearly every year since. He has been identified for twenty years with the Sons of Temperance and was the first citizen of Chelsea to join Soldiers' Division, No. 5.

This is a partial record of the life of a faithful man, not yet sixty years old. Mr. and Mrs. Searls have a bright, promising family and a happy home—the greatest of earthly blessings.

Alden W. Stevens, son of Reuben Stevens, was born in Northfield, Mass., in 1843. He was in the army three months in 1861, and from December, 1863, to August, 1866, was in the 57th Massachusetts, Company F. In July, 1883, he came to the National Home at Togus, where he was an inmate until March, 1890, when he was discharged. While at the home he was employed in the treasurer's office one year and in the post office the balance of his stay there. Since 1890 he has kept an eating saloon and cigar store one mile north of Togus. He married in 1890, Harriet, daughter of John Smith, of England. She came to America in 1872.

James S. Tenney, born in 1851, is a son of Enoch A. and Sarah O. (White) Tenney and grandson of Samuel Tenney. He is a farmer and owns the farm that was owned by his mother's father, James White, and was settled by his father, Benjamin White. Mr. Tenney was two years selectman of Chelsea. He married Ann Elizabeth Chapman.

William E. Trask, born in 1837, is a son of Samuel and Alvira Trask and grandson of Edwin, whose father, Joseph, was a son of Samuel Trask. Mr. Trask is a farmer, and in 1870 he bought the farm



W. J. Searls

of one hundred acres where he now lives. He married M. Ellen, daughter of James and Martha J. (Coss) Brown, and granddaughter of James and Hannah (Meady) Brown. Mrs. Trask died March 12, 1890, leaving three children: Etta A. (Mrs. Samuel Packard), William B. and Bessie A.

Colonel Ezra C. Stevens, born in Gardiner in 1845, is a son of Ezra A. and Naomi Stevens. He was educated in the public schools and at Hallowell Academy. He served seventeen years as chief clerk in the railway mail service between Boston and Bangor, and four years as post office inspector, having charge of the First division, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the northern section of New York. He was postmaster at Hallowell and was appointed by Governor Marble as municipal judge, but declined to serve; was private secretary to Governors Bodwell, Marble and Burleigh; also commissioned by Governor Burleigh as aid-de-camp on his military staff, with rank of lieutenant colonel. Mr. Stevens has been a resident of Chelsea for the past six years, where he is trial justice. He is a republican and has always taken an active part in politics.

George Woodbury, son of William and Martha (Murry) Woodbury, was born in Windsor in 1824, and has lived in Chelsea since 1840, where he has been engaged in saw mill work and farming. He was several years employed by the government running a steam saw mill on the Togus Home property. He married in 1850, Emeline, daughter of John and Jane (Freeman) Dearborn, and granddaughter of Henry and Permelia (McKnight) Dearborn.

John H. Yeaton, born in Chelsea in 1826, is a son of John and Abigail (Rollins) Yeaton, and grandson of Phineas and Pheba Yeaton, who came from Berwick to Chelsea in 1798. Mr. Yeaton went to Boston in 1845, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and from May, 1859, until he bought the farm where he now lives in 1879, he was employed at the insane hospital and nearly all the time he had charge of the carpenter work there. He married Cynthia D. Howe, and their children are: Frank H., who is a farmer and contractor on the Pacific coast; George A., who was traveling salesman for several years, but is now at home helping to run the farm; and Sarah C., deceased.

Joseph Young, born in 1827, is one of eleven children of Thomas and Rebecca (Kies) Young and grandson of Hezekiah Young, who was born in England and died in Wiscasset, Me. Mr. Young followed the sea for six years and from 1850 to 1866 he was gold mining in California. Since 1867 he has lived in Chelsea, a farmer on a part of the old Davis farm. He married Catherine, daughter of Joseph H. Ellis. Their children are: Allen J., Fannie P., William H., Katie M., Fred B. and George T. Thomas Young was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came from Damariscotta to Kennebec county in 1828.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWN OF MONMOUTH.

BY HARRY H. COCHRANE.

Land Features.—Ponds.—Indian Names.—Area.—Boundaries.—Surface.—Soil.
—Settlers.—Civil History.—Churches.—Schools.—Villages.—Post Offices. —
Societies.—Military.—Industries.—Personal Paragraphs.

WITH its breastwork of hills guarding every quarter, and its out-lying moat of ponds and streams, Monmouth, as it appears on the map, is a strong reminder of one of the baronial fastnesses of the days of the Plantagenets. On the north, Mount Pisgah, catching a foothold on the boundary, springs far above all neighboring hills, and descends with a long sweep along the Wayne line to the foot of Berry pond, in Winthrop, nearly four miles from its starting point. From the crown of this hill the range of view over-reaches everything in the north and east to Mount Desert, the Camden hills and Mars hill, and the Haystacks of Aroostook county, except the Dixmont mountains. East from Pisgah, a short chain of low hills follows the northern boundary down to the shore of South pond, where it meets another range which passes through the center of the town, swelling up at a point about half its length, and again at its southern terminus, into two prominent hills which respectively bear the names of Stevens' and Sawyer's. A chain on the east, the highest points of which are known as Pease and Oak hills, follows the line to its southern extremity, where it throws off the shoot known as the Ridge, which, again, clings to the southern boundary. On the west a high range commanding a grand view of the Oxford hills and White mountains rises from the rim of the Cochnewagan, and, bearing a little east of north, gradually descends with a series of bounds until it falls at the foot of Mount Pisgah.

From the northwest to southeast angles, five ponds with their tributaries form a complete water line; while the first of these, the Androscoggin, stretches out a long arm which cross-stitches the entire western boundary, and nearly meets the Jocmunyaw on the south. Before the days of dams and bridges, the native boatman could, by carrying his canoe over short portages, aggregating only about two miles, circumnavigate the town—a distance of more than

twenty miles. Of these ponds, the one lying next to the Androscoggin received the name Wilson, from a white hunter who was drowned in it by Indians. The next two south are Anabessacook, generally called South Pond, and the Cobbosseecontee. Concerning the name of the Cochnewagan, a pond about one and a half miles long by one-half mile wide near the Center village, there is considerable controversy. Drake, who is considered good authority on questions relating to the aborigines, claims that the literal translation of the word is, "*a place of praying Indians*," while the natives themselves cling to the interpretation, "*a battle, or fight*." From abundant evidence, both traditional and circumstantial, we are led to believe that the celebrated Cochnewagas who, in 1690, destroyed the town of Schenectady, N. Y., once made the shores of this pond their camping ground. The Jocomunyaw received its name from John—or "Jock," as he was familiarly known—Munyaw, who made the banks of the stream his principal resort.

The town of Monmouth embraces an area of nearly twenty-five square miles. It was originally a part of the Plymouth patent, and when incorporated as a plantation included the territory now the town of Wales. It is nearly square, with its northwest, southeast and southwest angles a trifle acute; although the comparatively recent sacrifice of a few acres on the north and south to the towns of Winthrop and Wales has broken the geometrical straightness of the lines. It is bounded on the north by Winthrop and Wayne, on the east by Litchfield and the Cobbosseecontee, south by Wales, and on the west by Greene and Leeds. The surface is generally broken, abounding in rich, gravelly loam, resting on a sparsely covered granite base, which crops out frequently in the northeastern part of the town. The soil is admirably adapted to farming and orcharding, and, in its primeval state, supported some of the heaviest timber ever grown in Maine. It is claimed that of all the lots into which the territory was subdivided, not one proved unproductive.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Thomas Gray, an old hunter and trapper, living in that part of Brunswick known as New Meadows, while on a hunting expedition discovered the chain of lakes that encircles the town. He returned to his neighbors with glowing accounts of the wonderful section abounding in fine meadow grass—a product of considerable importance in those days—and so excited them that they determined to join him in forming a settlement on the newly discovered territory. In the summer or fall of 1774, Gray, accompanied by Reuben Ham, Joseph Allen, Philip Jenkins and Jonathan Thompson, all from New Meadows, came in to cut and stack a quantity of "blue-joint" and fell some trees. The following winter, as soon as the streams were frozen, Gray and his son, James, a lad of fourteen or fifteen years, drove in the cattle belonging to these men and built a rude

log hut. This—the first cabin erected between Winthrop and Webster—stood somewhere on the meadow south of D. H. Dearborn's. All their provisions, as well as cooking utensils and other necessary articles, were brought in on their backs. The following spring Gray, Ham, Allen, Jenkins and Thompson moved in with their families. Gray settled on land now owned by D. H. Dearborn, and the others on adjacent lots farther south.

The first few years a large portion of the provisions had to be procured at Brunswick, Topsham and Bath. When the crops failed these men were often obliged to make their way through the tangled forest a distance of twenty-five miles to purchase corn, and then return with it on their backs. It was no uncommon thing for one of them to carry a bushel the entire distance in a day. Wild meat was abundant. Partidges could be shot from the door-way, and bears, moose and deer captured without difficulty. When Gray took up his lot, there was a family of beavers living in the meadow southeast of D. H. Dearborn's. They had a large dam, the remains of which may still be seen. He set a trap for them, but when, after a few days, he returned to carry away his beaver, he found neither game nor trap. After a long and unavailing search, he cut a hole in the dam, letting the water out, and found his trap on the bed of the brook with a stout beaver in its jaws. On the bog between Monmouth and Leeds beaver-dams were then abundant. The first two or three years after the Brunswick colony was established, bears and moose were killed in large numbers. The last moose killed in this vicinity was discovered by James Gray in Sabattis swamp. The intrepidity of these pioneers was remarkable. Thomas Gray carried to the grave a mangled and withered hand—the result of holding it in a bear's throat while Reuben Ham despatched the animal from behind with an axe.

At the end of two years six other families came from New Meadows. They were those of John Welch, Ichabod Baker, Alexander Thompson, Hugh Mulloy, John Austin, and Benjaoni Austin. Welch built his cabin a few rods west of M. L. Getchell's, and took up nearly two hundred acres of wild land having for its northern boundary the range-way on which Maple street was subsequently laid out, and extending as far south as the northern limit of the land appropriated by Ichabod Baker, who settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Ambrose Beal. Welch was the lineal ancestor of Prof. Rodney Welch, of the *Chicago Times*, and Loretta S. Metcalf, founder and late editor of the *Forum*. Thompson settled on the lot now known as the "Widow Ann Blake place," on High street; Mulloy, on the farm now owned by R. G. Bickford, south of the Center; John Austin, on the Blossom place, which included all the land on the west side of Main street, between Maple street and the town house, and Benjaoni Austin on the "great bog," near the Leeds line. Benjaoni Austin was a man nearly sixty

years old. He asserted, with evident pride, that his grandfather was a brother of the Indian King Philip.

Two years later, or about 1781, Peter Hopkins and Captain James Blossom came in. Hopkins was an Englishman. He came from Boston, but probably stopped in Hallowell or Augusta before coming to this place. He made a clearing on the farm now known as the Johnson place, at North Monmouth, near the Winthrop line. Captain Blossom came from Barnstable, Cape Cod. He bought John Austin's claim, and Austin went over to the "great bog" and made a clearing on the farm now owned by John Plummer. Blossom's cabin did not, as many suppose, stand on the site of the "old Blossom house," now the ell of Brown's Hotel, but beyond the upper dam, north of Cochnewagan pond. The Blossom farm embraced all the land now owned by the heirs of the late Jacob Shorey.

In the course of a few months several other families moved from New Meadows and joined their old neighbors. They were those of James Weeks, Nathan Stanley, Zadoc Bishop, Christopher Stevens, Samuel Simmons, William Welch, Samuel Welch, Edward Welch, Oliver Hall, Timothy Wight and John Fish. Weeks settled on the J. W. Goding farm. His cabin stood about half way between High street and the residence of Miss Charlotte Harvey. He subsequently sold his claim and moved into the edge of Winthrop. From Winthrop he removed to Lewiston, and afterward exchanged places with Josiah Straw and came back to Monmouth. Stanley settled on the place where M. M. Richardson now lives. He sold his clearing to Joel Chandler and removed to Winthrop, where many of his descendants now reside. Zadoc Bishop built his cabin near the Wilson stream, about twenty rods southeast of the south wing of Gorden's mill-dam. When General Dearborn built his mill at East Monmouth, he backed the water up until it covered Bishop's farm almost to the door-stone. He then removed to Bishop's hill, in Leeds. Christopher Stevens settled on the corner lot at the junction of the main road from Winthrop with the Academy road, a few rods north of the residence of Benjamin Ellis.

The Welch brothers did not remain here long. One of them made a clearing at the head of Cochnewagan pond, near the smelt brook. Timothy Wight settled on the Bishop place, opposite J. P. Richardson's, near the Winthrop line. A few years later he exchanged farms with Caleb Fogg who, in the meantime, had settled at the head of Cochnewagan pond. Fish settled on the place where Benjamin Ellis now lives. He was the first tavern keeper in the settlement. His house was a rendezvous for all the tipplers of the place. He purchased his liquors at Hallowell, and, as his pocket book never carried the equivalent of more than two or three quarts of the "ardent" at one

time, must have been a valuable assistant in leveling the highway between the settlement and Kennebec river.

In selecting lots these pioneers almost invariably made choice of land in the vicinity of the meadows. When Gray and his companions were cutting grass on the intervalles, the summer before they started the settlement, each man selected the land upon which he afterward built his cabin. Gray, Allen, Ham, Jenkins and Thompson selected the meadow east of D. H. Dearborn's; Austin, Welch, Mulloy, Blossom and Baker afterward settled near the meadow east of the Center, and Bishop and Hopkins near the lowlands irrigated by the Wilson stream. The Austins and James Labree, John Austin's son-in-law, who came through the woods from New Meadows soon after his wife's relatives, drawing on a hand-sled all his worldly possessions, pitched their tents near the Leeds bog.

A terrible disappointment awaited these men. It was commonly reported that the land was once owned by one of the Vassals, a tory, of Boston, and had been confiscated during the revolution; so the early settlers called their new home Freetown. Those who came a little later supposed that the payment of a few pence per acre to the commonwealth, to which the estates would, by virtue of the confiscation act, belong, would satisfy all demands. Great was their consternation when the proprietor, who had returned to his estates as soon as the treaty of peace was signed, demanded excessive payments on account of improvements that the settlers themselves had made. They immediately took action against the unjust claims, and bound themselves together by their "words, honors and the penal sum of one hundred pounds, lawful money," to resist any attempt to recover more than three shillings, lawful money, per acre for the land. Had they purchased their lots when they first settled on them, this sum would have been eagerly accepted by the proprietor; but after protracted litigation and considerable resistance on the part of the settlers who, in some instances, attempted to defend their rights by force of arms, they were forced to succumb to a payment of two or three dollars per acre.

Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, General Henry Dearborn, whose renown as secretary of war and commander-in-chief of the United States army it is necessary to mention only to distinguish him from his nephew, General Dearborn, whom some of our older citizens distinctly remember, came to look after the 5,000 acres of wild land which he had taken in exchange for some property in New Hampshire. He found, "squatting" on his purchase, Hugh Mulloy, whom he ejected, after giving his note to the amount of "fifty Spanish milled dollars" for the clearing he had made. In this clearing General Dearborn erected the first building in the settlement that could, with propriety, be termed a house. It was, like the abodes of

all the early inhabitants, built of logs; but the logs were hewed square, and, in all points, it was far superior to the rude cabins by which it was surrounded. This building was taken down at a date within the writer's recollection, and used in framing one of the outbuildings on the Bickford place.

Not far from 1782, two of General Dearborn's brothers—Simon and Benjamin—and six neighbors—Caleb Fogg, James Norris, Josiah Brown, Daniel Gilman, Gilman Moody and John Chandler—came from Epping, N. H., and took up farms, principally on his land. At about the same time, Daniel Allen, Peter Lyon, Josiah Whittredge, Gorden Freas, Nathaniel Smith, Benjamin Stockin and Nathaniel Brainerd came. Simon Dearborn found John Fish, the tavern keeper, on his land. Fish refused to accept a reasonable compensation for his improvements, and defied Dearborn's claim. After considerable contest, in which Fish endeavored to gain by fraud what he could not by right, he was forcibly expelled. Benjamin Dearborn settled on the corner that bears his name, below the Center. He was a shoemaker, as was, also, Josiah Brown, who settled a few rods south of him, on the Wales road, where the ruins of the chimney he built may still be seen. The house was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Caleb Fogg settled, first, at the head of Cochnewagan pond, and, later, on the farm now owned and occupied by B. M. Prescott, on High street. He served many years as an itinerant preacher of the Methodist connection. Of a large number of descendants, Rev. John B. Fogg is the only one now living in the town who bears the name. Daniel Gilman, the progenitor of all of that name now residing in town, took up the farm now owned by Dea. Daniel Pierce, one mile south of the Center. The lot then included the land of Mr. Stewart on the opposite side of the road. Gilman, like many others, lost his farm, and, at an advanced age, started anew on land opposite E. K. Prescott's, west of the academy, where he spent the remainder of his days. His house disappeared many years ago. Gilman Moody made a clearing at the head of Cochnewagan pond, which he exchanged, shortly, with Timothy Wight, for the Bishop place at North Monmouth. Moody seems to have had a mania for making new clearings. In addition to those already mentioned, he partially cleared the farms owned by George L. King, south of the Center, and that of Phineas Nichols, at East Monmouth, on both of which he lived for a time, and on the latter of which he died. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church.

Daniel Allen settled at the outlet of South pond, Peter Lyon on the Greenleaf Smith place, on the main road between North Monmouth and the Center, and Gorden Freas on the place owned by the late Mrs. Nancy K. Prescott, north of the academy. He sold his possessions to Captain Sewall Prescott and returned to New Hampshire. Nathaniel

Brainerd and Thomas Stockin settled near the outlet of Wilson pond, and Nathaniel Smith on the M. M. Richardson place, near Ellis' Corner, which he purchased of Nathan Stanley. He subsequently sold out to Abraham Morrill and moved over beyond Norris hill, where he died. James Norris settled on the place where his grandson, George W. Norris, now lives, on Norris hill. He was a commissioned officer in the revolutionary army and married a niece of General Henry Dearborn. Accompanied by his wife, who rode a horse and carried a small child, he walked the entire distance from Epping.

John Chandler bought James Weeks' claim—the J. W. Goding farm of to-day—near the academy. It is generally supposed that Chandler built the first framed house in the settlement, and that it afterward became the ell of his mansion, which was destroyed by fire in 1880. It is a well authenticated fact, however, that the first framed house was built by Alexander Thompson, on or near the spot where the small yellow house now stands on the "Widow Ann Blake place," to which previous reference has been made. John Chandler lived in this building the year after he came from New Hampshire, which gave rise to the supposition already mentioned. There are six different claimants to the honor of erecting the first framed house, and, indeed, the ones raised by Chandler, Josiah Brown, John Welch and Ichabod Baker came into existence so soon after that it is only fair to mention them. Welch's and Baker's were raised the same day.

John Chandler's life was an eventful one. When he came into the settlement, he was not only distressingly poor, but illiterate in the extreme. From a traveling pedagogue he learned to read and write and, possibly, the rudiments of mathematics. All his spare hours he devoted to study, being assisted by his wife, who worked with him in his blacksmith's shop, in the field clearing and piling smutty logs and in planting and harvesting. Wherever a dollar was to be found, there you would find Chandler. He was blacksmith, trader, tavern keeper and general jobber. In General Dearborn he had an influential friend, and it was probably as much his influence as Chandler's ability that placed him, in 1803, among the councillors and senators in the general court of Massachusetts. In 1815 he represented the Kennebec district in congress. Next he was appointed high sheriff. In 1812 he became a major general of the state militia, and, later, the same year, was appointed brigadier general of the forces sent to the northern frontier. In 1819 he was a member of the general court, at Boston, and assisted in drafting the constitution of Maine. He was first president of the Maine senate, and was one of the two first United States senators from Maine. His last official appointment was that of collector of the port of Portland, under President Jackson. He was, unless we except General Dearborn, the most prominent man in Maine, and beside his

state and national appointments, he was more than fifty times elected to public office by the people.

Joel Chandler, the general's brother, soon followed him from Epping. He was drowned only a few days after his arrival, while engaged in surveying near South pond. His son, Major General Joseph Chandler, spent the most of his boyhood in the family of his uncle John. He was fond of books, and spent a large portion of his time in reading, studying and assisting the general in his studies. He compiled a reading book entitled "The Young Gentlemen's and Ladies' Museum," which was widely used in the public schools. Soon after General Dearborn built his mill at the outlet of South pond, young Chandler erected a store there and engaged in trade. Later, he received a captain's commission in the United States army and was stationed at one of the forts in Portland harbor. After leaving the army he returned to Monmouth and built the house on High street, known many years as the "Newton Prescott stand," and a store a few rods farther north. The house was taken down about six years ago to make room for a modern dwelling. The store was removed to the Center. In 1811 he was appointed clerk of courts for Kennebec county and removed to Augusta.

For many years a continual stream of immigration poured from Epping and adjacent towns. Somewhere near 1788 a trio composed of Captain Sewall Prescott and James and John Judkins came from this point. James Judkins had been here prior to that time working for General Dearborn. He returned to Epping in the fall and remained there until April, when, in company with his brother and Prescott, he started on foot, bearing on his back a pack of about thirty pounds weight, containing all his earthly possessions, as did, also, the others. Thus loaded, and hindered by the natural obstacles of the forest, they managed to cover about thirty miles a day. Prescott took up the claim of Gorden Freas. The latter, deluded by the free-land rumor, had cut a small opening near the spot where the old "gun house" used to stand. He was a poor man and had no prospect of paying for his farm. He returned to Epping, whence he came. Prescott was a blacksmith. The "Old Fort," which he erected in 1802 for a tavern, stands very near the spot where he built his first shelter. James Judkins made a clearing on the John Barrows place. They took the precaution of shipping a year's supply of provisions to Hallowell before starting from New Hampshire.

After Captain Peter Hopkins and Zadoc Bishop, who, as has been stated, took up a residence near North Monmouth in 1781, the first settler in that region was John Morgan, who cleared the Dea. Peter Blaisdell farm, now the property of Henry Allen. He was followed by Jeremy Hall, who came from Winthrop, and Thomas Stockin, from Mt. Vernon. A little earlier than 1790, probably, three other

families came from Mt. Vernon and settled near Stockin at the outlet of Wilson pond. Nathaniel Brainerd came first, but was soon followed by Reuben Brainerd and Robert Hill. Thomas Stockin and his cat kept a bachelor's hall in a cabin that stood nearly opposite the upper dam. Hill settled a little farther south. The Brainerds did not remain in this part of the town more than a year or two.

The eastern part of the town was the last to be settled. The first men who cut a way into the forest in this section came from Winthrop and settled on the "Neck." Although Gail Cole was there as early as 1776, many years passed before he had a successor. Daniel Allen, the grandfather of L. L. Allen, was the next to take up land. He was followed by Reuben Brainerd, whose wife was Allen's sister, as was also the wife of William Read, who settled on the George Macomber place. Nearly all the "Neck" pioneers were from Massachusetts and Connecticut. Coming by way of Hallowell, they worked their way through into this town by degrees. The first few years they had very little to do with plantation affairs. Their interests were identical with those of their friends and relatives in Winthrop, and although they had crossed the line they were practically citizens of that town. It was not until Phineas Blake, sen., settled in East Monmouth that that portion of the town was united, socially, with the other settlements. He also came from Epping, and was related by marriage to General Dearborn. He and his sons settled adjacent lots, giving rise to the appellation "Blaketown," which was for many years used to designate that community. John Blake, the ancestor of Rev. John Blake Fogg, who settled on Norris hill; Asahel Blake, who settled on the place now owned by Clarence Thompson, and Chase Blake, who took up the Chase Brown farm, in the Lyon district, all came from Epping, but were only distantly connected. John Torsey, the father of Henry P. Torsey, LL.D., D.D., settled a few rods east of Phineas Blake, and, about the same time, Captain William P. Kelly, the ancestor of the Winthrop family of that name, settled on the crown of Stevens' hill. He came from Meredith, Conn., dragging his household effects through the forest on a four-ox team.

About 1810 serious troubles arose between these settlers and the proprietors of the Plymouth lands. Many of them, after expending years of hard toil on their lots, were forced to relinquish them to the lawful, if not rightful, owners, without remuneration for the improvements they had made. Others, who bought their lots of the "squatters" at a fair price, were called upon to pay exorbitant sums for the lands that were all but worthless before being cleared and cultivated. Among others, Alexander Thompson was a victim. Unable to pay the price that was demanded, he left everything—the result of years of weary toil—and pushed his way into the forests of the eastern part of the state to begin life again.

Being on the border between the rival claims of the Plymouth patent and the Pejepscot purchase, those who lived in the western part of the town suffered more severely than the early settlers of other towns. Many who succeeded in raising enough to satisfy the greed of the robbers on one side, were called upon by the other claimants, after the boundary was established, for another slice, with no redress from the first party. Thus driven to the wall the poor wretches began to show their teeth, and the proprietors, after a time, became convinced that surveying land and expelling squatters was not healthful employment. Judge Bridge, of Augusta, who with two others purchased the "Baker right," came to Monmouth to negotiate with his tenants. He came on a spirited horse and, after a remarkably brief visit, returned on a jaded pair of legs, his beast having been shot from an ambush.

CIVIL HISTORY.—A committee appointed by the general court of Massachusetts visited the settlement in 1780, to learn the condition of the people and take preparatory steps toward incorporating the territory as a plantation. At this time between twenty and thirty families were scattered about on lands now included in the limits of the town, each of which was represented by one or more members qualified by the laws of the commonwealth to vote. Bloomingboro'—now Free-town no longer, since it had been discovered that the land was not to be appropriated at the "squatters'" option—entered the realm of official history in 1781. The following records call for no explanation:

"By the desire of a number of inhabitants of Bloomingboro', the whole are hereby notified to meet at the house of Ichabod Bakers, on Friday, ye 24th day of August, 1781, at 12 of the clock, in order to act on the following articles.—First, to chuse a Moderator; 2dly, to chuse a Clark; 3dly, to see if the inhabitants will think proper to chuse one man to act as Capt. for the preasant year; 4thly, to see if the inhabitants will accept the proposals made to them by the committee of the general court; 5thly, to act on any other thing that shall be thought proper by said inhabitants—Signed—Peter Hopkins, Hugh Mulloy, Christopher Stevens, John Austin, Jeames Weeks, Oliver Hall, Timothy Wight, Nathan Stanley, James Blossom, William Welch, Edward Welch, Samuel Welch and John Fish."

"Wales, Aug. ye 24th, 1781. At the above said meeting, voted, as follows, viz: 1stly that the Destrict wherein we now reside shall be known by the name of Wales, beginning at the South line of Winthrop, and running eight miles or thereabouts; 2dly, voted, that whatever tax or taxes the Hon. Gen. Court shall think proper to lay on said Destrict we levy and raise within ourselves.

"Wales, Aug. ye 24th, 1781.

HUGH MULLOY, Clark."

The plantation was incorporated under the name of Wales, as a mark of respect for John Welch, whose ancestors were natives of the country bearing that name.

Unfortunately, the records of the plantation have not been preserved except in scattered fragments. Enough has come down to us, however, to demonstrate the fact that as soon as the Epping immigrants appeared they assumed entire control of local affairs. The officers for the first year were: Peter Hopkins, moderator; Hugh Mulloy, clerk; Peter Hopkins, captain; Ichabod Baker, collector for the commonwealth. The officers for the ensuing decade included:—*Moderators*: Captain Peter Hopkins, Major James Blossom, Captain James Blossom and Lieutenant Simon Dearborn. *Clerks*: James Blossom, 1782; John Chandler, 1787. *Assessors*: Jonathan Thompson, Peter Hopkins, James Blossom, Samuel Simmons, Levi Dearborn, Ichabod Baker, Major James Norris, Lieutenant Simon Dearborn, John Chandler, Joel Chandler and Matthias Blossom. *Collectors*: Ichabod Baker, Thomas Gray, Joseph Allen, Jonathan Thompson, Gilman Moody, James Blossom and John Welch. *Treasurers*: James Blossom, Jonathan Thompson and Levi Dearborn. The bounds of the plantation as determined at the first meeting were very indefinite. The matter was brought before the annual meeting of 1787, when it was "voted, to return as far south as Richard Thompsons, and easterly, so as to take in the Neck." In 1788 the collection of taxes was, for the first time, set up at "vendue," and the collector was required to furnish bonds. The custom then inaugurated remains unbroken.

At a meeting held December 21, 1789, it was voted to petition for an act of incorporation and to call the town Monmouth, in honor of General Henry Dearborn's brilliant and daring conduct at the battle of Monmouth, N. J. Simon Dearborn was selected to forward this petition to the general court. The instrument was drafted by Jedediah Jewell, Esq., of Pittston, and was presented in due time to the general court, which passed a resolve that the officers of the plantation should define the bounds of the contemplated town, and make a plan and valuation roll of the same. It was therefore voted, at the annual plantation meeting of 1790, "to comply with the Resolve of Court, and raise the bounds of the town petitioned for to be incorporated by the name of Monmouth." This valuation report, submitted in 1792, shows the number of ratable polls to be 72, while the entire voting list enumerates but 62. This is accounted for by the fact that every male inhabitant above the age of sixteen was subject to taxation. There were reported 10 framed houses in town and 12 barns; of tillage land 22 acres, of mowing land 133 acres, meadow land 10 acres, pasture land $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The wild land taxed to resident proprietors was 5,057 acres while 13,269 acres were taxed to non-residents. There were only fifty-five families in the entire territory. The act of incorporation was passed January 20, 1792.

All the business meetings were held in the unfinished, unfurnished chamber of John Welch's house. In 1793 it was voted to give him

eighteen shillings for the use of his house the ensuing year, "he fixing the same with floors and seats to raise." The "old yellow meeting house" was used for town meetings from 1799 until 1844, when the town house was erected.

To carry out the ancient custom of having a cemetery in close proximity to the meeting house, the town voted, in 1806, to "appropriate and relinquish for a Burying ground" a portion of the land given by Lady Temple, on which the church stood. The lot as bounded lay east of the town house. Later it was voted to change the location to the present site, on account of the wet condition of the land. Several bodies which had been buried in the low land were taken up and re-interred, near the street, in the new cemetery. The first victim that the "grim messenger" selected from among the settlers was a child of Thomas Gray. It was buried on Gray's land, near the Wales line, and surrounding its grave quite a plot was set aside as a burying lot. From twenty-five to thirty bodies were interred there; but as the drift of population extended northward, it became necessary to have a cemetery more centrally located. A spot on the east side of the Wales road, nearly opposite the residence of George L. King, was selected. The land was owned by General Dearborn, and, from an article found in the records of an adjourned meeting held April 23, 1787, to the effect that "Benjamin Dearborn be overseer to keep the obligation that shall be drawn and signed to fence and clear the burying-ground, and see that the work is done," we are led to infer that he gave the land to the town, inasmuch as a committee was chosen, at the meeting held twenty-one days earlier, "to consult Col. Dearborn in relation to the burying-place." Not far from one hundred bodies were buried on this spot. Some of these were re-interred in the new cemetery at the Center, but many still lie beneath the soil that is now put to a common use.

On Monmouth Neck, on the south side of the highway, opposite the school house, several bodies were buried. These graves have been ploughed over time and again. On Norris hill is a burying lot where many of the Kimballs, Ballous and others of the early inhabitants of that section were laid to rest. A large portion of these graves are marked by substantial headstones. Cemeteries were established at a comparatively early date on the Ridge, at North and South Monmouth, on Pease hill, Stevens hill, the Neck, in the Lyon district and in the Richardson district, north of the academy. The one on Stevens hill, which for many years was allowed to run wild, was cleared of its scrub growth a few years ago and the graves of many of the first settlers of Blaketown brought to light. For a number of years the cemeteries on the outskirts of the town have been sadly neglected.

As early as 1814 it was "voted to authorize the selectmen to provide a work-house for the reception of the poor who may be able to

work." The town had in charge at this time a large number of individuals and families who were from year to year set up at public auction and knocked off to the lowest bidder. Although the matter was brought up frequently for consideration, another generation held the reins of local government when the Jackman farm, near the Litchfield line, was purchased and stocked for that purpose.

The following lists of town officials require no explanation. A moment's critical examination will reveal the plan of arrangement.

Selectmen and Assessors.—1792, John Chandler, served 2 years, Lieutenant Jonathan Thompson, Captain Levi Dearborn; 1793, James Norris, 2 years, Matthias Blossom, 2; 1794, Dudley B. Hobart, 3; 1795, Ichabod Baker, John Chandler, 9; 1796, Simon Dearborn, 3; 1797, Nathaniel Norris; 1798, Captain Levi Dearborn; 1799, Robert Withington, William P. Kelley; 1800, Simon Dearborn, 3, Abraham Morrill, 2; 1802, Matthias Blossom, 2, James F. Norris, 2; 1804, David Marston; 1805, Simon Dearborn, jun., 7, Abraham Morrill, Joseph Norris; 1806, Samuel Cook, 2, Jotham Thompson, 2; 1808, Thomas Kimball, 4, John Torsey; 1809, Nathaniel Norris, 2; 1811, Jotham Thompson; 1812, Abraham Morrill, 2, Elijah Gove, Gilman Thurston, 3; 1813, Captain Jonathan Judkins, 2; 1814, Simon Dearborn, jun.; 1815, Abraham Morrill, 4, Ebenezer Freeman, 2, John Harvey, 6; 1817, Major Jonathan Marston, 3; 1819, Ebenezer Freeman, 4; 1820, Nehemiah Pierce, 3; 1821, Captain Thomas Kimball, 2; 1823, John S. Blake, 2, Otis Norris, 2, Josiah Richardson, 3; 1825, Benjamin White, jun., 3, Ichabod B. Andrews, 3; 1826, John S. Blake, 2; 1828, John Harvey, Otis Norris, Amasa Tinkham; 1830, Otis Andrews, Benjamin White, 2, John Harvey, 11; 1831, Ichabod B. Andrews, 3; 1832, Joseph Loomis, 2; 1834, Ebenezer Freeman, 6, Amasa Tinkham, 3; 1837, John S. Blake, 3; 1840, Levi Fairbanks, Joseph Loomis; 1841, Royal Fogg, 2, Otis Andrews, 2, David Thurston, 2; 1843, Ebenezer Freeman, John Harvey, 2, Alanson Starks, 2; 1844, Joseph Loomis, 8; 1845, Ebenezer Freeman, 2, William G. Brown, 2; 1846, William H. Boynton; 1847, John S. Blake, Jonathan Folsom, 2; 1848, Royal Fogg; 1849, David Thurston, 7, William H. Boynton, 8; 1852, Benjamin Stockin, 3; 1855, John B. Fogg, Rufus Marston; 1856, Ebenezer Freeman, 3, George W. King, 5; 1858, George H. Andrews, 4; 1859, J. G. Smith, 7; 1861, Andrew W. Tinkham; 1862, J. B. Fogg, 7, Ambrose Beal, 8; 1866, G. H. Andrews; 1867, J. G. Smith, 3; 1869, J. G. Blossom; 1870, G. H. Andrews, John O. Gilman, 2, S. R. Simpson, 2; 1871, J. G. Smith, 3; 1872, O. S. Edwards, 5, H. O. Pierce, 3; 1874, S. O. King, 5; 1875, J. B. Fogg, 4; 1877, J. R. King; 1878, C. E. Frost, 3; 1879, J. G. Smith, J. O. Preble, 2; 1880, O. W. Andrews, 10; 1881, J. Cumston, 2, S. R. Simpson, 2; 1883, C. E. Frost, 4, Howard Stetson, 4; 1887, D. P. Boynton, A. W. Tinkham; 1888, C. J. Bragdon, J. P. Richardson; 1889, J. L. Orcutt, 3, D. H. Tillson, 3; 1890, H. C. Frost, 2.

Treasurers.—1792, Captain Levi Dearborn; 1793, Ichabod Baker (?); 1794, Ichabod Baker; 1795, James Harvey, 5; 1800, Matthias Blossom, 3; 1803, Abraham Morrill, 2; 1805, Ichabod Baker, 3; 1808, Abraham Morrill, 4; 1812, Simon Dearborn, jun., 2; 1814, Abraham Morrill; 1815, Simon Dearborn; 1816, Jonathan Jenkins; 1817, Simon Dearborn, jun., 4; 1821, John Harvey, 2; 1823, Abraham Morrill, 4; 1827, Ebenezer Freeman, 7; 1834, Otis Norris, 6; 1840, Nehemiah Pierce; 1841, Charles T. Fox, 2; 1843, Joseph Loomis; 1844, Rufus Marston; 1845, Augustine Blake; 1846, Rufus Marston, 3; 1849, Henry V. Cumston, 5; 1854, Ebenezer Freeman; 1855, Joseph Basford; 1856, William K. Dudley, 4; 1860, Isaiah Donnell; 1861, William G. Brown; 1862, C. L. Owen, 2; 1864, William G. Brown, 14; 1878, D. E. Marston; 1879, H. A. Williams, 3; 1882, F. H. Beale, 4; 1886, E. A. Dudley, 5; 1891, F. H. Beale.

Clerks.—1792, John Chandler; 1808, Simon Dearborn, jun.; 1810, James Cochran; 1818, Samuel F. Blossom; 1825, Isaac S. Small; 1831, Samuel F. Blossom; 1839, Alanson Starks; 1840, Joseph Stacy; 1841, Alanson Starks; 1842, John Arnold, jun.; 1843, Jonathan M. Heath; 1844, William G. Brown; 1845, Rufus A. Rice; 1846, Charles T. Fox; 1855, C. A. Cochrane; 1856, Charles T. Fox; 1858, George H. Andrews; 1874, Ambrose Beal; 1879, C. J. Bragdon.

CHURCHES.—At a plantation meeting held March 12, 1787, it was voted "to choose a committee to hire Mr. Smith three Sabbaths, and the same committee to see what conditions Mr. Smith will settle in the place upon, and consult Col. Dearborn to see on what conditions he will convey the land he will give to the minister." Four years earlier than this James Potter, of Litchfield, held a series of meetings in the settlement, but until 1793, when Jesse Lee began his evangelical work in Maine, nothing had been accomplished in the way of organizing a church or securing regular preaching. In 1794 Philip Wager, a subordinate worker whom Mr. Lee had appointed to take charge of the field, organized here the first *Methodist* class formed in Maine. The class consisted of fifteen persons. Of this number history has preserved the names of only five—Gilman Moody and wife, Daniel Smith and wife, and Nancy Nichols. For many years Monmouth held the leading position in Maine Methodism.

In 1795 the second Methodist chapel in the province of Maine was erected on a lot donated by Major Daniel Marston. It stood on the west side of the road leading from the Center to North Monmouth, near Ellis Corner. For want of funds the interior was left unfinished; but on the last day of May, 1796, the rough shell was dedicated. The interior was completed in 1836. Seven years later the building was destroyed by fire. In 1844 a new church was built on the "heater piece," at the junction of Main and High streets, one-half mile north of the Center. The site is now covered by the dwelling house of

Wesley Wheeler. In 1866 the building was removed to the Center. At this time a bell tower and spire were added, the high singers' gallery at the back of the auditorium removed, the long vestibule divided, and modern arrangements substituted.

In 1802 the New England Conference convened, July 1st, at Captain Sewall Prescott's tavern, the building on High street, now known as the "Old Fort." This was the second conference held east of Massachusetts, and the estimated attendance comprised one-sixth of all the Methodists of New England. Prescott's tavern was chosen because it was in the heart of the settlement, and nearer the boarding places of the ministers than was the "meeting house." The tavern was a new one, built only the year before. In the second story was an amusement hall running the entire length of the building and occupying one-half of its width. On three sides benches were built into the wall to accommodate spectators, and the main floor gave ample room for dancing and other entertainments. In this room was conducted the business of the New England Conference of 1802. On July 4th 3,000 people stood in front of the building and listened to the sermons delivered from the front hall. In 1809 the Conference again met in Monmouth, Bishop Asbury presiding.

The first pastors were circuit riders, who visited the churches periodically. The names of many of these have become household words in Methodist families throughout the continent. Beginning with Philip Wager, in 1794, we have within the next six years Enoch Mudge, Asa Hull, Cyrus Stebbins, John Broadhead, Joshua Taylor, Robert Yallalee, Jesse Stone, and Nathan Emery. Epaphras Kibby and Comfort C. Smith came in 1800; Asa Heath and Oliver Beale, 1801; Joseph Snelling and Samuel Hillman, 1802; Joseph Snelling and Thomas Baker, 1803; Joseph Baker, 1804; Aaron Humphrey, William Goodhue and John Williamson, 1805; Dyer Burge and Benjamin F. Lambard, 1806; David Batchelder and Henry Martin, 1807; Ebenezer Fairbanks and James Spaulding, 1808; David Kilburn, 1809; Caleb Fogg and E. Hyde, 1810; Zacariah Gibson and T. F. Morris, 1812; Cyrus Cummings and David Hutchinson, 1813; Samuel Hillman, 1814; Daniel Wentworth and E. W. Coffin, 1815; Ebenezer Newell, 1816; Daniel Wentworth, 1817; Philip Munger, 1819, 1820 and 1822; Aaron Fuller, 1821; Gilman Moody, assistant, 1822; Caleb Fogg, 1823-4; Eleazer Wells, 1825; Benjamin Burnham, 1826; Aaron Sanderson, 1827.

In 1827 Readfield Circuit, of which this town was a factor, was divided and Monmouth Circuit established. The first settled preacher was Moses Sanderson. He was followed by O. Bent, 1828 and 1832; D. Crockett, 1829; D. Clark, 1830; M. Davis, 1831; Mr. Tripp, 1832; D. Stimpson, 1833; B. Bryant, 1834-5; B. Withey, 1836; John Allen, 1837; Obadiah Huse, 1838; S. S. Hunt, 1839 (Mr. Hunt was removed and I.

Downing supplied the remainder of his term); Richard H. Ford, 1840; Ezekiel Robinson, 1841; David Hutchinson, 1842; Marcus Wight, 1843; J. Higgins, 1844-5; B. Foster, 1846-7; Rufus Day, 1848-9; S. P. Blake, 1850; I. Lord, 1851; R. H. Stinchfield, 1852; S. M. Emerson, 1853-4; J. Mitchell, 1855-6; Dudley B. Holt, 1857-8; E. Martin, 1859-60; W. B. Bartlett, 1861-2; N. Hobart, 1863-4; J. C. Perry, 1865-6; D. B. Randall, 1867; P. Hoyt, 1868-9 (Mr. Hoyt died in 1869, and J. O. Thompson supplied the balance of his term, and was returned in 1870); E. K. Colby, 1871-2; F. Grosvenor, 1873-4; D. Waterhouse, 1875-6; R. H. Kimball, 1877-8; True Whittier, 1879-80; O. S. Pillsbury, 1881-3; G. D. Holmes, 1884-6; H. Hewett, 1857-9; J. H. Roberts, 1890-1; F. W. Smith, 1892.

The year following the revival under Jesse Lee an attempt was made to secure an appropriation from the town to build a church. Special meetings were called as often during the year 1794 as the laws of the commonwealth would allow, to consider the expediency of building a "meeting house" near the center of the town. After a long series of decisions the house, 50 by 40 feet, costing £200, was erected in 1795 near the spot now covered by the town house. Five years passed before it was completed. The "old yellow meeting house" was first used as a place of public gathering in 1799, when the town meeting was held in it. In 1800 the committee in charge awoke to the startling fact that they had built on land to which they had no title. They applied to the proprietor, Governor Bowdoin, of Boston, and from his daughter, Lady Temple, received a gift of the lot. The building was sold for a paltry sum, in 1844, to make room for the town house. The timbers furnished building material for a barn, and the pew doors were utilized in the manufacture of ornamental (?) lawn fences.

The First Baptist Church was organized in the eastern part of the town in 1810. Eighteen members were reported to the Association that year. Rev. Elias Nelson originated in this church, and from it received a license to preach. He was ordained pastor in 1814, and continued in this relation three years. After the close of his pastorate the church gradually fell away, and in 1822 it was dropped from the Association as "having no existence," although it then numbered twenty-four members. In 1827 the Baptist church on the Ridge was organized as the First church. The membership numbered only fifteen. The year following they erected their house of worship. From this time to 1837 they secured preaching a large portion of the time and enjoyed a steady growth. Rev. S. Hinkley was ordained evangelist in 1836. In 1838 Rev. J. Ridley became pastor. He remained with the society four years. Other pastors who have officiated in this church, with dates of pastorate, as near as can be ascertained, are: William O. Grant, Noah Norton, William Day, Cyrus Case, 1842-

7; John Upton, 1851; A. M. Piper, 1852-7; Cyrus Case, 1858-61; G. D. Ballentine, 1861-3; O. B. Walker, 1863-7; H. Hawes, 1867; T. J. Sweet, 1868-72; T. J. Lyons, 1872-3; James Heath, 1875-7; S. Powers, 1878-81; Erwin Dennet, 1881-5; Robert Scott, 1888-91.

The Freewill Baptist Society of South Monmouth was organized in the eastern part of the town prior to 1839, when, in connection with other denominations, it erected the Union church, which will be mentioned on another page. The early records of this society are so loose and desultory that no accurate information can be gleaned from them. The first settled pastor, in 1853, was Rev. M. L. Getchell. His successors have been: C. B. Glidden, 1860; J. Fuller, J. Keene, Charles Bean, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baird, M. L. Getchell, L. S. Williams, 1889. The church edifice was erected in or about 1859.

An extensive revival in 1837 resulted in the formation of a new Baptist church at East Monmouth, with a membership of seven, which in a few weeks increased to twenty-five. Rev. William Day received the pastoral charge, which he held until 1840, when he resigned. In 1839 a Union church edifice was erected, in which this society held a third interest, another third being taken by the Methodists, and the remaining third by the Freewill Baptists and Christian order in equal shares. Since the close of Mr. Day's term the church has been without a pastor, and the building, which by the conditions of the compact, was to fall to the surviving denomination, has been re-dedicated by the Methodists.

The Monmouth Center Baptist Church was organized in 1842, with Rev. S. Hinkley, pastor. It has long since ceased to exist.

The Christian Church was organized May 20, 1817, with ten names enrolled. The pastor, Rev. Jedediah B. Prescott, was a dissenter from the Methodists, and formerly a class leader in that denomination. He received no salary, but supported himself and family by mending shoes from house to house. Quite an extensive revival resulted from his labors, and soon the Second Christian Church was, for the sake of convenience, organized in the eastern part of the town. In 1818 the members of the First church erected a house of worship on land donated by Robert Withington. It stood about where Fred. M. Richardson's farm buildings now stand, near North Monmouth. The interior was not finished until 1825. In the meantime a joiner's bench served as a pulpit, and rough benches as pews. It was purchased in 1855 by Rev. Mr. Conant, and remodeled into the dwelling house now occupied by Albertus R. King, at North Monmouth. Mr. Prescott remained with the society, as pastor, until 1835. His dismissal was the death blow of the organization. Both societies ceased to exist many years ago.

The Union Church at North Monmouth was built in 1852 by a corporation of twelve members. Under the provisions of the act of in-

corporation, no ecclesiastical body could assume supremacy of rule; but each pewholder, of whom there were fifty-two, was invested with the right to select, for one Sunday in the year, a preacher representing his denominational tenets, whom he should secure at his own expense. The pew-holders represented four distinct religious societies — Methodist, Universalist, Congregationalist and Christian. The building was dedicated December 22, 1852, and was re-dedicated about 1860.

The Congregational Church at the Center was organized through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Conant, in 1853. Services were held in the town house and Center school house for several months prior to the erection of the church, which was raised August 5, 1856. As the records were burned in 1885, it is impossible to secure accurate data. There have been few settled pastors, but preaching has been obtained by supply from theological institutions a large portion of the time. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Conant. He remained but a short time after the dedication of the church, which occurred in February, 1857. Among the more prominent of those who supplied the pulpit for the following thirty years are: Reverends H. S. Loring, Mr. Gould, 1863-5; Mr. Waldron; Mr. Rogers, 1874; A. M. Wiswall, 1877; C. E. Andrews, 1879; J. B. Carruthers, 1881-3; R. H. Peacock, 1884-7; J. A. Anderson was installed pastor in 1889, and remained two years. The church is now supplied by Rev. Mr. Wade.

SCHOOLS.—Very soon after the advent of the first settlers itinerant pedagogues appeared. In Ichabod Baker's barn, in the chamber of John Welch's house and from cabin to cabin they taught the rudiments of an education. Some of the adults, as well as the children, grasped this opportunity to learn to read and write. The first of these "masters" were Smith and Lyford. Other early teachers were Crossman, Patch, Kinsley, Lowney and Magner. The last two were "sons of Erin" and dear lovers of "the ardent." In 1789 the general court granted the plantation a sum of money "to be laid out in schooling and preaching and on roads."

As the records have been lost, it is impossible to determine the exact date when the two districts—the North and the South—were formed and the first school house erected; but, undoubtedly, 1790 would not deviate from it to the extent of one year. This house stood on the ledge, a few rods east of the residence of Benjamin Ellis, near North Monmouth. It was burned about the opening of the present century. The two districts had for a divisional line the Cochnewagan stream. In 1793 the Center district was formed by taking a section from each of the original districts. For several years after the North district boasted a school house, the scholars of the South and Center districts convened in private houses and barns. The first one erected in the Center stood on the corner now covered by the house of Rufus

G. King. It was moved to a point nearly opposite the gateway of the cemetery, about where stands the small brick building used for many years as the office of the Mutual Insurance Company. Subsequently it was removed to a spot between the residence of D. P. Boynton and the house owned by Mrs. Benner. It was purchased by R. G. King when the new school house was erected, attached to his buildings, and is now used as a stable.

The first money raised by the town for the support of schools was £45 appropriated in 1794. Three years later, the town was divided into four districts North, South, East and West--and the sum of \$600 raised to be expended in building school houses. The cost of these buildings exceeded the appropriation by about twenty dollars. A committee of one for each district was chosen to act as agent and local supervisor, whose prerogatives were sometimes encroached upon by the election of a general advisory committee of three. The next new district was formed at Dearborn's Corner, a mile south of the Center, in 1805. This infringed on the South district numerically only, as the money appropriated for that district was not divided, a sum more than twice as large being privately raised by those who were interested, for the support of their independent school. After one year's trial this district was abandoned. Three years later, the Ridge was set off as a separate district, drawing its quota of money from the town treasury. This, too, was abandoned after a brief trial. In 1803, the East district was practically divided. Although the entire eastern part of the town was still, nominally, the East district, the money apportioned to that section was drawn in two orders, one-half going for the support of a new school in Joseph Chandler's neighborhood. The Bishop district was set off in 1805. A fair conception of its size may be drawn from the fact that out of the town appropriation of above \$400 its share was \$4.65.

In 1820, the selectmen, agreeably to "a vote of the town at the last annual meeting," numbered the districts as follows: "The district on Norris Hill, No. 1; the district where Lieut. Royal Fogg lives, No. 2; where Amasa Tinkham lives, 3; where Simon Dearborn lives, 4; where the Center meeting house stands, 5; where Peltiah Warren lives, 6; where Joseph Allen lives, 7; where Calvin Hall lives, 8; where Jonathan Stevens lives, 9; where Capt. William P. Kelly lives, 10; where Joseph Norris lives, 11; the district of Arnold's Mills, 12; the district of Oak Hill, 13; the district of New Boston, 14." Aside from the change effected by dropping the High Street, Blaketown, New Boston and Oak Hill districts, these divisions remain practically unchanged.

In 1801, a petition was presented to the general court by ten citizens of Monmouth calling for aid, in the form of a grant of unappropriated land, to establish a free grammar school. Subscriptions to the amount of above \$1,500 had been secured for the object, a large portion of

which came from the Plymouth Company, Lady Elizabeth Temple, John Chandler and General Henry Dearborn. The act of incorporation was passed in 1803, accompanied by a grant of 1,500 acres of wild land, which was increased to 10,020 acres. A building was erected at once. In 1809, a new act of incorporation was passed, by which the school assumed the dignity of an academy. The first principal of whom we have any knowledge was Ebenezer Herrick, who taught one term in 1810. In 1851, the building was burned under very suspicious circumstances. A new building of brick soon arose on the ruins, and in 1855 the school was re-opened. As one of the oldest and best college preparatory schools in the state, it received for many years a liberal patronage. Members of congress, governors and men of national fame in the military and literary world have here received their education. For a period of several years following 1872 it struggled hard for an existence, and for a time was abandoned and suffered to go to decay. A change has been effected in the past three years, and it is once more in a flourishing state, although its primeval glory has, by reason of the nearness of denominational schools of greater magnitude, forever departed.

VILLAGES.—The first settlement, as has been stated, was on the low lands near the Wales line. Gradually the center of population worked northward, until the opening of the present century found quite a village clustered about the crown of Academy hill. Here, on the south corner of the road that leads to Norris hill, was John Chandler's store. Nearly opposite were his blacksmith shop and tavern. A few rods north, on the site now covered by the residence of Dr. C. M. Cumston, stood the blacksmith shop of Jeremiah Chandler. Still farther north, between E. A. Prescott's and the "Old Fort," stood the square, hip-roofed store of Joseph Chandler. This building was, like the store of John Chandler already mentioned, moved to the Center and remodeled into a dwelling house. Not to mention the intervening dwellings, the next in order was Captain Prescott's blacksmith shop and tavern. Down through the hollow and all along the road as far as Ellis Corner, where the school house stood, buildings were more numerous than at the present day. At the corner, a store was opened some time between 1800 and 1802, by A. & J. Pierce. It stood in the field east of M. M. Richardson's and south of Rev. J. B. Fogg's. In 1804, the junior partner of the firm sold his share to his brother. A year later, we find it occupied by Samuel Cook. Then followed the firm of Stratton & Cook. Moses Randlet, the next occupant, gave way to the firm of Blake & Morrill. The building was moved to North Monmouth and is now a dwelling owned by Mrs. Lydia King. Another store was erected a few rods east by Major Marston, and occupied by his son, Lewis Marston. It was removed and attached to the buildings of Mr. Clarence Thompson.

The first post office in town was established January 1, 1795, with John Chandler, postmaster. The mails were brought regularly by Matthias Blossom, who established the first mail route between Portland and Augusta by way of Monmouth. John Chandler's term of office expired April 1, 1807, when Joseph Chandler became the incumbent. The office returned to John Chandler July 1, 1809. Following him were: John A. Chandler, September 25, 1812; John Chandler, October 7, 1818; John A. Chandler, July 24, 1820; Augustine Blake, January 5, 1833; Isaac N. Prescott, July 30, 1841; Augustine Blake, December 27, 1842. The office was then transferred to the Center.

In 1807 Joseph Chandler opened a store near the outlet of South pond, at East Monmouth. The extensive lumber operations of Clark & Arnold had drawn the center of business to this point, and here it remained until the rise of industries at the north village. The bulk of trade has been confined to one store, which has passed through the hands of several proprietors, and is now occupied by S. H. Jones. A post office was established May 12, 1832, with Benjamin White, postmaster. The office was discontinued May 30, 1834, and re-established June 21st of the same year, with David White, as postmaster. Charles S. Norris was appointed September 11, 1839; James R. Norris, January 25, 1854; Charles P. Blake, November 11, 1857; Joseph H. Smith, January 29, 1859; Silas Emerson, February 15, 1867; Mrs. Selena Gale, November 12, 1867; Mark L. Getchell, November 29, 1870; Charles W. Woodbury, October 8, 1873; Samuel H. Jones, September 17, 1874.

Not far from 1806 Joseph Chandler opened a store at North Monmouth, in a building that has been removed to the foot of Robinson's hill and is now occupied as a dwelling by S. H. Folsom. Nearly twenty-five years later a Mr. Crowell erected and occupied for a short time as a store the house where R. M. Frost now lives. He was followed by a Mr. Gage, who built the house now occupied by Mr. Withers. About 1834, Daniel Packard built a small store on what is now the door yard of George Robinson, in which he traded about seven years. Near 1845, J. A. Tinkham built the store now occupied by J. W. Foss. It was first occupied by Samuel King. Following him came Ezra Whitman, Bailey Jacobs, Jairus Manwell and Artemas Kimball. A little earlier than 1860 a firm composed of J. A. Tinkham, Seth Fogg, J. B. Fogg and T. L. Stanton, traded in a building which they erected for the purpose. At about the same time Sylvester King remodeled a building which was erected for a boarding house nearly twenty years before, into the store now occupied by W. F. Miller. It was first used as a store by Mr. King; subsequently by Benjamin Manwell and G. W. King, who occupied it about 7 and 24 years respectively, from 1858 to 1889. The store near the Union church, now occupied by Lindsay & Sanborn, was erected in 1886 by C. A. Libby. John B. Fogg was the first postmaster. The office was established December 20,

1849. Fogg was followed by John A. Tinkham, February 16, 1852; Benjamin Morrill, October 2, 1866; George W. King, May 6, 1865; John W. Foss, December 15, 1882; David I. Moody, January 18, 1886; Charles F. Brown, April 12, 1889.

In 1815 the entire territory included in the Center village held but three dwelling houses, all of which are still standing. They are now occupied by A. M. Kyle, H. C. Frost and William B. Brown. On the spot now covered by Woodbury's store stood Daniel Witherell's blacksmith shop. The old Arnold house, now occupied by Andrew B. Pinkham, was built not far from 1820, by John Hawes, and half a dozen rods north, near the site of the moccasin shop, stood his blacksmith shop. Accompanying the erection of a few dwellings followed a tavern, built by Captain Judkins, near where the railway station now stands. This building was subsequently removed to the south end of the village, and is now occupied as a dwelling by D. C. Perry.

A little west of the spot now covered by the freight depot, on the other side of the stream, was a tannery built by Captain Judkins. The stream originally ran in a diagonal course from a point near the small house back of the Clough store to its point of emergence on the opposite side of the street, Captain Judkins, to accommodate his business, turned it from its course by means of a canal, carrying it south several rods and across the street at a right angle. Near the tavern was a potash factory built by General Chandler. This building was moved back toward the pond and used for a variety of purposes. It is now occupied by Simon Clough as a dwelling. A little farther down the stream, near where Mr. Wadsworth's house now stands, was another tannery and bark mill, built by Ard Macomber about 1812. Between the tanneries was a brick yard owned by John Welch, jun. This covered the ground on which the Edwards & Flaherty store stood before the fire, and that covered by the new blacksmith shop.

The first store opened at the Center was built by Ard Macomber for Colonel Jesse Pierce. It stood on the corner of Main and Maple streets. For many years prior to the fire of 1888 it was used for a hotel. That much quoted individual, "the oldest inhabitant," is authority for the statement that, in its early days, a barrel of rum per day often passed out of its doors during the haying season. Among those who afterward traded in the building were Hiram Allen, Alanson Starks, Samuel Brown and Leander Macomber. In or about 1840 Alanson Starks built a store on the now vacant lot, where the store of Edwards & Flaherty stood before the fire. Subsequently it was moved across the railroad and sold to Eben Arnold, by whom it was occupied as a dry goods and grocery store. Since then it has passed through several hands and has served a variety of purposes. It is now owned by Simon Clough. The upper story is used as a Grand Army hall; the lower is now occupied as a grocery by Plummer & Thompson.

The house south of Brown's hotel, owned by G. W. Norris, was built for a store, and as such occupied by Josiah Richardson.

On the school house lot a carpenter's shop built by William Frost, not far from 1840, was remodeled and first used as a store by Hiram Allen. Ebenezer Blake and a Mr. Elwell occupied it later. The building was purchased by Daniel Boynton and William Welch and removed to a site near the railroad. Above was a hall used by the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance. Among those who traded there were Nelson P. Barker, James Blossom, Hendrick Judkins, Rev. S. O. Emerson and C. E. Richardson. A little more than twenty years ago it was again remodeled, and until the fire was used as a dwelling house by H. A. Williams. On the spot where W. W. Woodbury's store now stands Daniel Boynton erected a store a little later than 1850. It was for many years occupied by William G. Brown and others as a store and clothing manufactory, and at the time of the fire, by W. W. Woodbury. The same year Charles S. Norris erected the store in which Gilman & Beale traded in 1888. Some of the firms in trade there were Blake & Judkins, Judkins & Dudley, Daniel Lucas and C. D. Starbird. As a clothing manufactory it was controlled by several firms. A few years before the fire a story was added and fitted for a tenement, while the lower floor was used as a hardware store by George W., Luther O. & M. E. King, A. A. Fillebrown and Rowe & Morrill.

Another old building was the Blossom & Judkins store, which stood a little south of Dr. M. O. Edward's new drug store. Like nearly every other building in the village, it was remodeled and put to another use years ago. With one or two exceptions these buildings, with the Goodwin & Andrews store, which stood about where E. A. Dudley's new store now stands, and was long occupied by William Arnold, and more recently by Ambrose Beal and Dudley & Blake; the store that stood where the meat market now stands, used by Henry S. Blue as a harness shop, and by C. L. Owen and others as a boot and shoe store; the drug stores erected by Alpheus Huntington and Watts & Andrews, all were consumed in the terrible conflagration of April 19, 1888, and the less extensive one of September 18, 1885.

William G. Brown was the first postmaster, after the Monmouth post office was removed to this village. His commission dates from June 16, 1849. He was succeeded by: James R. Norris, November 11, 1857; Henry A. Williams, February 24, 1859; John E. Cochrane, April 4, 1861; Henry A. Williams, January 15, 1863; Cyrus L. Owen, April 29, 1863; George H. Andrews, December 22, 1873; Ambrose Beal, March 9, 1874; Frank H. Beale, August 5, 1884; Merton O. Edwards, July 31, 1885; Edwin A. Dudley, April 9, 1889.

The first trader at South Monmouth was John Meader, who opened a store in 1834. He was succeeded by Staple Chick, A. Huntington,

Mr. Smith, W. & B. Witherell, Levi Day in 1854, W. Potter, B. Walker, J. W. Jordan in 1877, Buker Brothers 1884, C. A. Buker 1885, A. F. Tinkham 1887. At "Hall's Mill," the corner where the residence of Joshua Stover now stands, was a store occupied by Robert Randall and others. The first postmaster at South Monmouth was Lafayette W. Witherell, whose commission bears date December 22, 1856; Barzillai Walker succeeded him April 22, 1858. The office was discontinued January 5, 1871, and reestablished May 8, 1871, with L. W. Witherell again postmaster. His successors were: Levi Day, April 15, 1872; John W. Jordan, February 7, 1878; Clarence A. Buker, January 16, 1884; L. W. Witherell, June 22, 1887; Algene F. Tinkham, December 6, 1887.

SOCIETIES.—The earliest society of which any authentic account has been preserved, was a temperance organization which was founded prior to 1830, through the influence of Nehemiah Pierce. A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in 1849. Nine years later a society which admitted both sexes was established with a large membership. These, like the Good Templars chartered in 1879, were of comparatively brief duration. The most far-reaching institution in its influence on the morals of the town was the Reform Club, which was organized in 1875, and in ten years reached an aggregate membership of above six hundred.

A dispensation was granted Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, A. F. & A. M., May 21, 1861. The thirteen names that appear on the charter are: John A. Pettingill, W. M.; A. S. Kimball, S. W.; Richard C. Dodd, J. W.; Granville P. Cochrane, Greenleaf K. Norris, George H. Billings, John B. Fogg, Henry A. Williams, William G. Brown, Nathan Randall, Joseph R. King, Rev. Jedediah B. Prescott and Jonathan Judkins. The annual meeting is held in September. The successive worthy masters have been: John A. Pettingill, 1861; A. S. Kimball, 1867; Nahum Spear, 1868; S. P. Bamford, 1870; Nahum Spear, 1872; Charles H. Berry, 1874; Nahum Spear, 1875; Jeremiah Gorden, 1876; Charles H. Foster, 1878; Daniel P. Boynton, 1882; John C. Kingsbury, 1884; Timothy F. Flaherty, 1886; Edward A. Prescott, 1887; Edwin A. Dudley, 1890.

Monmouth Lodge, A. O. U. W., was organized April 13, 1885, with C. C. Richmond, master workman; H. S. Blue, recorder. Mr. Richmond's successors have been: George M. Clough, 1888-9; Fred C. Pike, 1890; J. H. Norris, 1891.

A local division of the United Order of the Golden Cross was instituted in 1888. The presiding officers have been: A. G. Smith, Henry Smith, George M. Clough, E. A. Dudley, and George O. Longfellow.

The W. C. T. U. was organized in 1890.

A mutual insurance association, which for a period of many years conducted a large business in all parts of the state, was incorporated

about the middle of this century as the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

MILITARY HISTORY.—The exact date of organization of the military company, whose officers, from the peculiarity of their dress, were known as Captain Tow-coat, Lieutenant Bob-coat and Ensign No-coat, is not known, but it is probable that it was formed in 1781, when the military law was passed. A time-stained paper in the hands of the writer, bearing the date July 4, 1806, shows that the cavalry at this time consisted of 144 members, with Captain Sewall Prescott, Lieutenants James McLellan and James F. Norris in command. Two foot companies, A and B, 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, continued in regular drill until 1843. Company B, Monmouth Artillery, attached to the same regiment, was organized in 1795. This company supported two brass field pieces, one of which was taken by the government at the opening of the civil war. The other, secreted for a long time under a barn, was brought from its hiding place as soon as peace was declared, to keep people from oversleeping on the great national holiday. It burst in 1884, in a premature attempt to ratify Blaine's election to the presidency. The gun house stood a few rods south of Captain Prescott's tavern, on the opposite side of the street. After the "Fogg school house" was burned, in 1851, it was remodeled and used as a school house nearly twenty years. It is now, after a complete renovation, occupied as a dwelling house by L. S. Goding. During the war of 1812 the companies called into service are noticed at page 116. In 1839 the few who were not suddenly stricken with sciatica, heart disease and other disabilities were forced to the seat of the bloodless Madawaska war.

INDUSTRIES.—The first intimation of anything in the line of local manufactories that can be deduced from either authentic record or tradition begins with the establishment of a "potash" by Captain Peter Hopkins. About the same time the grist mill that now stands on the Cochnewagan stream, at the Center, was built by General Henry Dearborn, John Welch and Captain James Blossom. In recent years it has been increased in length and apparatus for bolting wheat added.

A grist mill was built on Wilson stream by Jeremiah Hall not far from 1780. He sold it, after a short time, to Benjamin Stockin and Robert Hill, who, in the course of a few years, relinquished his claim to Stockin. Prior to 1794 a saw mill was built at the Center, by William Allen and Ichabod Baker, one on Wilson stream by Robert Hill and one at the outlet of South pond by General Henry Dearborn, Nathaniel Norris and others. In 1794 a saw mill on Wilson stream was taxed to George Hopkins, Caleb Thurston, Dudley Thurston and Jonathan Thurston. The following year Jeremiah Hall was taxed for similar property on the same stream. In 1797 Phineas Blake, Phineas

Blake, jun., and Dearborn Blake had a saw mill in operation at East Monmouth.

Isaac Clark, jun., who settled in the eastern part of the town in 1804, was a man of much spirit and enterprise. He built mills on the Cobbosseecontee stream and started a plant which, but for his premature death, would undoubtedly have developed into a large manufactory. He built and occupied the house now owned by J. Henry Norris. Through the enterprise of Captain John Arnold, who succeeded Mr. Clark as proprietor of the mills at the "East," business all through the town was accelerated to a pitch unknown either before or since. Mr. Arnold removed from Connecticut to Hallowell several years before he came to this town. He drove into the settlement with the first carriage that ever crossed the town line. The roads were not built for fancy vehicles, and but for the assistance of farmers with ox-teams he could never have drawn his chaise through the bog holes. He enlarged and made extensive repairs on the saw mill, and established in connection with it a fulling mill and a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil. Raising flax to supply this mill became an industry of some importance, but by no means as considerable as the lumber trade which he built up. From his mill on the Cobbosseecontee he rafted lumber down to the pond and up to the point now known as Hammond's Grove, in Manchester, where it was landed and drawn with teams to Arnold's wharf on the Kennebec, and there loaded on his ships and carried to Boston and the West Indies. Timber cut on the banks of the Jocomunyaw was rafted down to the Cobbosseecontee and thence carried to Hallowell overland or through intervening streams to the Kennebec. His mill was furnished with a gang-saw arrangement that possessed great advantages over the ordinary saw then in use.

A few years later Mr. Arnold built a mill on the Cochnewagan stream a few rods to the right of the bridge that spans it on the road leading from the Center to East Monmouth. This was not a very successful project, as a reservoir could not be constructed with sufficient head to carry a large wheel without flooding a large tract of valuable land near the Center. It was very appropriately dubbed "Mud Mill." This mill was set on fire in later years by men spearing pickerel beneath it by torchlight and totally destroyed.

A saw mill was built by Isaac Hall at South Monmouth early in this century. The location was poorly chosen and the mill was, from necessity, suffered to go to decay. In 1808 Major Elijah Wood and Nathan Howard, of Winthrop, built a fulling mill on the Tinkham brook at North Monmouth. Amasa Tinkham purchased it about three years later and converted it into a tannery. The business then established was conducted by his son, John A. Tinkham, until his decease

in 1860. Since then it has passed into the hands of Jeremiah Gorden, S. H. King and Moses Stevens, who now control it.

The mill in this part of the town now used by Mr. McIlroy in the manufacture of woolen goods, was erected in 1829. The dam was built by Levi Fairbanks four years earlier. In 1835 it was used as a peg factory. Sylvester Fairbanks, about this time, invented a machine for their manufacture. Prior to this they had been made by hand throughout the country. Later, Joseph Fairbanks occupied one half of the building in the manufacture of horse-powers, the other end being used by Thomas L. Stanton for weaving tape. The tape industry was started on a small scale by Aaron Stanton. He, for many years, manufactured this article by hand in a small shop that has been moved and remodeled into the dwelling house now occupied by Ed. Donnell. Later, the McIlroy mill was occupied by George S. Fairbanks as a heel-iron factory, and, subsequently, was supplied with machinery for spinning woolen and cotton yarn. The brick mill near by was built by William H. King, in 1846, for a starch factory. Machinery for the manufacture of boot webbing was substituted by his father, Samuel King. The grist mill on Wilson stream, long known as "Moody's mill," now owned by Jeremiah Gorden, was built by David Moody in 1834, and for many years operated by him and his son, Rufus G. Moody. The axe and shovel factory now owned by Emery, Waterhouse & Co., was established by Spear & Billings about 1846.

In 1841 the mills in this village were destroyed by fire. Catching accidentally in a shingle mill owned by Tinkham, Blaisdell & Pettin-gill, it spread to a saw mill owned by the same parties, and a webbing mill owned by Thomas L. Stanton.

Various manufactories have flourished for a brief period in the eastern part of the town. An oil cloth factory operated by Norris & Blake, subsequently purchased by the Baileys and moved to Winthrop, a moccasin boot manufactory established by Charles P. Blake, a bleachery, and a toy factory have all had their day. Tanneries of minor importance have existed at different periods in all parts of the town. At the Center, the only industries of importance that have ever existed are the moccasin boot and shoe manufactory established about 1870, by Blake, Judkins & Woodbury, and the one started a little later by Judkins, Dudley & Co., and now operated by M. L. Getchell & Co. Nearly half a century ago, a shovel and hoe factory operated by Mr. Earle was erected by Otis Welch on the Cochnewagan stream. Later, the building was used in the manufacture of knobs, and in comparatively recent years, as a sash and blind shop, by Springer, Owen & Co. and others. It was burned in 1880. A mill for grinding salt was built on the same power by the Labree Brothers a little earlier than 1870. The manufacture of coats for Boston and Provi-

dence firms has for twenty-five years furnished employment for a large number of women. The business was established by R. G. King. He was followed, on a larger scale, by the firms of Brown & Luce, Brown, Walker & Co., Starbird & Luce, Luce, King & Woodbury and others, and it is now conducted by W. W. Woodbury.

The water power furnished by the numerous ponds is sufficient to run several large manufactories. There are nine powers, any one of which could, with little expense, be increased to double its present capacity. Two of these have been utterly abandoned. From the earliest days until 1860, when the maximum of 1,854 was reached, the population steadily increased. Since that date it has as steadily decreased to the present showing—1,362*.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Henry Allen, born in Monmouth in 1815, is a son of Woodard and Elsie (Alden) Allen, and the only one living of eleven children. He married in 1836, Diana, daughter of Aaron and Sabra (Howard) Wadsworth. They had seven children, now all deceased except Sabra and Dasia (Mrs. Henry Norris). Mr. Allen bought the farm where he now lives in 1875. His wife died in 1881, since which time Mr. and Mrs. Norris have lived with him.

George H. Andrews, son of Ichabod B. and Margaret (Fogg) Andrews, was born in Monmouth, in 1826. He was for over thirty-five years engaged in mercantile business. He has filled various town offices, ably represented his town in the state legislature from 1856 to 1859 inclusive, and has been an efficient member of the board of county commissioners for thirteen consecutive years. He married Sarah H. Safford, and they have had six children. The three living are: Helen F. (Mrs. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner); Charles L., of the law firm of Spear & Andrews, Gardiner; and Lester M., bookkeeper for Emerson, Stevens & Co., Oakland.

Otis Andrews, born in Wales, October 7, 1788, bought the farm in 1812 on which he lived till his death, March 13, 1873. He married Rachel Thompson, of Topsham, Me., February 11, 1813, coming directly to the farm above mentioned, at which time there was only a bridle path. This section of the town has always been known as the "Ridge." There were born to them ten children, two of whom died in childhood. The others were: Harriet E., Sophia A., Olivia H., Maria C., Lydia A., Jane R., Otis W. and Leonard C. The following are living: Sophia A., now Mrs. Hooker, of Gardiner, Me.; Lydia A., now Mrs. Goodwin, of Monmouth; Otis W., who resides on the old homestead, and Leonard C., who lives on the adjoining farm.

Jabez S. Ballard, born in Augusta, Me., in 1839, is a son of Ephraim and Pheba (Sawyer) Ballard, and grandson of Jonathan Ballard.

* Mr. Cochrane's responsibility for this chapter ends here.—[Ed.]

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John O. and Harriet Gilman, and has one son, Orrin A. Mr. Ballard has been a hotel keeper in Winthrop and Augusta. He came to his present place in Monmouth in 1878, where he keeps summer boarders.

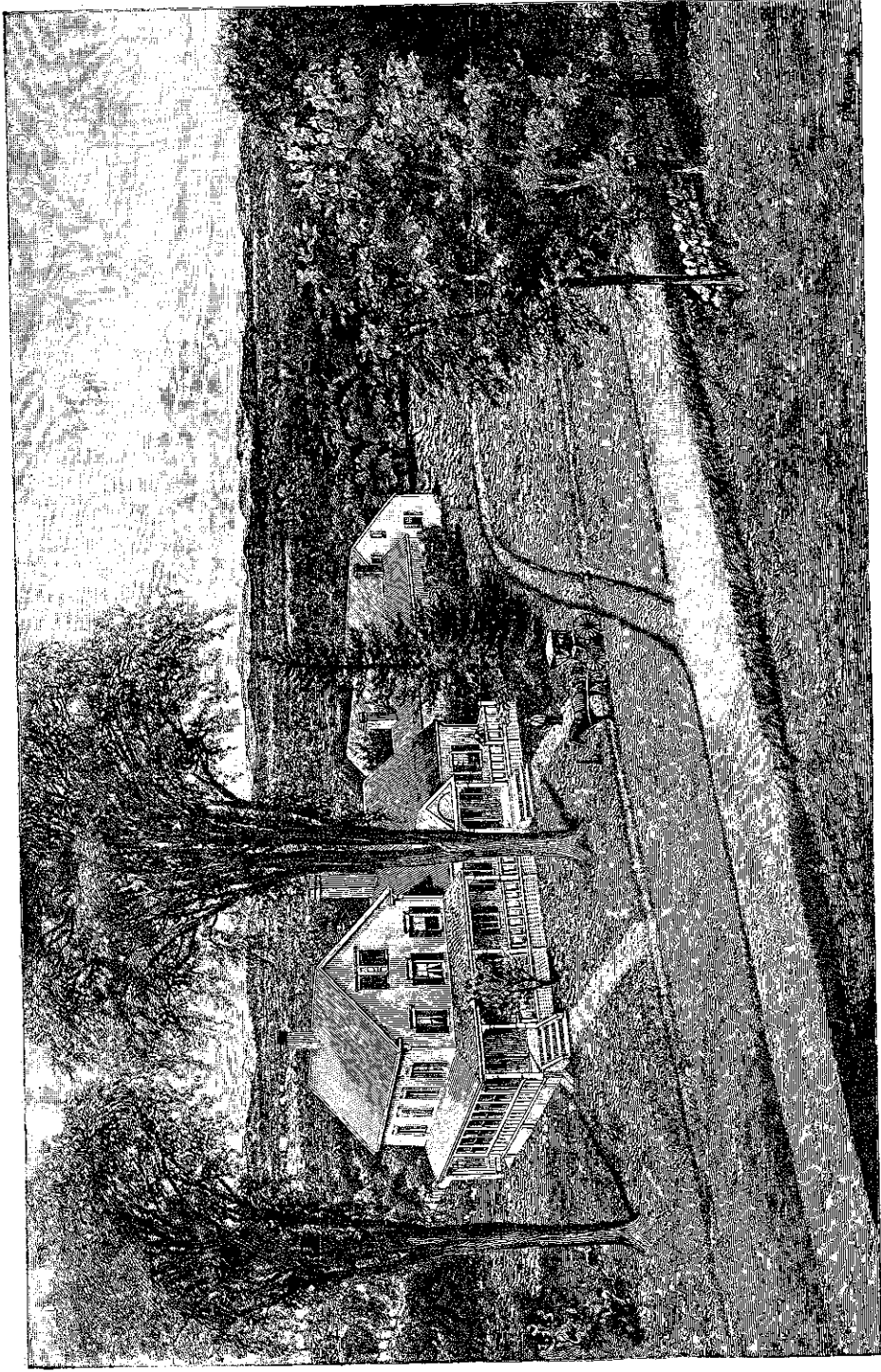
Mathias A. Benner, born in Nobleboro, Me., in 1832, is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Barstow) Benner. His first wife was Rebecca J., daughter of Rev. Mark Getchell. She died in 1879. They had three children: Delbert M., E. Merton and Winetta R., who died in 1878. His second wife was Amanda B., daughter of Benjamin Potter. They have two children: Percy G. and Winifred A. Mr. Benner came to Monmouth in 1852, to the farm where he now lives, where he has been a farmer and speculator.

Ephraim S. Besse, born in Wayne in 1827, is a son of Jonathan and Acanath (Smith) Besse. He married in 1849, Julia A., daughter of Ebenezer and Sally (Raymond) Besse, of Wayne. She died in 1865, leaving eight children: Julia, Bethiah B., Sarah A., Emily A., Augusta A., Ephraim L., George W. and Charles E.; all deceased except Bethiah B., Emily A. and George W. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary A. Williams. He is a hoe forger, and worked for twenty-two years for Plimpton, of Litchfield; five years for G. H. Billings, Monmouth, and one year for D. B. Lord, West Waterville. Since 1882 he has been a farmer on the farm where he has lived since 1864.

Charles E. Brown, born in Monmouth in 1856, is one of two sons of Joseph and Lucinda (Bradford) Brown, and grandson of Abraham Brown, who came from Massachusetts and had three sons: Charles B., George W. and Joseph, who was born on the farm where Charles now lives, in 1822. Charles E. has one brother, William R. Their mother died in 1890.

Charles F. Brown, born at Kennebunkport, Me., in January, 1836, is a son of Warren and Phebe (Hawkins) Brown. He graduated from commercial college in 1875, was for two years in Washington, D. C., for the government, and at the same time attended medical lectures. He was for two years in business at Kennebunkport, Me., and was one year in Minnesota as bookkeeper. He came to Monmouth in 1881, where he married Mary E., daughter of Seth Martin, and has one daughter, Lillian E. He collected taxes in 1888, '89 and '90, was supervisor of schools in 1889 and 1891, has been deputy sheriff for three years, and postmaster since 1889 at North Monmouth. His father was a lawyer and doctor, but was in the government service in Washington, D. C., from 1862 until 1877.

Lewis M. Brown is the only son of Chase Brown and Rachel, who was a daughter of Jonathan Marston, who came from Deerfield, N. H., to Monmouth about 1770. Chase Brown came to the farm where Lewis now lives in 1859, dying there in 1888, since which time Lewis and his mother have conducted the farm.



RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES M. CUMSTON, MONMOUTH, ME.



Chas. M. Cumston

CHARLES M. CUMSTON, LL.D., was born in Scarborough in 1824, being the son of Henry Van Schaick Cumston and Catharine McLaughlin. His grandfather, Captain John Cumston, together with his twin brother, Henry, made the campaign of Quebec under Arnold. On his mother's side, he is descended from William McLaughlin, an Ulsterman, who settled in southwestern Maine in the early part of the last century, and founded a family which has been prominent in Maine for several generations.

In 1834 Mr. Cumston's father moved to Monmouth, having bought a portion of the farm on which General John Chandler, the first United States senator from Maine, had lived many years. It was chiefly through the influence of the general that Monmouth Academy was founded. In it Mr. Cumston began his classical studies, passing successively under the tuition of William V. Jordan, Nathaniel M. Whitmore, and Nathaniel T. True, three of the finest scholars and most thorough teachers in New England. From there he went to Waterville Institute, and thence to Bowdoin College, where he graduated at the age of nineteen, in the same class with that distinguished scholar, the late Dr. John O. Means, his steadfast friend in after life. During the winters of his college career he taught school at Monmouth and Litchfield. After graduating, he taught in the towns of Turner and Gray, and was principal of Alfred Academy in the latter part of 1844 and in 1845. He then went to Massachusetts and taught successively and successfully at Reading, Woburn, and Salem.

While master of the North Phillips School in Salem, he received a visit from Thomas Sherwin, who having thoroughly examined his school and made a careful estimate of his attainments, tendered him a place in the English High School of Boston, then ranking only second to West Point in the thoroughness of its instruction and discipline. Here Mr. Cumston passed through the grades of usher, sub-master and master to the head mastership, thus becoming the successor of his friend, Mr. Sherwin, who died in 1869. In 1874, after twenty-six years of service in this one school, he withdrew to private life, to the great regret of its friends and with the highest encomiums from its committee, the chairman of which was the celebrated Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop.

Mr. Cumston became noted in Boston for his great skill in teaching mathematics and French, although he was, besides, a fine scholar and an excellent instructor in other branches. During his head-mastership, his administrative ability was displayed in a most signal manner in managing a school which was continually increasing in the numbers of its pupils and instructors, but which was separated into several parts, located in buildings at wide distances from one another. It was his success in this respect that saved the school, in its identity and substantial organization, from the attacks of many influential

persons, who favored a new institution of learning which should take the place both of it and the Boston Latin School. Both schools still exist, now as formerly under one roof, in a building which is one of the most elegant specimens of school architecture in the United States; a result which has proved a great consolation to the many hundreds of well educated Bostonians who have come under the discipline and instruction of the one or the other school.

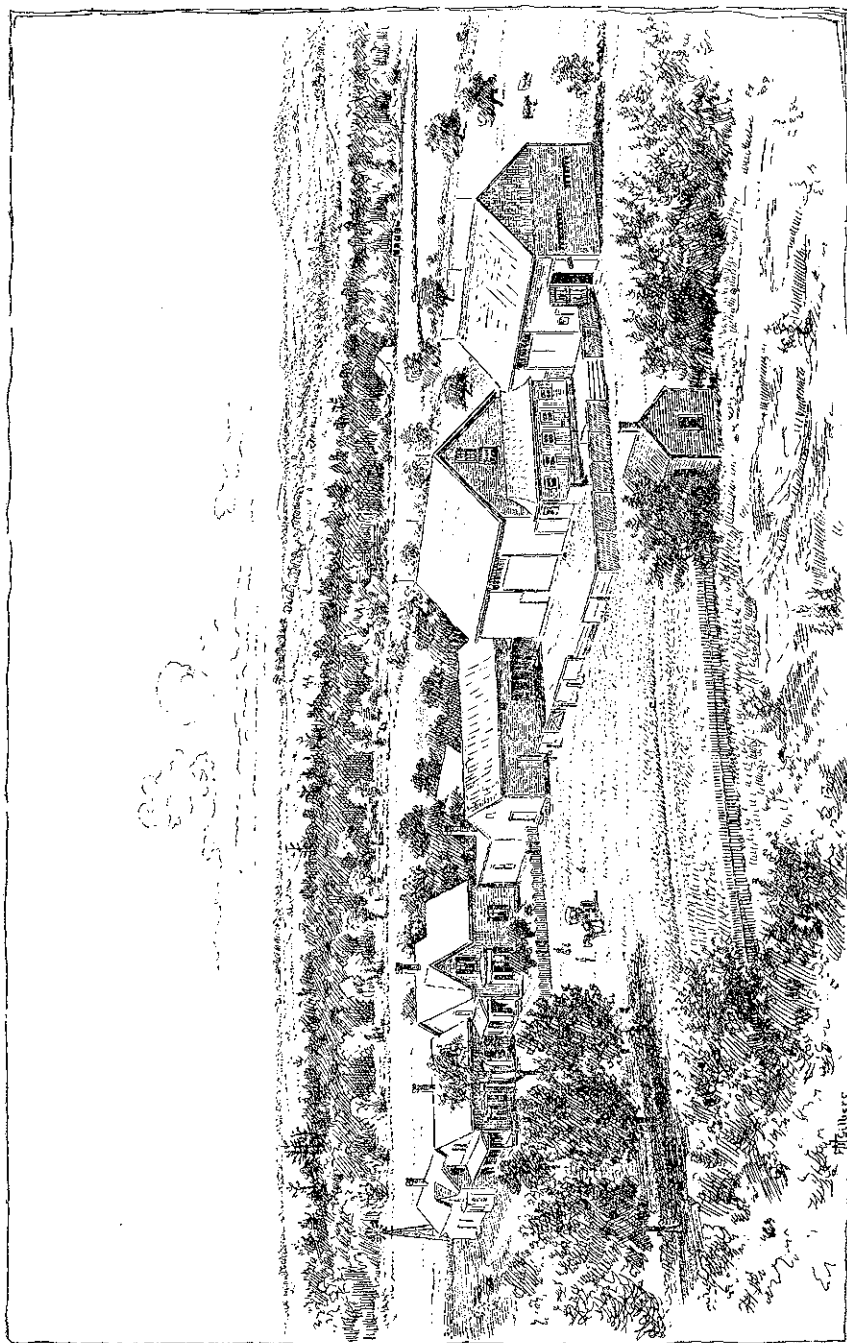
Since his retirement Mr. Cumston has spent much of his time at his home in Monmouth, where he enjoys a scholarly and a well earned leisure. It was from his own *Alma Mater*, Bowdoin, in 1870, that he received his LL.D.

PHINEAS BLAKE AND HIS POSTERITY.—Phineas Blake, a near relative of General Henry Dearborn, mentioned at page 772 as having removed from Epping, N. H., settled in 1786 at East Monmouth, where he reared a large family. In 1795 his son, Phineas Blake, jun., erected the barn shown in the accompanying illustration, on the farm where his great-grandson, Fred K. Blake, now resides.

Phineas Blake, jun., married, October, 1799, Betsey Kimball, by whom he had four sons—John K., Epaphras Kibby, Henry M. and Charles P., and three daughters—Amelia W., Almira D. and Betsey. Of the latter, the youngest died in infancy; Amelia married Rev. Stillman Norris, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference of Iowa, and Almira, Charles S. Norris, one of the town's most influential citizens. Of the sons, John chose the vocation of a farmer; Henry M. entered the ministry and became one of the foremost of Maine's Methodist preachers. He was invariably appointed to city charges, the last of which was Portland, where he suddenly died, January 16, 1865. Charles P. was connected with several manufacturing enterprises in Monmouth and Bangor, the most important of which was the mocassin boot and shoe industry, which he founded in the former town.

Epaphras Kibby, the second son, to whom this article attaches pre-eminent consideration because he selected for a home the farm which has been held by so many successive generations of the family, was born April 4, 1804. At an early age he was secured by the Wayne and West Waterville Edge Tool Companies as a general agent. In this capacity he traveled extensively in the New England states and Canada. After serving the company about forty years as the nominal agent, but recognized executive of the corporation, of which Hon. R. B. Dunn was the strategist, he retired to his farm at East Monmouth, where he died in 1884, after a life of useful and prolonged activity. Mr. Blake was a man of great energy and force of character and a zealous Christian. He married Clarissa True, of Litchfield, by whom he had two sons: Washington W. and Henry M.

The former, born December 31, 1831, was educated at Monmouth



THE BLAKE HOMESTEAD.—RESIDENCE OF FRED K. BLAKE, EAST MONMOUTH, ME.

Academy and Kents Hill. He was a man of marked business ability and a very ingenious mechanic, and at an early age he engaged in the manufacture of oilcloth at East Monmouth. He married, December 28, 1859, Kate Sanderson, daughter of Rev. Aaron Sanderson, a prominent member of the Maine General Conference. The same year he purchased a half interest in a general store at Monmouth Center, and engaged in trade under the firm name of Norris & Blake. He was subsequently engaged in trade at Kents Hill, where he held the office of postmaster. In 1865, on account of failing health, he went to Florida, where he died February 7, 1866. His daughter, Hattie W., born February 16, 1864, married Dr. F. I. Given, a successful practitioner of Hillsborough, N. M.

Dr. Henry M., the second son, a sketch of whose career may be found in Chapter XV, married, in 1863, Frances C. Pierce, granddaughter of Hon. Nehemiah Pierce, a prominent character in Maine's early history. They have two children, Fred Kibby and Bertha. The latter was born May 25, 1879. The former, born October 17, 1868, married, December 20, 1890, Mabel C. Pierce, a fellow-graduate of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, class of '90, and daughter of Captain H. O. Pierce, of Monmouth. They have one child, Kenneth, born October 12, 1891, who represents the fifth generation that has resided on the home place.

George M. Clough, born in Monmouth in 1837, is the youngest son of Asa and Mary (Griffin) Clough. He was educated at the common school and Monmouth Academy. At the age of seventeen he left his father's farm and went to sea; after a whaling voyage of two and a half years he returned to settle on the old homestead, his present home, which his grandfather, Benjamin Clough, one of the first settlers, cleared from the wilderness. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Clough married Elizabeth Mary E. Goding, of Acton, Me. Their children were: Emery Augustus, Richard Griffin, Georgie Ella, Mary Elizabeth, Ruby Lenora and Grace Isabelle.

James Roscoe Day, D. D., the eminent Methodist divine, is a native and summer resident of Monmouth, where he was born October, 1845. He was educated at Kents Hill and Bowdoin College, and belonged to the Maine Methodist Conference from 1871 to 1879. He was subsequently pastor at Nashua N. H.; at Grace church, Boston; St. Paul's M. E. church, New York; Newburg, N. Y., and is now pastor of the Calvary M. E. church, in New York city.

Loretus Sutton Metcalf was born in Monmouth October 17, 1837. He early became a contributor to periodicals, and at one time was editor and proprietor of five newspapers near Boston. In 1876 he became connected with *The North American Review*, and from 1880 to 1885 he performed the editorial duties of that publication. In 1886, he issued the first number of *The Forum*, which he founded and several years edited.

Levi Day, born in Litchfield in 1823, is a son of Levi and Rebecca (Spear) Day, and grandson of Josiah Day, who came from England. Levi married, in 1853, Susan A., daughter of William and Mary (Hall) Randall, who died in 1877. Their children were: Elba C., Lizzie E., Cora C. and William E., who is the only survivor. Mr. Day was a merchant at South Monmouth for twenty-five years, and retired in 1877.

Stilman W. Donnell, born in Monmouth in 1855, is a son of Isaiah and Sophia Donnell, grandson of Benjamin, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Donnell. He lives on the old home farm, where he does a large business at manufacturing vinegar. He married in 1878, Nellie L., daughter of Chase and Cordelia Blake, and they have one son, Wilbur R.

Benjamin S. Ellis, son of Benjamin Ellis, born in South Carver, Mass., May 10, 1809, was a descendant of John Ellis, who emigrated from Wales in 1632, and settled in Sandwich, Mass. In 1836 Benjamin S. Ellis married Mary Ann, daughter of Captain Peter Storms, of Antwerp, Belgium, who came to this country in 1802. Mr. Ellis moved to Monmouth in May, 1837, where he died in September, 1887, leaving his widow and two children, Benjamin and Mary D., at the homestead, and Charles C. at Sterling, Neb.

Horace C. Frost, born in 1842, was educated in the district schools and academy of Monmouth. He served in the late war from April, 1861, until February, 1862, in Company K, 7th Maine, as corporal. He reënlisted September 10, 1864, in the navy, and served until June, 1865. He married Eva A., daughter of Ferdinand Champion, born in West Brookfield, Mass. They have two children—Charles A. and Nina E. He was for fifteen years foreman of the moccasin factory here, retiring in 1888, and was elected selectman in 1890, which office he now holds.

Robert L. Gilman, born in Monmouth in 1817, was a son of Robert and Hannah (Lyon) Gilman, and grandson of Daniel Gilman, who came from New Hampshire and settled in Monmouth, on the farm now owned by Daniel O. Pierce. Robert L. married in 1844, Lucy M., daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Hilburn) Haskell. They had three children: George B., who died in 1887; Emma L. (Mrs. William H. Flagg), who died in 1882; and Cora L., now Mrs. W. R. Brown, of Monmouth.

William H. Gilman, born in Monmouth in 1843, is a son of Alvah and Elizabeth B. (Kelley) Gilman, and grandson of John Gilman, who came from New Hampshire. William H. married Cora A., daughter of James H. and Elizabeth A. (Little) Cunningham, and they have three children: James A., Ethel E. and Frank H. Mr. Gilman lives on the old Kelley homestead, where he has been a farmer since 1873.

Jeremiah Gordon, born in 1827 in Wayne, is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Pettingill) Gordon, grandson of Josiah and Elizabeth (Smith) Gordon, and great-grandson of Ithiel and Mary (Glidden) Gordon, whose father, Daniel, was a son of Thomas and grandson of Alexander Gordon, who came from Scotland in 1652 and died at Exeter, N. H., in 1697. Mr. Gordon was a farmer in Wayne until 1861, when he bought a tannery property at North Monmouth, where he was a tanner, butcher and farmer for a time, after which he was in the mercantile trade at North Monmouth and also at the Center, and in 1876 he bought the grist mill property where he has since been. He married Lovissa, daughter of Ebenezer and Janette (Pettingill) Hammond, and granddaughter of Sylvanus and Charity (Benson) Hammond. Their children are: J. Russell (deceased), Alna A., married Hattie T. Hammond, of East Winthrop, September 19, 1885; and Nellie E., who married George H. Hammond, of East Livermore, February 9, 1886, and has one son, Wesley T., born April 9, 1889.

Uriah Gray, born in 1813 in Litchfield, is a son of Alexander Gray, who was born in Lisbon in 1782, came to Litchfield in 1810 and died in 1852. He had four sons, Uriah being the only one now living. He married Thankful B., daughter of Captain Harding Lombard, of Truro, Mass., and had seven children: Rebecca J. (Mrs. Asa Fisher), Elmira (Mrs. Samuel W. Huntington), whose husband died in 1876, and who now lives with her father; Martha J. (Mrs. Charles F. Clark), Alexander, and three who died of diphtheria in 1863. Mr. Gray ran a grist mill in Sabattus for several years and since then has been a farmer. He came to Monmouth, where he now lives, in 1871.

Warren Hathaway was a son of Braddock Hathaway, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Wilton, Franklin county, about 1805. He married there and all of his children were born there. He afterward moved to Hallowell and bought a farm in what is now the town of Manchester, where he lived until March, 1839, when he moved to the place in Monmouth where his grandsons, William and Warren H. Hathaway, now live. Warren Hathaway married Nancy, daughter of Michael Tappan, of West Gardiner. Their children are: William, Louise (Mrs. Edwin Richardson), Benjamin T. and Warren H., who was married in 1877, to Flora, daughter of Josiah and Ann M. (Howe) Hammond. They have two children—Gertie E. and Arthur F.

George S. Hutchinson, born in 1833, is a son of Thomas Hutchinson, who came from England to Kennebec county, Me., and had two sons, George S. being the only survivor. He married in 1858, Lucilla A., one of the eleven children of George and Lucretia (Towle) Folsom, and granddaughter of Daniel Folsom, who came from Epping, N. H., to Monmouth and settled on the farm where Mr. Hutchinson now lives. They have had four children: Nellie S. and Blanche L. are

living; Nellie and Willie died young. Mr. Hutchinson is a tanner by trade, but now follows farming.

Henry C. Jacobs, born in 1849 in Winthrop, is a son of Robert and Nancy (Frost) Jacobs, and grandson of Thomas Jacobs, who came from England. Henry is one of seven children: Albert, Sarah, Rosanna, Henry C., Elijah C., Carrie B. and Anna L. Robert Jacobs died in 1872 on the old homestead where Henry now lives. Elijah C. lives with him. Henry married in 1872, Susie, daughter of Thomas Cowan. He is a tanner by trade and works in the moccasin factory at Monmouth.

Jesse Jeffery, born in 1842, at Kennebunkport, Me., is a son of William and Abigail (Tarbox) Jeffery and grandson of Eleazer Jeffery. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company B, 5th Maine, lost his right arm at Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864, and was discharged from service in July of the same year. He afterward graduated from the commercial college of Concord, N. H. He read law in Dixfield, Me., from 1870 until 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law at Turner, Me., until 1878, when he came to North Monmouth. In July, 1889, he was appointed special pension examiner, which position he now holds. He married Lizzie, daughter of John M. Babb, of Mexico, Oxford county, Me. Their children are: George W., Cora D. (deceased July 22, 1890), Purlie E., W. Percy and Ada L.

Otis H. Jewell, born in 1844, is a son of Nelson S. and Dorcas (Ham) Jewell, and grandson of Abraham Jewell, whose forefathers came from England. Otis H. married in 1867, Delia S., adopted daughter of William H. Hall, of Monmouth, and has one child, Lelia E. He was a contractor and builder in Cambridge, Mass., for five years, was for ten years master mechanic in the street car shops at Cambridge, Mass. and since 1885 has carried on a carriage and general blacksmith shop at South Monmouth, in connection with the management of his farm.

Samuel H. Jones, born in Monmouth in 1836, is a son of John and Lydia (Perkins) Jones and a grandson of Benjamin Jones, who came from England about 1795. Samuel is one of eight sons of John, the only ones now living being: John P., who lives in California; Benjamin F. and Samuel H., who live at East Monmouth. Samuel H. married Helen M., daughter of John and Betsey (Russ) Moody. He has been postmaster and merchant at East Monmouth since 1874, and also manages his farm.

Joseph R. King, born April 9, 1826, is the youngest son of Samuel and Matilda (Rice) King and grandson of Samuel King. He worked with his father in the tape and webbing mill at North Monmouth until October, 1850, when he bought the business of his father and continued it until 1880. Since that time the factory has only been run a

small part of the time. Mr. King still owns the plant. He married Emeline T., daughter of Nathaniel Dexter. Their children are: Albertus R., Mary C. (died in infancy), Eva A. and Imogene C. (Mrs. E. M. Stanton).

Rufus A. King, born in 1838, is a grandson of Samuel King, who came from Massachusetts, and a son of Benjamin and Olive King, who had ten children, the only living sons being Benjamin F. and Rufus A., who married Mary A., daughter of Nathan Houghton. She died in 1865, leaving three children: Ida O., Edward C. and Lottie M. He married for his second wife, Viletta Sawyer, who died in 1891, leaving three children: Blanche S. (Mrs. Charles Macomber), William R. and Annette. Mr. King was a shoe manufacturer for twenty years. He came to Monmouth in 1885, where he has since been a farmer.

Howard Lindsay, son of Rosco G. and Eliza (Berry) Lindsay, and grandson of Howard and Caroline Lindsay, of Leeds, was born in 1835. He married in 1880, Alice A. Crockett, in Monmouth, where he has since lived. He is superintendent of the axe factory at North Monmouth, where he learned his trade several years ago. His father was in the late war and died in 1864 while in service.

George O. Longfellow, son of John and Hannah A. (Fellows) Longfellow, was born June 17, 1855, in Hallowell. His grandfather, Samuel Longfellow, with his wife, Betsey, came to Hallowell, probably from Rowley, Mass. In 1882 Mr. Longfellow married Nellie P., daughter of Moses B. and Priscilla (Bartlett) Gilman, and their children are John G. and Anna B. Mr. Longfellow is now a farmer in Monmouth.

David Marston, born in 1839, is a son of Rufus and Sarah (Prescott) Marston, and grandson of Jonathan Marston, who came from Deerfield, N. H., to Monmouth and settled on the farm and built the house where David now lives. The latter is one of seven children, two of whom are living. He married Hannah, daughter of William and Dolly (Hoyt) Gilman, and has two children: Inez A. and Mabel L.

Charles F. Merrill, born in Monmouth in 1858, is a son of Joseph and Dorcas B. (Brown) Merrill, and grandson of William Merrill, of Durham, Me. Charles F. married Hattie E., daughter of Robert E. Day, and they have two children: Nellie F. and Harry F. Mr. Merrill is a farmer and owns the farm where his father settled when he married, and lived until he died in 1864. His mother is now living with him.

David T. Moody, born in 1833, is a son of Rufus and Lucy (Richardson) Moody, grandson of David and Joanna (Fairbanks) Moody, and great-grandson of Gilman Moody. He was for twelve years engaged in brick making, and was for three years prior to January, 1889, postmaster at North Monmouth, Me. He married Lizzie, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Leeds, and they have children—Charles F. and Fred E.

James H. Norris, born November 24, 1850, is a son of Charles S. and Almira D. (Blake) Norris, and grandson of James F., born in 1772, who was captain in the war of 1812. He had six sons—Henry, Hiram, Hannibal, Charles, James R. and Benjamin W.—and two daughters—Mary A. C. and Amelia F., who is the only one of this large family now living. Charles S. died in 1872, after having filled a prominent place in the town and county. He was in the legislature in 1854-5. He had two sons: Charles P., who died in 1865, and James H., who in 1875 married M. Louisa, daughter of John C. and Mary (Small) Fogg. They have three children: Almira L., Burton H. and Mary E. James H. was a member of the legislature in 1881-2, and is now a farmer. He had one sister, Almira A., born April 10, 1843, died September 29, 1853.

Josiah L. Orcutt, born March 7, 1830, in Monmouth, Me., is a son of Josiah Orcutt, who, in 1806, came from North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to Monmouth. His first wife, Naomia Chessman, died in 1819, leaving one child, Naomia C., who married J. P. Hopkins, of Peru, Me., and died in 1890, aged seventy-one years. In 1820 he married Eunice Webb, by whom he had two children: Josiah L. and Elizabeth, who married A. D. King, of Winthrop, and died in 1856. Josiah L. is a mechanic, but has devoted twenty-five winters to the teaching of vocal music. He has been for twenty-five years superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at North Monmouth, thirty years chorister, and forty years a member of that choir. He has been justice of the peace and trial justice thirty-three years, and four years selectman, the last three acting as chairman. He represented his district in the legislature in 1891. His marriage was with Isabell M., daughter of Charles Foss. Their only daughter, Ella F. (Mrs. L. C. Berry), died in 1882, leaving three children.

James B. Packard, born in 1859, is a son of Stephen and Louisa B. Packard, and grandson of Stephen Packard. He began teaching school when but eighteen years of age, and at intervals since then he has written articles for the papers and magazines. While a student he took many prizes as a declaimer and public speaker. In 1880 he married Minnie A., daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Curtis) Harris. They now have three children: Winfield F., Harold L. and Florence G. Mr. Packard came from Paris, Me., to Monmouth in 1873, and has lived on the farm where he now resides for eleven years.

George B. Pierce, born in Monmouth in 1834, is a son of Daniel and Caroline (Shorey) Pierce, and grandson of Nehemiah Pierce, who came to Monmouth in 1808 and died in 1850. George B. married, in 1860, Mary A., daughter of John and Hepzibah Kingsbury, and had three children: John C., Payson E. and Merton W. Mr. Pierce has been a school teacher, and for three years prior to 1891 was steward at

Kents Hill. He now lives in Monmouth and devotes a part of his time to farming.

Henry O. Pierce, born in 1830, is a son of Oliver W. Pierce, and grandson of Nehemiah Pierce, who, in 1808, came from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Monmouth, where he died in 1850. Oliver remained on the old homestead until his death, in 1871. Henry O. was for many years a school teacher, and has since 1881 been secretary of the Monmouth Academy. He was for several years on the board of selectmen, and in 1871-2 represented his district in the legislature. He was captain in the late war, in Company H, 49th Wisconsin. He married Martha E. Storm, and they have six children: John O., Harry R., Hattie M., Carrie C., Mabel S. and Helen L.

Sanford K. Plummer, born in Monmouth in 1836, is a son of Jabez and Abigail (Powers) Plummer. He married, in 1868, Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Marietta McFadden, and has two children: Ida C. and Z. Mildred. Jabez Plummer was one of the six sons of John Plummer, who came to Litchfield in early life. Sanford came to the farm where he now lives in 1884.

Jabez M. Plummer, born in 1841, is a son of Jabez and Abigail (Powers) Plummer, and grandson of John Plummer, who came from New Hampshire in early life and settled on Pease hill, in Monmouth. He is one of eight children, the only survivors being: Sanford K., Jabez M., Warren W. and John L. He married in 1874, Helen, daughter of Woodman True, of Litchfield. She died in April, 1885. Their only child, Frank M., died in 1878. Mr. Plummer is a farmer and has always lived at the old homestead where he was born.

Benjamin M. Prescott, born in Monmouth in 1834, is a son of Charles H. and Nancy (Kimball) Prescott, and grandson of Sewall Prescott, who came to Monmouth from New Hampshire in 1767, and in 1788 took up the farm where Benjamin M. now lives. The latter married in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin E. and Elizabeth (Russell) Cleveland. They have three children: Lucy A. (Mrs. B. H. Kimball), Charles W. and Leslie C.

Jesse P. Richardson, born in Monmouth in 1822, died March 17, 1892, was a son of Thomas and Mary Richardson, who came from Standish, Me., to Monmouth in 1806, and settled on the farm where Jesse P. lived. Thomas was a son of David Richardson. Jesse married Sarah F., daughter of Amasa and Mehitabel (Jacobs) King, and had four children: Novella F., Ella M., Millard F. and Wilfred A. Millard F. married in 1875, Emma L., daughter of Francis and Harriet Perley, and has one child, Stella L. He now lives on the old homestead.

Melvin M. Richardson was born in Monmouth in 1847, and is a son of Benjamin and Clara (Manning) Richardson, and grandson of Jonathan Richardson, who came from Standish, Me., to Monmouth in 1812.

He married Osca M., daughter of Edwin C. Simpson. They have two children—Eva J. and Frank B. Mr. Richardson was collector of taxes in 1878-9, and is a farmer.

Samuel Robinson, born in 1825, is the eldest of eleven children of John and Polly (Smith) Robinson, and grandson of Harvey and Sally Robinson. John Robinson came to Monmouth from New Hampshire in 1805. Samuel Robinson was engaged in various branches of manufacture at North Monmouth from 1846 until 1887, and since then has been farming. In 1864 he bought the Elder Prescott place, which was a part of the General Chandler farm. His first wife was Almira, daughter of Richard Spear, of West Gardiner. His present wife was Mrs. Clorinda Wing, daughter of William and Lydia (Jones) Linds-cott. She had five children by her marriage with John H. Wing: Willis A., Arthur, Helen M., Lillian and Wesley M.

Albert A. Sawyer, born in 1853, is a son of Harlow H. and Margaret A. (Atwood) Sawyer, who had seven children; Alton, Augusta (Mrs. Frank S. Rideout), Albert A., Mary A. (Mrs. J. Hinckley), Ida M. (who died in 1878), Ruth A. and John Watson. Albert A. has been school teacher and farmer, having taught school for six winters. Ruth A. lives with him.

Adelbert C. Sherman, born in 1840, is a son of George C. and Julia A. (Blake) Sherman, and grandson of Obadiah Sherman, of Massachusetts. He married Maria A., daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Shorey) Pierce. He enlisted in 1862, in Company F, 11th United States Infantry, was shot through the right lung at Gettysburg, and wounded again at Petersburg, after which he was made captain of Company G, 28th United States colored troops, and still holds the rank of captain in the United States army.

John Simpson, born in York county, Me., in 1835, son of John and Mary Simpson, is one of eleven children. The others were: Erastus B., Edwin C., Susan A., Lydia J., Sylvanus R., Francis M., Mary P., Kathleen E., Harriet M. and one infant which died. Mr. Simpson married in 1860, Almira T., daughter of Moses and Salinda (Cole) Cooper. They have had four daughters—two pairs of twins—the only one now living being Susie. Mr. Simpson is a scythe maker by trade, but has been for the past twenty years a farmer on the David Thurston farm, which he now owns.

Jacob G. Smith is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Jackson) Smith, and was born in Monmouth near where he now lives, in 1815. His father's children were: Elmira (Mrs. Phillips Rackley), Diantha, who died in 1878; Rebecca A. (Mrs. William H. Woodbury) and Jacob G., who in 1839 married Jane Tilton. She died in 1854, leaving four children: Edward G., Sarah J. (Mrs. Robert M. Macomber), Charles E. and Mary A. Tillson. Charles E. died in 1883, leaving one son, Charles F. In 1855 Jacob G. married Martha A. Moody, of Monmouth, who died in

1885, leaving three children: Elma J., who died in 1890; Henry L. and Albert S. Mr. Smith has been selectman for fourteen years, justice for forty years, and director and president of the Monmouth Mutual Insurance Company for twenty years.

Nahum Spear, born in 1831 in West Gardiner, son of Richard Spear, was a carpenter until September 1, 1855, when he came to North Monmouth and was four years in the sleigh and carriage factory of Samuel Robinson. Since then he has carried on a wagon repairing and manufacturing business. His wife, Mary F., was a daughter of Ebenezer Prescott.

ANDREW WOOD TINKHAM was born in Monmouth November 23, 1823. His mother was Armida, daughter of Andrew Wood, of Winthrop. His ancestors on both sides were of English stock, the Tinkhams coming from the valley of the Severn, near the head of Bristol channel, and making their home in Middleboro, Plymouth county, at an early day, where in common with the Pilgrims of the Old Colony they suffered and bore the hardships incident to those times. In 1807 Amasa Tinkham, then about twenty-five years of age, left the paternal home for the District of Maine, and finally settled in Monmouth (then almost a wilderness) on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, where he remained until his death in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety years. On this farm Andrew W. was born and has always made his home, busily engaged in its management and conducting its operations carefully, wisely and profitably.

Like most farmers' boys of his day, his school education was limited to a few weeks in the year in the little district school house, and and it is not remembered that he attracted particular attention except in the studies of geography and history, which he took in as the "ox drinketh in water." Natural philosophy and geology were also favorites. His school studies have been supplemented by careful and judicious reading continued to the present time, and with a memory remarkably retentive and a ready command of language, his well stored facts come forth at call, making him an interesting and instructive conversationalist.

He has served several terms as selectman of his town, was a trustee of Monmouth Academy several years, and his judgment and integrity are in such repute that he has often been called to serve as commissioner and as arbitrator in disputed claims. As evidence of his honor and his regard for the good name of his family, one fact is worth a myriad of theories or assertions. His father, in the goodness of his heart and in his old age, had indorsed paper for others; the maker failed and he became liable to pay, and payment would impoverish him. That no stain might rest on the honored name of his aged father, the son, although under no legal or moral liability, voluntarily assumed the debt, some \$4,000. For a farmer in his circumstances



Andrew W. Tinkham

this was no small undertaking, but the energy, good judgment, economy and industrious habits inherited from his Pilgrim ancestry, bore him safely through, and he soon had the satisfaction of paying the last dollar of principal and interest—an act that established his reputation and proved (as he has often said) the best investment of his life.

As a farmer he has always been a progressive one, and while cultivating the usual crops of the farmers of his section, has made wool and apples specialties. About twenty-two years ago, alarmed at the wholesale destruction of our forests, as an experiment, he fenced and planted about ten acres of worn out pasture land with seed of white pine, oak, cedar and some other woods, which have now grown to a beautiful forest, converting what was a dreary waste into a thing of beauty.

In employing assistance on the farm his rule has been to give preference to the poor and needy, always bearing in mind the words of Scripture—"The poor ye always have with you, and if ye will, ye may do them good."

A fractured leg, the result of an accident some thirty years ago, has been the cause of great trouble and inconvenience ever since, seriously interfering with his farming operations; yet notwithstanding this infirmity, he is always serene and happy, living in full faith that beyond this vale of tears there is a better land, where canes and crutches are unknown, and where he will range in delight through Elysian fields of joy.

William B. Tinkham, born in Massachusetts in 1827, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Ling) Tinkham. He married Olive A., daughter of Emory Tilson, and has six children: Francisco, a merchant in Monmouth; Herbert R. and Emory A., lawyers in Duluth, Minn.; Carrie B. (Mrs. Joshua Stover), Willie C. and Geneva. Mr. Tinkham went to California and on his return in 1853 came to Monmouth and settled on the farm where he has since lived.

Hiram G. Titus was born in 1834 and died June 25, 1892. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Gould) Titus, and grandson of William Titus, who came from Massachusetts. James Titus had twelve children, of whom the following are living: William F., James H., Cyrus K., Nathaniel W., Eliza J. and Charles O. Hiram G. married Josephine L., daughter of Phineas B. and Elizabeth (Collins) Nichols. They had three children: Walter H., Adelbert E. and Hattie E. (Mrs. Nelson Springer).

Daniel G. Towle, born in Monmouth in 1815, is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Kelley) Towle, and grandson of Benjamin Towle, who came from New Hampshire to Monmouth. Benjamin, jun., had three sons: Henry W., Daniel G. and Josiah E., who died and left one son, Charles E., who now lives with Daniel G. The latter married Sarah,

daughter of Peter and Jerusha Gale. He went to Boston in 1836, and in 1856 went to Minnesota, where he enlisted in 1861 in Company E, 4th Minnesota, being first sergeant and then captain, which rank he held until April, 1865, when he was discharged, being disabled by wounds at Altoona Pass, Ga. Since 1878 he has lived in Monmouth, where he has been prominent in the G. A. R. Post and also in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

Wilbert True, born in Litchfield in 1838, is a son of Joseph C. and Betsey J. (Woodbury) True. He went to California in 1857, returned in 1861, and in 1862 married Mary B., daughter of Simeon and Mary A. Williams. They have one daughter, Annie M. He came to Monmouth in 1865 and has since been a farmer.

Alexander L. Walker, born in Litchfield in 1842, is a son of Samuel and Abigail (Belden) Walker, grandson of Joshua Walker, and great-grandson of John Walker, who was a native of Kennebunkport, and married Elizabeth Burbank. They had seven sons and seven daughters. Their son Joshua, married Sarah Huntington, and had two sons and two daughters. Alexander L. married Myra, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Gowen, and they have two children: Irving E. and Hattie M. He enlisted in the 1st Maine Cavalry in 1861, was discharged in 1865, and in 1877 came to Monmouth, where he is a farmer. He has for some years sold agricultural implements.

George H. Waugh, born in Readfield in 1833, is one of eight children of Robert and Lydia Waugh, and grandson of Robert Waugh. He married Laura M. Poole, of Readfield, who died living two children: George N. and Samuel F. His present wife was Anna P., daughter of Joseph Wood, of Winthrop. He was nine years in California, returning in 1861. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, 17th Maine, served until the close of the war, and has since been a farmer.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

Location and Natural Features.—Settlement and Civil History.—Cemeteries.—
Ecclesiastical.—Educational.—Industrial Interests.—Associations.—Villages.
Personal Paragraphs.

REACHING farther west by nearly two miles than any other section of the county, and lapping over the west line of the Kennebec purchase, lies a town which, but for comparatively recent concessions to and acquisitions from the lands of its neighbors, would form an almost perfect triangle. It is bounded on the north by Livermore and Fayette, east by Winthrop, south by Monmouth and west by Leeds and Androscoggin pond. Pocasset, as this favorite resort of the red man was termed, is a rough, hilly tract, covered with enormous loose boulders. It is splendidly irrigated and abounds in a light, natural grass-bearing soil, which at several points merges into tracts of drift sand. A heavy formation of deep-toned granite under the thin soil has been quarried in the southern portion of the town for monumental purposes.

Androscoggin pond, which covers the south half of the western boundary, comprises nearly six miles of surface. It receives the outflow of a long chain of lakes, the most remote of which rises near the northern boundary of the county. The exit is through a broad channel into the Androscoggin river. This channel, which is known as Dead river, has the singular ability of flowing both ways. A rise in the Androscoggin, resulting from local rains in the White Mountain range, will set the current back into the pond for days, while quick rains in central Maine will excite the sluggish water and send it rushing down into the river with the rapidity of a mountain torrent. Near the upper end of Androscoggin pond are two islands of considerable size, one of which was used by the Anasagunticook Indians as a burial place, from which many relics of aboriginal warfare have been exhumed. Northeast of this body of water, and connected with it by a short, sinuous stream, which furnishes motive power to the mills at Wayne village, is Wing's pond, formerly known as Howe's mill pond, a large, natural reservoir, about one and a half miles in length, which receives the outflow of Lovejoy's pond, on the north, the larger portion of which lies in the adjoining towns of Fayette and Readfield.

East of this chain, and separated from it by a high water-shed, is a short water system flowing into the Kennebec river. Beginning at the northeast corner of the town, it follows along the entire length of the eastern boundary, swelling out into two small ponds—Berry and Dexter—then empties into Wilson pond.

From the lofty ranges which surround these ponds magnificent vistas are spread out in every direction. Attracted, doubtless, by this feature, as well as by the lumbering and agricultural resources of the territory, a number of prospectors from Cape Cod selected lots here as early as 1775, on which to found permanent homes.

SETTLEMENT AND CIVIL HISTORY.—Job Fuller, the pioneer of the colony of New Sandwich, as the place was called by the settlers, in memory of their old home, Sandwich, on the coast of Cape Cod, struck the first tree that fell before the woodman's axe not far from 1773. The lot on which he settled was, it is supposed, the one lately owned by the K. B. Pullen heirs, near the head of Wilson pond. His house, which, on the evidence of contemporary events, may safely be reckoned as the first framed building in the town, stood a few rods east of the site covered by the present buildings. It was taken down many years ago.

Fuller had lived in the forest but a short time when other families, many of them old neighbors, came in and settled around him. Prominent among them were the Wings, the Washburns, Sturtevents, Norrises, Winslows and Jenningses, Asa Lawrence, the Maxims, Isaac Dexter, Reuben Besse and John Bowles.

With Reuben Wing came his six sons—Moses, Ebenezer, Simeon, Allen, William and Aaron. Moses became a physician. He settled on the farm now owned by John Weeks, to whose father, Thomas Weeks, he sold the clearing, and removed to the lot opposite Dr. C. H. Barker's at the village. He removed, subsequently, to Phillips, Me. Ebenezer Wing took up the farm now owned by Ebenezer Norris, on the Winthrop road; Simeon settled on the farm occupied by his grandson, J. M. Wing, west of Wing's pond; Allen on the Riggs farm farther north, William on the adjoining lot on the west, and Aaron on the place now owned by James M. Pike. Asa Lawrence probably settled in the eastern part of the town, near Berry pond. The Norrises settled near the Androscoggin pond, in the south part of the town. There were four brothers of them—Ephraim, Nathaniel, Wooden and Josiah—sons of Samuel Norris, who removed from Sandwich, Mass., a few years later. Ephraim settled on the place now owned by Charles Norris, Nathaniel on an adjoining lot, Wooden on the farm now occupied by Sewall Pettingill, and Josiah on the farm now owned by his grandson, Melvin Norris. The Jennings family took up a lot northeast, a short distance from the head of Wing's pond. The father, Samuel Jennings, came with three sons—Nathanuel, Samuel, jun., and John. Of these, the last two removed, after a short time, to

Leeds, while Nathaniel remained on the farm which is now owned by his grandsons, the well known Jennings Brothers. Isaac Dexter settled near the head of Wilson pond, a short distance west of the one which bears his name; Reuben Besse on the Winthrop road, near Berry pond, and John Bowles near Job Fuller, on the farm now owned by M. B. Sylvester.

In the absence of authentic records, it is impossible to accurately trace the development of the colony through its various stages. As the fragmental data that can, at this late period, be gathered from the few remaining aged citizens would, at best, bear marks of partiality and insufficiency, it may be better to pass over the colonizing period with light touches. Suffice it to say that during the twenty-five years which intervened between Job Fuller's advent and the incorporation of the town, nearly one hundred families had gathered on the beautiful hills which cluster about this vast water system.

All this time the settlement had borne the appellation, New Sandwich. February 12, 1798, an act was passed by the general court which placed Wayne on the list of legally incorporated towns. The name was adopted in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a hero of the revolution, under whom, it is probable, some of the pioneers of the new town had fought.

Of the first three years following the town's incorporation we have no record. The selectmen for the year 1801 were Isaac Dexter, Moses Wing and William Wing. Of these, Moses Wing remained in office until 1808, while William Wing served only two years and Isaac Dexter but one. Their successors were: Ellis Sweet, 1802-3; Ephraim Norris, 1803-5; Braddock Weeks, 1804-9; Daniel Smith, 1806-8; Joseph Lamson, 1809; Moses Wing, Job Fuller and Benjamin Burgess, 1810; Joseph Lamson, 1811-15; Moses Wing, jun., 1811-12; Cyrus Foss, 1811; Aaron Wing, 1812; John Bowles, 1813-15; Ebenezer Besse, 1813; Moses Wing, jun., 1814-15; Moses Wing, 1816; Nathaniel Fairbanks, 1816; Joshua Bowles, 1816-17; Lemuel Bryant, 1817-18; Allen Wing, 1818; Cyrus Foss, 1818-19; Joseph Lamson and John Morrison, 1819; Allen Wing, William Burgess and Ephraim Norris, 1820-1; Lemuel Bryant, Nathaniel Fairbanks and Moses Bean, 1822; Joseph Lamson, 1823; William Burgess and John Morrison, 1823-6; Asa Foss, 1824-30; Hamilton Jenkins, 1827; Amasa Dexter, 1827-8; Francis Bowles, 1828; Abijah Crane and James Wing, 1829-30; Francis Bowles, 1831; John Morrison, 1831; Jesse Stevens, 1831-4; Asa Foss, 1832; George Gorden, 1832-3; Noah Chandler, 1833-4; Leonard Wing, 1834-6; Asa Foss, 1835; George Smith, 1836-9; Uriah H. Virgin, 1836; Asa Foss and Jesse Stevens, 1837; Sewall Frost, 1838-9; Leonard Wing, 1838; Nelson H. Carey, 1839-41; George W. Fairbanks and Samuel W. Frost, 1840; Josiah Norris, jun., and William Lewis, 1841-3; Sewall Frost, 1842-6; Nelson H. Carey and Joshua Burgess, 1844-9; Tillotson

Lovejoy and R. R. Frohock, 1848; David Stevens, 1849-50; Josiah Norris, jun., 1850-4; Samuel S. Brown, 1850-1; Benjamin Ridley, 1851; Ephraim Hall and Gilman Buswell, 1852; Tillotson Lovejoy, 1853; William G. Besse, 1853-6; Thomas B. Read, 1854; Samuel W. Frost and Emery Foss, 1855-6; Joshua Burgess, 1857; Samuel S. Brown, 1857-9; A. K. P. Burgess, 1857-8; H. J. Ridley, 1858-9; Samuel W. Frost, 1859; Josiah Norris, 1860; Daniel True, 1860-3; Squire Bishop, 1860-4; A. K. P. Burgess, 1861-2; Thomas B. Read, 1863-5; Richard Berry, 1864-6; H. J. Ridley, 1865-7; Llewellyn Wing, 1866-7; William L. G. Clark, 1867; Josiah Norris, 1868-9; George W. Fairbanks, 1868-72; Sewall Pettingill, 1868-71; John P. Carson, 1870-3; J. C. Stinchfield, 1872-7; H. J. Ridley, 1873-7; Sears Frost, 1874-8; Sewall Pettingill, 1877; Stillman L. Howard, 1878-9; G. M. True, 1878; Melvin Norris and James M. Wing, 1879; Joseph S. Berry and J. P. Stevens, 1880-1; William G. Besse, 1880; Benjamin F. Maxim, 1881-5; J. C. Stinchfield and James M. Wing, 1882-5; Nathaniel B. Frost, 1886-9; Peleg F. Pike, 1886-90; John M. Weeks, 1886; Sewall Pettingill, 1887-90; Albert W. Riggs, 1890; William B. Frost, 1891; B. F. Bradford and George H. Lord, 1891-2; A. H. Briggs, 1892.

The first Town Clerk of whom we have any record was Moses Wing, who held the office eighteen consecutive years. The next incumbent was Asa Foss, who was elected in 1820. His successors were: Joshua Bowles, 1822; Zacariah Wing, 1829; Francis Bowles, 1832; George Smith, 1834; Wellington Hunton, 1841; Bartlett W. Varnum, 1852; Thomas B. Read, 1853; James H. Thorn, 1855; Cyrus B. Swift, 1861; Charles H. Barker, 1865; Cyrus Swift, 1868; Joseph H. Berry, 1870; H. C. Tribou, 1878; W. A. Burgess, 1892.

The successive Treasurers have been: Ebenezer Mason, 1801; Thomas Atkinson, 1802; Joseph Lamson, 1804; John Bowles, 1809; Moses Wing, 1810; Allen Wing, 1811; Isaac Dexter, 1813; Ebenezer Besse, 1815; Joshua Bowles, 1819; Allen Wing, 1820; Joshua Bowles, 1823; Allen Wing, 1829; Humphrey Hight, 1830; Zacariah Wing, 1831; Francis Bowles, 1832; George Smith, 1834; Sumner C. Moulton, 1841; Wellington Hunton, 1847; J. F. Jennings, 1854; Cyrus B. Swift, 1856; Leonard L. Wing, 1857; E. H. Libby, 1858; N. B. Frost, 1859; C. H. Barker, 1860; Squire Bishop, 1862; W. H. Rollins, 1864; Charles H. Barker, 1865; W. H. Rollins, 1866; Josiah Norris, 1868; Joseph S. Berry, 1874; Alfred Johnson, 1877; Joseph S. Berry, 1882; Stillman L. Howard, 1883; and Charles E. Wing, since 1886.

While Wayne, like her companion towns, throws a mournful glance into the brilliant past, and laments her depleted population and moribund industries, she has not, like many of the towns of Kennebec, to deplore run down farms and dismantled buildings, which many of our Maine towns present. Of her sons and daughters, one of whom is

Annie Louise Cary, Maine's greatest songstress, she may well be proud.

The season of greatest prosperity which the town has enjoyed, was the decade embracing the civil war, when the mills were in full operation on profitable contracts. Following that period, the value of real estate has steadily increased in the face of a diminishing population, until the recent sluggishness in manufacturing operations induced a sudden fall. From the first the inhabitants of Wayne have been enterprising and intelligent. That this is true of the early stock is demonstrated, in a measure, by the neat, concise and methodical manner in which the contemporaneous public records were kept.

The town institutions have been few. Nothing has been created for mere ostentation, and everything not of immediate practical utility has been dispensed with. For more than half a century the annual and public business meetings were held in private buildings and the Methodist church. The town house, which has the appearance of a far older building, was erected not far from 1845 by David and Peter Fifield. The semi-barbarous custom of selling the town's poor, at public auction, to the lowest bidder, which has so reluctantly been relinquished throughout the state, was in vogue here until not far from 1850, when a farm in the south part of the town, near Androscoggin pond, was purchased of Benjamin Norris. This was sold and a farm on Beech hill purchased of Jason Maxim. This, in turn, was substituted by the farm in the north part of the town now in use, which was formerly the property of Matthias Smith.

CEMETERIES.—The oldest cemetery, probably, is the one in the Sylvester district. At a very early date a cemetery was established on Beech hill, twenty rods north of H. J. Ridley's. The location was poorly chosen. Little by little the sands sifted away until skeletons began to appear on the surface. Many bodies were taken up and placed on the more secure land of the new private cemetery, an eighth of a mile to the southwest, but many bones were widely scattered. Another of the early cemeteries was taken from the farm now owned by A. C. Hayford, in the north part of the town. The one near N. Davis', at North Wayne, while of early date, was established later than the last mentioned ground, as was also the one near the Howard Gott place, in the west part of the town.

CHURCHES.—The ecclesiastical history of Wayne begins with the year 1793, in the early part of which regular social services were established by some of the settlers who had been aroused by the exhortations of missionary disciples of the Baptist faith. On the 9th day of January, 1794, they were, largely through the labors and influence of Rev. Mr. Potter, organized into a church of eleven members, of which nine were males. For eight years they had no regular pastor. Itinerant preachers, among whom were Elders Potter, Jackson and Case,

visited them occasionally, and Thomas Francis, of Leeds, a man of considerable talent and force of character who had joined them, served as a lay pastor. In 1798 he was ordained, and in 1800 became pastor of the church in Leeds. Two years later Rev. William Godding began a four years' pastorate. His successors have been: Nathan Thomas, 1817-19; T. B. Robinson, 1831-5; D. P. Bailey, 1836-8; R. C. Starr, 1841-3. In more recent years the church has been supplied to quite an extent by students. Among the settled pastors have been: Reverends Joshua Millet, Samuel Boothby, Carleton Parker, G. S. Smith, A. Snyder, Erwin Dennet and J. R. Herrick.

Their first house of worship was erected through the united effort of another denomination. It eventually fell into the entire control of the Baptists, and was burned on the site where the present edifice stands, about fifty years ago.

Five days after the Baptist church of Wayne was organized, Rev. Jesse Lee, the Methodist evangelist, preached to the people of that place. A class was soon organized by his subordinate, Philip Wager, which developed into an auxiliary church of the Readfield circuit. Until 1827, when it was transferred to Monmouth circuit, the pastors were circuit riders. Their names and the dates of their pastorates are given in Chapter XXX.

From 1827 to 1841 Wayne was classed with Monmouth, with only one minister in charge. The names of the ministers during this period have been mentioned in the preceding chapter.

In 1842 Wayne was set off as a separate charge, with R. H. Stinchfield, pastor. He was followed by D. F. Quimby, 1844; C. Fuller, 1845; P. Munger, 1846; C. C. Whitney, 1847; W. Wyman, 1848; D. B. Randall, 1849-50; D. Copeland, 1851; R. J. Ayer, 1852; T. Hill, 1853; F. A. Crofts, 1856; A. C. Trafton, 1860; E. Smith, 1861; W. B. Bartlett, 1863; J. M. Woodbury, 1865; J. Armstrong, 1868; J. Mitchell, 1869; W. H. Foster, 1871; E. K. Colby, 1873; Elbridge Gerry, 1876; Sylvester Hooper, 1878; W. H. Foster, 1880; J. P. Cole, 1884; O. H. Stevens, 1885; D. R. Ford, 1887; J. R. Masterman, 1890. Two of these, Reverends Caleb Fuller and C. C. Whitney, located in Wayne. The former represented the town one term in the legislature, and the latter was engaged in business as a druggist.

About 1852, through the labors of Rev. John Stevens, a Freewill Baptist church was organized at Wayne village. A building was soon erected for public worship, which has since been purchased by the town, and without being removed from its original foundation, remodeled into the village school house. Mr. Stevens was succeeded as pastor of the church by Reverend Gould. As the doctrinal tenets of the denomination are nearly identical with those of the Methodist church, it was not long before the small society became enlarged into the latter, and the organization ceased to exist.

SCHOOLS.*—It appears that there were schools supported by private subscription from the time of the first settlement. In 1801 the first appropriation of \$100 was made for the support of schools; in 1806 the sum of \$300 was raised, and in 1810, \$400. The first school house built in town was located in the northwest corner of what is now J. F. Gordon's farm, near the place where his store shed now stands. It was used for religious services and town meetings. This part of the town was first settled in 1773, and here was for years the First school district. Among the early teachers were Eliza Allen and Moses Wing; and later, Polly Buswell, who was a most successful teacher. Work, knitting and plain sewing were mingled with her instructions.

In 1802 the town was divided into school districts "territorially." Each district contained certain "lots according to Prescott's Plan." District No. 1 was where No. 3 now is; No. 3 was at North Wayne, and No. 5 was at Wayne village. Districts 2, 4 and 6 were in the vicinity of the schools now bearing the same numbers. In 1803 Wayne appointed Joseph Lamson, Moses Wing and Ebenezer Besse for a select committee to visit the schools in town, and to "license schoolmasters and schoolmistresses." In 1804 Job Fuller, Allen Wing, Thomas Atkinson, Braddock Weeks, Nathan Norris, Nathaniel Atkins and Z. Washburn were chosen a committee to divide the town into proper school districts. In 1807 the town was divided into six school districts, which were numbered and described. Wayne village and vicinity comprised No. 1, the Norris neighborhood No. 2, the Dexter district No. 3, Smith's Corner No. 4, North Wayne No. 5, and the Wing neighborhood No. 6. Some of these districts were subsequently divided and additional districts formed.

In April, 1807, the "First School District raised \$150 to build a school house." This was the first school district tax. The first school house built in Wayne village was located near where the dwelling house of Mrs. Sally Norris now stands. In 1883 Wayne adopted the town plan of managing schools, and in 1884 two free high schools were established, one at Wayne village, the other at North Wayne. Since 1891 the town has furnished free text books in the public schools. Wayne has good school houses, and the schools of the town will compare favorably with those of other towns expending annually about the same money for this purpose.

INDUSTRIES.—The first mills within the limits of Wayne were, in all probability, erected at the outlet of Wing's pond prior to 1790. The dams on which these mills stood differed considerably from the ones which now regulate the water power. Twenty-five feet above the Main street bridge, with its west abutment about where Swift's blacksmith shop now stands, was the upper dam, constructed of logs, as was also the lower dam, which crossed the stream about sixty feet

* Facts furnished by George W. Walton, of Wayne.

below. On the latter stood a saw mill, erected by Jonathan Howe, and a grist mill, by Thomas Wing. A law suit between these parties over the water privilege resulted in Mr. Howe's securing both mills. The next proprietor of the grist mill of whom we have any knowledge was Jonathan Norcross, who, in 1802, was taxed for mill property to the value of \$1,000. The next owner was Joshua Winslow, who, in 1817, deeded to Jacob Haskell a portion of the property. Joseph Lamson and John Bowles had come into possession of a considerable share, which they relinquished to Ellis Sweet in 1818. The same year Mr. Sweet sold three-fourths of the property to Job Fuller, and a short time later Sweet and Fuller deeded a quarter interest in the property, including a fulling and carding mill, to Jabez Leadbetter.

The next year Mr. Sweet sold one-sixth of the double mill, as it was denominated, to Leadbetter. In 1820 we find the property in the hands of Mr. Leadbetter and Jacob Haskell, the former owning thirteen parts, the latter three. It was burned this year, and was probably rebuilt immediately, as the next year Nathaniel Norris purchased of Mr. Leadbetter one-half interest in the mill. Isaac Blethen, of Dover, purchased, in 1830, Leadbetter's remaining interest. It was destroyed by fire in 1844. Mr. Blethen then sold his interest in the privilege to Wellington Hunton and Sumner Moulton, who, with Mr. Haskell, rebuilt the mill on the present site. The following year the latter transferred his interest to Nathaniel B. Haskell.

In 1858 Mr. Hunton purchased of Mr. Moulton's heirs the undivided half of his share in the property. Two years later he deeded his entire interest to Cyrus B. and Frank Swift. It was again burned in 1863. The ensuing year it was rebuilt by Holman Johnson, who purchased the entire water power. In 1875 Mr. Johnson presented one-half of the property to his daughter, Mrs. Frances L. Wing, and after his decease the remaining half was purchased by Charles E. Wing, the present occupant, whose father, Obed Wing, operated the establishment for Mr. Johnson.

Among the early proprietors of the saw mill erected by Jonathan Howe we find the names of Ellis Sweet and Jacob Haskell. In 1816 Sweet sold a quarter interest to Samuel Brown. Four years later Brown was taxed for the entire property. About this time the mill was destroyed by fire. Subsequently Isaac Smith held a controlling interest in it, as did also Amasa Dexter, who probably sold to Peter and David Fifield, of Fayette. Not far from fifty years ago the property was purchased by Josiah and Oliver Norris, by whom a shingle and clapboard mill was established on the same power. The upper part of the building was used as a sash and blind factory. It was removed by Mr. Johnson, and a portion is now used as a store house, opposite the woolen factory. The next proprietors of the saw mill were Samuel Brown, jun., and William Burgess. The latter relin-

quished his title to Brown, by whom the entire property was sold to Elias and Jesse Prince. It was purchased, with all the other mill property, by Holman Johnson, who remodeled the building, moved it back to a new foundation and furnished it with improved machinery. It is now controlled by the Wayne Mill Company.

Mr. Johnson, soon after his removal to Wayne from Vermont, in 1856, established a shovel handle manufactory, which was operated by him and his son, A. F. Johnson, until 1886. The woolen mill, which was burned in 1892, was erected by Mr. Johnson. After his decease it was controlled and operated by his sons, under the superintendence of George Johnson, until 1872, when it was purchased by the Wayne Mill Company, John Holland, agent. The machine shop was built by Mr. Johnson in 1866. It was operated by L. W. Fillebrown several years, as a manufactory of cultivators and shovel handle machinery.

The edge tool industry at North Wayne was established as early as 1837, by a stock company. The name of the original projector is unknown. It proved a financial failure. Not far from 1842, R. B. Dunn purchased all the property of this company and other interests in contiguous real estate, and two years later organized the North Wayne Scythe Company, to which he relinquished a controlling interest in the stock. The business was conducted by this company until 1861, when it failed, under the superintendence of J. F. Taylor. From 1861 to 1862 it was conducted by Mr. Taylor and a Mr. Tewksbury, assignees. The opening of the civil war was an opportune event for the management, and in the short space of twelve months they established the business on a firm financial basis. A new company was then organized as the North Wayne Tool Company, which was controlled by the Ames Brothers, of Boston, proprietors of the Ames Plough Works. At the end of twelve years the business was suspended, and until 1880, when the present company was formed, the works lay idle. The present official organization consists of Joseph F. Bodwell, president; General C. W. Tilden, secretary and treasurer, and Williston Jennings, superintendent; Mr. Bodwell succeeding Hon. J. R. Bodwell, deceased, who was elected to the first position in the corporation in 1880. The present daily capacity of the works is 20 dozen scythes, 300 axes, 24 dozen hay knives, 48 dozen corn knives or 100 dozen band knives. Forty-five operatives are employed.

The first factory, a building covering 70 by 40 feet, stood on the west bank of the stream, on the north side of the street. On the same power were two mills, erected prior to 1820, by Comfort C. Smith, one of the early pastors of the Methodist church. The saw mill and the old scythe factory were connected. The latter was a brick building, and the former was constructed of wood. The grist mill was on the east side of the stream. The site on which the brick factory was

erected was formerly covered by a fulling mill, operated early, it is thought, by a Mr. King. This building was removed, about the time the factory was built, and remodeled into the main part of the old North Wayne hotel, by Benjamin Palmer, whose son now occupies it as a private residence.

After the suspension of business by the Ames Plough Company the brick factory was remodeled, and fitted with machinery for manufacturing paper, by J. F. Taylor and W. M. Harvey, who conducted the business under the corporate name of the North Wayne Paper Company, until about 1882, when the mill was destroyed by fire, together with the saw mill. Two years later the grist mill on the opposite side of the stream was burned; and a year later an axe factory, which had been erected east of it, on the same power, by the North Wayne Tool Company, on land leased of the paper company, was destroyed in the same manner.

ASSOCIATIONS.—Asylum Lodge, F. & A. M., received a special communication August 22, 1865. Succeeding Emery Foss as W. M., the following have held that position: H. J. Ridley, September, 1869; L. R. Sturtevant, 1870; A. F. Johnson, 1872; Charles E. Wing, 1875; L. R. Sturtevant, 1877; Thomas Wing, 1881; H. J. Ridley, 1882; L. R. Sturtevant, 1883; C. W. Crosby, 1884; James M. Pike, 1890; J. M. Gordon, 1891.

Wayne Commandery, United Order of the Golden Cross, was organized March 5, 1885, with fifteen charter members. The noble commanders have been: A. G. French, two terms; A. L. French, five terms; Mrs. H. H. Stinchfield, six terms; C. E. Wing, two terms.

Prescott Lodge, No. 6; A. O. U. W., was instituted August 21, 1882. Past master workmen: F. L. Dixon, P. H. Culhane, J. C. Stinchfield, W. B. Howard, J. M. Pike, W. B. Frost, S. Pettingill and A. W. Manter. Financier, E. L. Lincoln.

VILLAGES.—Among the first traders at Wayne village were Lamson & Bowles, who traded as early as 1807, in a store which stood where the brick store now stands. After being occupied as a paint shop many years, this building was purchased, not far from 1830, by George Smith, who used it as a store until 1849, when he removed to a point near where the cheese factory now stands, and erected the brick store on the lot. It was subsequently taken down by James Turner and rebuilt as the residence he now occupies. A store was erected at a very early date by Mr. Howe. As the only person of that name of whom we can find any trace on the existing records is Jonathan Howe, the miller, it is easy to presume that the trader and miller were identical; and it is a question whether he was not the first trader, as his name disappeared from the tax lists at an early date. Seventy years ago this building, which stood on the vacant lot opposite the brick store, was occupied by Farnham & Stanley. Following this firm

came Alfred and Philander Morton, of Winthrop. After a few years they closed out the business and removed to Hallowell. Joseph H. Bishop, who purchased the building, removed it to a point north of the Johnson house, and remodeled it into a dwelling house. Later, John Dexter changed its location to the lot on which it now stands, and re-arranged it for a Methodist parsonage.

On the site of E. L. Lincoln's tailoring establishment an early store was erected, which was occupied, about 1820, by Bowles & Lee. It was burned while in their hands, not far from 1824. A store was soon standing on the same lot, built by Lemuel Bartlett. Wellington Hunton, who purchased the building in 1835 of the Bowles heirs, who had regained possession of the property, was the next occupant. He sold the business, not far from 1850, to Reed & Besse. A Mr. Weymouth and Alfred Sawyer were later occupants. The upper part was at this time used as a milliner's shop, by Miss Maria Fairbanks, and, later, by Miss Marcena Foss. It was burned in 1863. Mr. Lincoln's store was built on the same site by Jeremiah Foss, jun., who occupied it as a shoe store and manufactory several years. W. C. Tribou was a later occupant.

Wellington Hunton, after selling this store to Reed & Besse, erected a building on the lot now covered by the store occupied by L. K. Cram & Co. In 1857 Mr. Hunton removed to Livermore Falls. The business was sold to Ebenezer Norris, and was subsequently purchased by James Thorn. The building was destroyed by fire in 1863. The same year the Cram store was erected by James Moulton, whose son, Jonathan Moulton, traded in it a large portion of the time until his decease. J. M. Gott, C. T. Sanborn, J. M. Moulton and W. C. Tribou have each occupied it a short period. Between this building and the post office is a vacant lot, on which the Wing store rested in the days when the oldest citizens were boys and girls. Moses Wing, jun., was the first trader in this building of whom we have any knowledge. In 1830 Henry W. Owen was engaged in business there. Later, the sale of a half interest to Uriah H. Virgin brought in the firm of Owen & Virgin. Sumner Moulton purchased the stand in 1836. He was succeeded by his brother, Jonathan. This building shared the fate of the entire business section of the village in the sweeping conflagration of July 1, 1863.

On the post office lot a building used by David Smith for a carpenter shop was converted into a dwelling house by Henry W. Owen. Later, it was removed to the foundation it now covers, near the high school building, where it is occupied by Samuel Bishop. Holman Johnson erected a store on the same lot not far from 1856, which was rented by Rev. C. C. Whitney for a drug and dry goods store. After the fire of 1863 Mr. Johnson rebuilt on the lot. After about a year's occupancy as a general store, he abandoned the business to give his

entire attention to manufacturing. Barker & Clark, his successors, yielded to the firm of Sawyer & Clark. About 1872 the death of Mr. Sawyer caused a change in the business, which passed into the hands of Joseph S. Berry, who conducted it continuously until 1888. After Mr. Berry's decease, the business was conducted by W. C. Tribou until his recent removal to North Leeds. One side of the store is now occupied by George W. Besse as a general store, the other by W. E. Norris as a tin shop and by Gideon S. Smith as a post office. The "Cary store," as the building occupied by Doctor Cary, the father of the celebrated vocalist, was called, was built by Amasa and John Dexter, for J. F. Hayes. It stood between the hotel and Mrs. Moulton's, on the north side of the street. Subsequently, it was moved across to the lot east of the post office. Charles Allen, Doctor Cary, and, later, James N. Moulton traded in it while it stood on this lot. It was converted into a carriage shop.

The vacant lot southeast of the post office, on the south side of the main street, was once covered by a store erected by Bartlett W. Varnum, who occupied it many years. His successors in trade were Arza Gilmore, Allen Brothers and Pinkham & Frizell. Mr. Varnum resumed the business at a later date. The "Grange" or "brick" store was erected in 1849, by "Esquire" George Smith, who occupied it as a grocery, and something more, until about 1860. It was then purchased by Samuel S. Brown and leased to Ebenezer Norris, jun., who was proprietor at the time of the conflagration of 1863. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1870. The Grange purchased it a short time after it was restored. It was purchased at a later date by Edward Dexter. The millinery store of Mrs. G. W. Besse was erected on the site on which the old Moulton store stood before the great conflagration. This was a large, two-story building, containing two stores, one of which was occupied for a number of years by the Moultons, the other by Rev. C. C. Whitney and others.

Among the early industries at the village was the indispensable "potash," established by John Bodge, the father of the popular conductor on the back route of the Maine Central railroad. The building stood on the lot now owned by G. M. True, near the upper dam. Mr. Bodge also conducted the pottery business in a building which occupied the ground now covered by Mr. Folsom's carriage shop. He afterward moved across the stream and built a factory in front of the house now occupied by Mrs. Burnham. Another potash was built eighty years ago, about where the cheese factory stands. It was taken down and rebuilt as a stable. An early tannery was erected by Alfred Pinkham, on the place now owned by Samuel Graves. One of the first brick yards at the village was on land near the residence of James Turner. When the supply of suitable material was exhausted, the

location was changed to the opposite side of the street, and, later, to the place now occupied by Michael Murry.

The first blacksmith shop of which any record or tradition is preserved was the Collins Lovejoy shop, which stood on the lot now covered by Folsom's carriage shop. It was taken down by Mr. Podge, who established his pottery on the same ground. This was afterward taken down and another blacksmith shop built on the foundation, by Francis Bowles, for Lewis Norris. Alfred Swift, who occupied the shop after Mr. Norris vacated it, was succeeded in the business by his son, Cyrus B. Swift, by whom it was moved a few feet, to the place where it is now occupied by John McKinnon.

The blacksmith shop of A. R. Swift was built in 1849 by Humphrey Hight, one of the early settlers at the village. The upper part of the building, which is now used as a dwelling, was finished for a hall, and used to quite an extent for a private school room. L. W. Fillebrown purchased the property of Hight. Among those who have more recently made it their place of business are Mr. Keith, Cyrus B. Swift, Levi Brown and A. R. Swift.

Mr. Hight built another shop a little above the grist mill shed. This he sold to John Raymond, who converted it into a dwelling, which was burned at the time of the general conflagration. Mr. Hight immediately built another shop, which at a later date was raised on a brick basement and remodeled into the dwelling house owned and recently occupied by J. C. Stinchfield.

Some time in the forties a match factory was established by the Allen Brothers, about where the shovel handle shop was afterward built. The same business was prosecuted by this firm in a building which they erected across the stream, below the saw mill.

A public house was opened at the village by Farnham & Stanley as early, it is supposed, as 1820. This firm was followed by Alfred and Philander Morton. The house stood nearly opposite the brick store. It was closed to the public for many years prior to 1848, when it was re-opened by Albion Smith. It was again closed after it passed from Mr. Smith's hands, and was burned in 1863.

The residence of Mrs. Jeremiah Foss was built by Uriah H. Virgin, not far from 1837, for a tavern. After his decease it was purchased by Dea. Thomas Wilson, of whom Mr. Foss purchased the property. It was closed to the public during Mr. Foss' occupancy.

The Stinchfield Hotel was opened by Alpheus Lane, more than sixty years ago. Mr. Lane sold the establishment to James Moulton, who was succeeded as proprietor by Jeremiah Foss, and he by Daniel Foss. After the death of the latter the house was managed by his widow and the relict of Mr. Moulton. James H. Thorn, who married the latter, was the next landlord. After his decease the management was resumed by the widows Thorn and Foss, of whom the house was

purchased by Stillman Howard. The present proprietor, J. C. Stinchfield, assumed control in 1890.

The Wayne post office was established September 5, 1809. Moses Wing, the first postmaster, was followed by Ellis Sweet, 1817; Anson G. Chandler, 1821; Heiney Bishop, 1821; Henry B. Farnham, 1826; Charles H. Pierpont, 1827; Alfred B. Morton, 1829; Henry W. Owen, 1831; Sumner C. Moulton, 1840; James M. Moulton, 1846; Bartlett W. Varnum, 1848; Wellington Hunton, 1849; Caleb Fuller, 1853; Bartlett W. Varnum, 1854; Alfred Sawyer, 1863; Joseph S. Berry, 1871; John C. Stinchfield, 1885; James M. Moulton, 1888; Gideon S. Smith, 1889.

The store occupied by C. W. Crosby at North Wayne was built by Tillotson Lovejoy for a dwelling house, about fifty-five years ago. After the last fire it was remodeled by S. A. Nelkie, and occupied by him two years as a general store. The next trader in this building was George Besse, who was succeeded by Edward Smith, of whom Mr. Crosby recently purchased the business. In the early days a small store was erected, nearly opposite the Crosby store, by Benjamin Smith. It was taken down about fifty years ago. Another early building was the store built by the North Wayne Scythe Company, on the lot nearly opposite the tool company's office, soon after they located their plant at that village. It was run by the corporation about twenty years as a general store. In later years it has been leased to individuals, and at the time of the fire was rented by S. A. Nelkie. A store built by Williston Jennings for a shoe manufactory and salesroom, about fourteen years ago, was destroyed at the same time.

The building which has recently been removed from the north side of the road, near the school house, to furnish an addition to the dwelling of Sylvanus Blackwell, was constructed for a carriage shop, about fifty years ago, by James Lamb.

The first postmaster at North Wayne was Urban L. Hitchcock, whose commission dates from February 14, 1846. His successors have been: Josiah F. Taylor, 1852; Williston Jennings, 1884; Frederick E. Nason, 1886; Charles J. Libby, 1886; Frederick E. Nason, 1887; Williston Jennings, 1889.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Charles H. Barker is a son of Dr. Charles H. and Mary A. (Small) Barker, who came from Buxton, Me., to Wayne in 1851, where Doctor Barker bought the practice of Doctor Cary, and continued to practice medicine here until his health failed, about 1887, when his son, Charles H., jun., came to live with him, from Winthrop, where he had carried on dentistry. Since the father's death in June, 1891, Charles H., jun., has carried on farming and dental work. He married R. Louise,

daughter of A. K. P. Burgess, and they have three children: A. Louise, Mary A. and Albion C.

Benjamin F. Bradford, born in Livermore, Me., is a son of Henry Bond and Lydia J. (Norton) Bradford, grandson of Doctor Benjamin, and great-grandson of Chandler Bradford, of Turner, Me., who was the seventh in lineal descent from Governor Bradford. He graduated in 1876, from the College of Pharmacy of Boston, and after three years' clerking in Lewiston he became a partner in the firm of B. F. Bradford & Co., and after eight years he sold his business and in January, 1889, came to Wayne, where he had bought the old Gott farm on Morrison's Heights, and is now a farmer. He was elected first selectman of Wayne in 1891. His wife was A. Ada Hinckley, of Lewiston. Their children are: Nina L., Frank H., Joseph H., Robert, Harry B., Philip L. and a son not named.

William B. Frost, born in 1842, is a son of Nathaniel B. and Julia A. (Macomber) Frost, and grandson of William and Betsey (Bilington) Frost. Nathaniel Frost came to the farm where he now lives with William, about 1850. He taught school nineteen terms, and was miller in Lewiston for twenty years, returning to the farm in 1882. He was made selectman in 1887, which office he filled until succeeded by William B., in 1891. The latter married Ellen M. Farington.

Alexander Gordon was born in Scotland, and was a royalist soldier at the battle of Worcester, England, September 3d, 1651. He came to Boston in 1652, and died in Exeter, N. H., in 1697. His wife, Mary Lysson, was born in Marblehead, Mass. Their son, Thomas, born 1678, died 1761, married Elizabeth Harriman, born 1675, died 1720. Their son, Daniel, was born in 1704, and died in 1786. His wife, Susanna, was born in 1706, and died in 1786. Their son, Ithiel, died in 1828, and his wife, Mary Glidden, died in 1819. Their son, Josiah, born in 1757, married Elizabeth Smith. Their son, Jonathan, was born in 1786, and in 1808 married Sarah Pettingill, who was born in 1790. Their son, Joseph P., born 1819, died 1876, married Lydia J. Norris. She died in 1872, aged 48 years, 6 months. Their children were: Sarah F., born May 23, 1844; J. Benjamin, born May 26, 1845; Jonathan F., born February 17, 1847; Charlotte E., died in 1860, aged twelve years; and Willis W., born June 27, 1856. Jonathan F. married Mrs. Lena Kent. He is a granite cutter by trade, and came to the farm where he now resides in 1879. He carries on farming, and has a granite quarry, from which he cuts and ships granite.

John M. Gott, born in 1848, is a son of Charles and Annie (Wood) Gott, and grandson of William Gott, who came to Wayne from Greene in 1815, and settled on Morrison's Heights. Mr. Gott was a merchant three years, but has followed farming most of his life. He has carried on a corn canning business since 1890. He married Clara E., daughter of Nathaniel Ladd, and their children are: C. Morrette,

George L., Bertha J., Edith M. and Annie M.; and an adopted son, Charles L.

Charles O. Graves, born in Wayne, December 14, 1858, is a son of Osgood and Mercy M. (Bishop) Graves, and grandson of Charles Graves, who died in 1885. Charles O. married Annie F., daughter of Cyrus Gould, and has one son, Leo. In 1881 Mr. Graves came to the farm where he now lives, to look after his Grandfather Bishop, who died June 10, 1883. Mr. Graves succeeded to the farm, his grandmother dying in 1885.

Ellis L. Lincoln, born in Leeds, Me., is one of five sons of William C. and Mahala (Bishop) Lincoln, and grandson of Rufus Lincoln. He has been a merchant tailor in Wayne since 1882. He married Lillian, daughter of Orrin Maxim, and has two sons: Lendall and Carlisle. Since 1889 Norris K. Lincoln, a brother of Ellis L., has kept a boot and shoe store, also a barber shop, in the same building with Ellis L.

Daniel Manter came to Wayne about 1786, and settled on the farm where Albert N. Manter now lives. His sons were: Daniel, George and David (twins), Freeman, Silas, Eliphalet, Elias, Ezra and Eleazar. Silas stayed on the farm and had two sons: Freeman and Silas Albert, who married Alice A., daughter of Isaac Pettingill, and remained on the farm and had seven children: Albert N., Arthur W., Sewall P., Charles G., George L., Ellis A. and Flora M. Silas Albert died December 28, 1875, when Albert N. succeeded him on the farm, where he now lives with his mother.

Benjamin F. Maxim, born in 1836, is a grandson of Benjamin Maxim, and son of Seth and Mary (Lewis) Maxim, who had six sons and five daughters. He married Ann, daughter of Edward and Roxanna Jones, and they have four children: Nellie M., Fred E., Lewis P. and Walter D. He enlisted in 1863, in Company B, 17th Maine, and was made sergeant. He returned to Wayne, where he has been selectman for five years, and in 1889 was a member of the state legislature. He was, previous to 1890, trustee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society for eight years.

Luther S. Maxim is one of seven children of Ephraim and Ruth P. (Billington) Maxim, the others being: Leonard H., Olive A. (Mrs. Charles Norris), Ephraim H., George A., Josiah W. and Mary K. (Mrs. Grafton Norris). Grafton Norris was captain in Company C, 11th Maine, in the late war. Mr. Maxim was in business in Jersey City for eight years, and came to the farm where he now lives in 1867. He married Roxanna P., daughter of Samuel W. Frost. He is a grandson of Ephraim, and great-grandson of Nathan Maxim.

Samuel Maxim is one of the eight children of Isaac and Harriet B. Maxim. Those living are: Hiram S., of Kent, England, who is the inventor of the Maxim gun that has made the name of Maxim famous throughout the world; Hudson, and Samuel, who married Laura E.,

daughter of George Maxim. She died in 1884, leaving three children: Charles U., Hiram H. and Harriet E. Samuel Maxim was educated at Kents Hill and has taught school. He is the patentee of several articles of value. He has lived on the farm where he now resides since 1872. His mother, who is now living with him, is a daughter of Levi Stevens.

Charles Norris, farmer and road commissioner, born in Wayne in 1827, is a son of Nathan and Abigail (Howard) Norris, grandson of Nathan, and great-grandson of Samuel Norris, of Cape Cod, Mass. Nathan, sen., had three sons: Samuel, Benjamin and Nathan, jun., who had three sons—Charles, Hiram and Nathan. Charles married Olive A. Maxim, and has had five children: Emma L. (Mrs. Samuel Libbey), Frank B., Ruth P., Luther M. and Herbert C. They live on the farm where Mrs. Norris was born.

Melvin Norris was born in Wayne in 1826, and is the only son of Ephraim and Temperance (Billington) Norris, grandson of Josiah, and great-grandson of Samuel Norris, who came from Cape Cod, Mass., to Wayne in 1787, where he died. Josiah succeeded Samuel on the home farm, and had four sons: Ephraim, Josiah, John A. and Oliver. He died in 1857. Ephraim, who died in 1875, on the home farm, left this farm to his son, Melvin, who married Araminta, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Pettingill, and had five children, those now living being: Josiah E., Henry M., Willie P. and Charles W. The latter married Martha A., daughter of William Charlesworth, and they have one daughter, Pearl C., of the sixth generation of the Norris family that have lived on this farm, where Charles W. lives with his father, Melvin.

Rocellus C. Norris, born in Livermore in 1843, is a son of Ichabod C. and Fidelia (Wood) Norris, and grandson of Samuel Norris. He married Lois A., daughter of Jason Pettingill, of Leeds, and they have five children: Albert R., Irving C., Lora E., Asa G. and Harold M. He has occupied his present home farm since 1877.

Sewall Pettingill, a farmer of Wayne, born here in 1839, is a son of Isaac and Hannah (Norris) Pettingill, and grandson of William Pettingill, who came to Leeds, Me., about 1795. Sewall Pettingill married, first, Mary H. Sanborn, who died in 1862. He married for his second wife, Emma F., daughter of Jesse Bishop, of Wayne, and they have three children: Mary E., who is a teacher; Blanche A. and Olin S. Mr. Pettingill enlisted in 1862, in Company F, 11th Maine, and served until 1865. He has been one of the selectmen of his town for nine years and a member of the school board for four years.

James M. Pike, born in 1836, is a son of James and Augusta (Goding) Pike. He married Almira A., daughter of William Walker, and they have five children: Florence A., Francis M., Albert J., Mabel C. and Laura A. Mr. Pike went to California in 1859, where he remained

until 1881, when he came to Wayne and bought the farm where he now lives. He devotes considerable attention to fruit raising.

Peleg F. Pike, born December 11, 1813, in Fayette, is the eldest of six children of Benjamin Pike, who came from Amherst, N. H., to Fayette in 1788, with his father, Zachariah Pike. Mr. Pike was in mercantile trade in Fayette twelve years, afterward a farmer there until 1879, when he came to Wayne, where he now lives. He was two years (1862-3) in the senate, fifteen years first selectman and several years town treasurer in Fayette. He has been treasurer of Wayne one year and selectman five years. His first wife, Mary, daughter of James Cochrane, of Vienna, Me., died leaving seven children: Benjamin F. (deceased), Lewis, James C., Mary F., Nancy P., Joseph L. (deceased) and Charles S. All now reside in Iowa, except Mary F. His second wife was Mrs. Marcia A. Lake, daughter of Oliver Fuller, jun., of Jay, Me. Their only daughter, Mary L., died.

Captain Matthias Smith, born May 22, 1728, died 1806, came to Pondtown plantation, now Readfield and Winthrop, with his wife, Comfort Carpenter, and family, and settled on the farm now owned by William Harvey. He received his title of captain in the French and Indian war. His children were: Matthias, 2d, born August 30, 1759, died June 20, 1812; Rev. Comfort C., Charlotte, Cyril, Thomas, Captain John and Doctor Charles. Matthias, 2d, was born at Pomfret, Conn., and settled at Readfield, Me., on the farm now owned by Gustavus Smith and Nathaniel Jordan. He married Temperance Blossom, who was born October 15, 1761, and died April 27, 1817. Their children were: James, Carpenter, Samuel, George, John, Captain Benjamin, Oliver, Matthias, Ansel and Harriet. Captain Benjamin Smith was born at Readfield, December 28, 1796, and died May 20, 1866. He settled at North Wayne, and was married by Rev. Comfort Smith, January 25, 1829, to Sarah B. Cresey, who was born October 29, 1806. Their children were: Elhanan, born December 27, 1829; Benjamin F., born October 5, 1831; Andrew, born May 2, 1833; Lycurgus, born January 4, 1835; Washington B., born January 28, 1837, died April 12, 1891; Captain Winfield, born January 1, 1839, received his title in the war of the rebellion; Fairfield, born February 3, 1841; Victoria R., born July 16, 1843, married John R. Grindall; and Glorvinia, born July 8, 1846, married Dr. Chauncy J. Raichard, deceased. Mrs. Raichard and her mother live with Elhanan Smith, in Wayne.

Greengrove M. True, born in 1829, is one of eight children of Daniel and Lydia (Ridley) True. Mr. True is a farmer, and his father was a farmer and lumberman. He married Julia, daughter of Benjamin Jones. They have had three children: Fred G., Willie J. and Alton M. The two last named are deceased.



John M. Gott

JOHN M. GOTT, mentioned at page 821, was born in Wayne November 3, 1848. His mother, Annie (Wood) Gott, was a daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Wood, whose family came from Kingfield, Me., and settled at Norridgwock. His grandfather, William Gott, jun., married Rhoda Knapp; his great-grandfather, William Gott, married Sally Gamedge. This family, of Scotch ancestry, were among the original settlers at Cape Ann.

William Gott, jun., came from the vicinity of Lewiston in 1815, bringing his family with him, and settled in the town of Wayne, on the place now occupied by Otis Howard, who married one of his daughters. He had a family of fourteen children, most of whom grew to years of maturity, several settling in Wayne and Winthrop. He was a natural mechanic, of an ingenious turn of mind, but engaged in farming throughout his life.

Charles Gott was six years of age when his father located in the town of Wayne. He remained upon the paternal farm until he was twenty-nine years of age, then lived in the north part of the town a few years, but finally settled on Morrison's hill, afterward called Gott's mountain, at the place now occupied by Frank Bradford. Here he passed forty years of his life, engaged actively in agricultural pursuits and gaining for himself the reputation of a successful and representative farmer. He was closely identified with the Free Baptist church at Wayne village, filling the office of deacon. Near the close of his life he located at the village of Wayne, where he died, December 14, 1885.

Charles Gott's first wife was Jane Foss, by whom he had children: Gardner G., Charles S., Elijah, and Howard C. His second wife was Annie Wood, who died September 24, 1892. Of this union were born four children: John W., who died in infancy; George H., who died at the age of seventeen; John M. and Jennie M., now Mrs. C. C. Small.

John M. Gott was reared upon his father's farm and received a good common school education, supplemented by academic training at Lewiston. At the age of twenty-six he began the mercantile business at Wayne village, where he remained for three years. He subsequently removed to his "Cliff Cottage" farm, remaining there nine years. He then removed to the Leonard Wing place, which he now owns and occupies. He is now engaged with his sons in carrying on a successful canning business at Wayne village, and is recognized as one of the most active and progressive business men of his town. He has never aspired to public office nor sought for political prominence, but takes a decided interest in church affairs at the village, and is a deacon in the Baptist church.

Moses B. Sylvester, born in Wayne, is a son of Rev. Bradbury and Lydia B. Sylvester, and grandson of Harvey Sylvester, who came from Massachusetts to Leeds and had seven sons. Bradbury had three sons: Moses B., George W., who died in 1864, and Charles B. His wife dying in 1864, he married for his second wife Mrs. Matilda Morse, of Greene, who, since he died in 1889, has lived on the old homestead farm, with Sylvester, who married Mary J., daughter of Daniel Pierce, of Monmouth. They have one son, George A.

George W. Walton, son of Nathaniel Walton, who settled in Fayette where G. P. Taylor now resides, and grandson of John Walton, was born in Wayne in 1835. In 1866 he married Sarah E., eldest daughter of Dea. Francis Dexter, and has two children: Carrie May, born in 1867, and Winfred W., born in 1872. Mr. Walton has taught more than fifty terms of school, also serving on the Wayne school board for twenty-five years. He represented the town in the state legislature in 1867 and has been auditor of the accounts of the town since 1887.

Charles E. Wing⁶, born July 15, 1845, is a son of Obed, jun.⁵, and Alice H. (Hunton) Wing (Obed⁴, John³, John² and John Wing¹). His father was a cooper until 1845, when he began to run a grist mill and continued until 1876, when Charles E. succeeded him and has continued the business since that time. The latter served two years in the late war in Company M, 2d Maine Cavalry. He married Frances L. Johnson, and they have one daughter, Alice.

James M. Wing, born in Wayne, is a son of James and Nancy (Norris) Wing, and grandson of Simeon Wing, who came from Wareham, Mass., to the farm where James now lives. James M. married Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Mary Boales, of Winthrop, and remained on the old homestead. They have had four children; the only two now living are Julia M. and Emery M.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOWN OF WINTHROP.

Pondtown.—Incorporated as Winthrop.—Town Meetings.—First Matters Considered.—Population and Valuation.—Action to Secure Preaching.—Churches.—Metcalf Neighborhood.—Mills.—Oil Cloth and other Manufactories.—Old Settlers.—Town Reports.—Banks.—Post Offices.—Cemeteries.—Hotels.—Societies.—East Winthrop.—Snell Brook.—Cider Mills.—Centennial.—Civil Officers.—Personal Paragraphs.

OBScurity settles with lighter or deeper shade over the early history of all localities whose age has attained the dignity of a century. The ownership of real estate may usually be traced by legal records, but the acts of the owners, when and how they made improvements, built houses and mills, and started the wheels of industry, become matters of great uncertainty. The truth of these reflections comes with painful force to the anxious but baffled searcher after the facts that constitute the earliest history of Winthrop. All thanks to Parson Thurston for collecting what facts he did, with the sincerest regret that so many escaped him!

Pondtown was a descriptive name for a domain which had qualities that gave it an attractive reputation. Its woods and its waters were alive with native wealth. A hunter named Scott was its first recorded visitor. He built a cabin beside a pond. That tells the story. Hunters are men of keen and wide observation, and of practical conclusions. Scott was a trapper, and he found beaver by the streams and fish in the ponds, neither of which thrive without good food and plenty of it. Land and water and climate must all be propitious, of which the higher types of game and fish are natural and unerring judges. Hunters and settlers follow safely where they lead.

Mr. Scott was the first squatter, and he made improvements that in 1764 brought him £30 from Timothy Foster, the first settler, who came from Attleboro, Mass., and afterward had trouble with Mr. Scott's creditors, because he took no receipt to show that he had bought and paid for the hunter's hut. Mr. Foster brought his wife and ten children in 1765, and settled on lot No. 8. Squier Bishop took a grant for lot No. 17, and Eben Bly for lot No. 18, in 1766. The next year Mr. Bishop brought his wife and six children—the second family of settlers. The names of some of the men to whom other land grants were

issued, with the number of the lot and the year, were: John Needham, lot No. 10, 1767; Samuel Needham, No. 13, Abraham Wyman, No. 12, Nathan Hall, No. 11, and Timothy Foster, jun., No. 5, in 1769; Nathaniel Stanley took lot No. 18, Amos Boynton, No. 29, Peter Hopkins, No. 9, and Nathaniel Floyd, No. 42, in 1768; Capt. Billy Foster, of the revolution, No. 7, Jonathan Whiting, No. 101, Joseph Baker, No. 213, and Stephen Jones, No. 14, in 1772.

A petition to the general court of Massachusetts for the incorporation of Pondtown Plantation, with the name of the town left blank, "Dated Kennebeck, 1770," was signed by the following men, whose names are familiar to all students of the early history of this town and Readfield: John Chandler, came from New Ipswich, Mass., built the first mills, settled on lots 25 and 26, now village; James Craig, lot 212, an active, energetic man, who built the first saw mill at Readfield; Moses Ayer, lot 213; Elisha Smith, lot 134; John Blunt, energetic, was a captain of militia; Samuel Frost, lot 79; John Chandler, jun., son of above John, born 1754; Samuel Stevens, son of Joseph, born 1751, lot 139; Joseph Greeley, lot 135; Natt C. Emery, lot 23; Squier Bishop, on lot 55—the second settler and first innholder—came from Rehoboth, Mass.; Robert Waugh, lot 98; Joseph Chandler, lot 78; James Pullen; Amos Stevens; Benjamin Fairbanks, was fourth settler, born 1746, came from Dedham, Mass., in 1766, lot No. 6; Stephen Pullen, lot 56, third settler; Moses Greeley, from New Hampshire; Uright Brown, lot 64; Jonathan Emery, lot 23, now in Readfield; Richard Humphry, lot 83; Gideon Lambert, came in 1769 from Martha's Vineyard, with four children, lot 71, and built the house now next south of Levi Jones' residence; Ichabod How, lot 72, came in 1769, with four children, from Martha's Vineyard, was a soldier; Seth Delano, of French origin, name originally De La Noye, lot 4, son of Zebedee, born 1751; Joseph Stevens, lot 65, born 1720, brought ten children with him; Joseph Brown, lot 21; Joseph Davenport, lot 91; and Arthur Dun.

Among the early settlers whose names do not appear on the petition were: Timothy Foster, Jonathan Whiting, from Wrentham, Mass., one of the most prominent in town affairs, was first justice of the peace; and Zebedee Delano, born 1727, died 1804, had seven children, including Zebedee, jun., who became a Baptist preacher.

Winthrop was incorporated the next year after the date of this petition, April 26, 1771—the first town, not on navigable waters, incorporated in the district of Maine, and probably named in honor of Governor Thomas L. Winthrop, who owned at least one lot in the plantation. The first town meeting was held at the house of Squier Bishop, on May 20th of the same year, Ichabod How, moderator.

One of the most important matters that came before the people at their early town meetings was the fish grievance. Before the dam

was built across the Cobbosseecontee at Gardiner various kinds of fish came every year from the Kennebec and stocked the numerous ponds from which the Cobbosseecontee drew its constant water supply. The loss was most serious, and to many a deprivation of the necessities of life. At a town meeting held November 17, 1771, "they chose James Craigg, Jonathan Whiting and Ichabod How a committee to solicit Dr. Gardiner to open a place through or around his mill dam, to let the fish up for the benefit of the town." The same thing was done several times, each successive committee visiting Doctor Gardiner with their requests, but his dams remain yet.

The earliest obtainable valuation roll of the town—for the year 1800—contains the names of 209 property owners, 194 citizens liable to poll tax, and shows in the inventory that there were then in town 191 oxen, 409 cows, 88 young cattle three years old, 174 two years old, and 204 yearlings. There were also 121 horses, 36 two year old colts and 30 yearlings; and 252 swine. The town contained 134 houses, 136 barns, and 40 buildings. Seven persons were in trade, with stock worth \$60,000, and eighteen persons had money at interest aggregating \$91,383. Assessing real estate at two per cent. of the full value, the aggregate was \$5,548; the personal estates were assessed at six per cent. of the true value. The town was said to contain 16,765 acres, of which 10,352 were unimproved, 3,925 belonged to non-residents, 1,114 were mowing land, 975 pasture, 361½ tillage, and 37½ acres of orchard; \$600 was raised for highways, \$400 for schools, and \$250 for town charges. The population of Winthrop in 1850 was 2,154; in 1860, 2,338; in 1870, 2,229; in 1880, 2,146. The total valuation of the town in 1860 was \$769,018; in 1870 it was \$1,122,839; in 1880, \$1,125,337; and in 1890 it was \$1,039,435.

"At a meeting of the town, September, 1808, Dudley Todd, Joseph Metcalf, Nathaniel Fairbanks and Samuel Wood were appointed to draft a petition to the President of the United States, to suspend the operation of the Embargo laws, in part or in whole, as shall be most conducive to the well being of said states in their present embarrassed and oppressed condition." The committee acted and sent a petition to the president. It was not heard from. Winthrop people were never troubled with mental apathy. Every public question, every reform, had to be investigated and stamped with their approval or disapproval, as the succeeding brief records will show.

May 2, 1808, Article VII in the town warrant was "To see if said town will vote that no spirituous liquors should be sold near the meeting on town meeting days." (The first recorded attempt at anti-liquor laws.)

March 27, 1815, the Winthrop Society for the Promotion of Good Morals was organized, Samuel Wood, president. They resolved to

pledge to the Massachusetts Society for Suppressing Intemperance their sincere and cordial coöperation. This society was merged into the Winthrop Sabbath School Union and a new constitution adopted March 21, 1827.

Dram drinking in stores was becoming an appalling evil, and March 25, 1816, the standing committee were instructed to take such measures as their discretion might dictate "to prevent the evils resulting from the present mode of retailing spiritous liquors from the stores."

In 1827 the Anderson Institution was organized. The constitution declared: "The object shall be mutual instruction in the sciences as connected with the mechanic arts and agriculture, and the discussion of such subjects as are of a practical nature and have a bearing on the common concerns of life." Thomas J. Lee was president; Pliny Harris, secretary; Samuel Benjamin, treasurer; and Dr. Issachar Snell and Joseph Fairbanks were directors. Such a list of officers shows that the best men of the village were in it. Women were also members.

April 6, 1830, the town passed a resolution offered by Samuel Wood "that it is not our duty as a town to tempt men to use ardent spirits by licensing any one except inn holders to sell it."

In 1832 a debating club, called the Franklin Society, was formed, and courses of lectures were maintained, in different years, with especial success and interest in 1852 and 1853.

November 21, 1833, Rev. David Thurston preached his first anti-slavery sermon—one of the first, in fact, that was preached anywhere in the North. March 4, 1834, an anti-slavery society was organized with 107 members, with an anti-slavery library, and was followed by female and juvenile anti-slavery societies.

April, 1836, "voted not to license any person to sell ardent spirits in town the coming year in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons." October 15, 1841, the Washingtonian Society was formed.

In 1844 the anti-slavery men of Winthrop organized the Kennebec County Liberty Association, taking for their declaration of principles the words of Washington: "There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the overthrow of slavery can be accomplished and that is by legislative authority; and this so far as my suffrage can go shall not be wanting." Some of those who signed as members were: Stephen Sewall, Seth May, Benjamin P. Knight, Joseph A. Metcalf, Samuel Benjamin, B. H. Cushman, Eben Shaw, Anson Stanley, James Roberts, the only colored man in town; Henry Baker, Daniel Carr, Isaac Dexter, Luke Perkins, Eben Packard, Joseph Williams, Perez Southworth, Ira B. Davenport, Amos Woodward, Isaac Smith, Ezekiel Robinson and George W. Carr.

In October, 1846, the Sons of Temperance, Division No. 44, was organized here with eighty-eight members, and in 1850 Watchman's Club, No. 71, was formed, with the declared aim to procure the enactment of more stringent liquor laws.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.—The town of Winthrop was but three weeks old when the people took public action to establish religious observances. At a legal town meeting, held May 27, 1771, John Chandler, Timothy Foster and Jonathan Whiting were appointed to hire preaching for eight Sabbaths, and to raise £20 to pay for it. Within the next four years Thurston Whiting was the only preacher whose name is recorded. The money to pay the minister was raised by tax, but in 1776 eight prominent men in town, among them Benjamin Fairbanks and Stephen Foster, jun., were excused from paying the preaching tax on account of their scruples.

By a vote of the town Jeremiah Shaw was hired to preach, and the house of Squier Bishop was designated as the place for meetings. It was also voted to repay Mr. Shaw four shillings that he had paid for a guide through the woods.

In response to a wide-spread desire for some religious organization, an ecclesiastical council composed of delegates from churches in Harpswell, Pownalborough and New Castle, was convened in Winthrop September 4, 1776, at which a covenant and articles of faith were subscribed to by twenty-six persons, who were duly declared to be a church of Christ. Rev. Jeremiah Shaw was preaching here at that time and the new church at once gave him a call to its pastorate. This call was followed by a legal vote of the town offering him £60 a year and two hundred acres of land, and £15 per year additional after five years' service, all of which he declined. After an occasional sermon from Reverend Emerson and Mr. Whiting, the town offered Zaccheus Colby £80 per annum to become their preacher, and his expenses in coming, but he, too, declined.

In 1779, "voted to divide the town into two parishes by an east and west line." This was the first step toward the ultimate separation of the town.

The continued efforts to secure regular preaching were finally rewarded by an agreement with Rev. David Jewett, of Candia, N. H., who was installed January 2, 1782, and died February 28, 1783. For the next seventeen years this church was vacant, with the exception of occasional sermons by Rev. Ezekiel Emerson and Rev. Samuel Eaton. In 1786 an unsuccessful offer of £125 a year, to be paid in corn at four shillings, rye at five shillings per bushel, and beef at three pence per pound, was made to a Mr. Cram to come and preach. It was decided to make no effort in 1788 to have preaching, but two years later it was voted to raise £60 to hire preaching, and "that each

man who shall wish to be exempted from the above sum shall make his plea and that the town will vote them clear or not as they shall think proper." Thirteen men made pleas and were exempted.

A house of public worship, thirty-six by forty feet, on lot No. 57, was ordered and partly built by the town in 1774, but never finished. However, this house must have been used, for:—"Voted, November 21, 1782, to move the meeting for public worship from the meeting house to Mr. Chandler's and Mr. Whiting's the coming winter, every other Sabbath at each place." In 1781 the town was divided into "two parts for public worship as the water divides it," and in 1786 it was decided to build the South meeting house (in what is now Winthrop), fifty by forty feet. This building was completed in 1794, when, by vote, the Baptists were invited to use the house two Sabbaths out of five. There is no record that they accepted this offer, but it is a pleasure to record the breadth of religious sentiment implied in this invitation; for it indicates a corresponding breadth of intelligence and thought in other directions, which the subsequent history of this town has certainly shown.

Readfield was taken from Winthrop in 1791, and in 1799 the legislature authorized the sale of the minister's lot, and the division of the proceeds between the two towns for the support of the ministry. The share Winthrop received—\$840.85—was placed at interest. This fund afterward became for a whole generation the source of much trouble. In 1797 the town voted not to raise any money for preaching. The next year it was voted not to hire Jotham Sewall or any other candidate to preach, and in 1799 the vote was not to raise any money for preaching.

An act to incorporate the First Congregational Society in Winthrop was passed by the general court, January 31, 1800. The ninety incorporators were composed largely of those belonging to no church. The same winter Jonathan Belden, a graduate of Yale, received a call from the new church and was ordained. At the next town meeting it was voted to let the Congregational society have the house on condition that the society should finish the building and keep it in repair for the use of the town, which had no other place for its public meetings.

For reasons not fully apparent, this society was, by request, dissolved by act of legislature in 1806. Rev. Jonathan Belden's health failed after five years' service, when the church extended a call to Rev. David Thurston, which was supplemented by the civil authority of the town and thus recorded: "Voted to give him a call to settle in said town in the work of a gospel minister, and to give him \$400 a year so long as he shall continue our minister." He was ordained in 1807. This church instituted a Sabbath school, August 7, 1808, the first in Maine, and probably the first in New England.

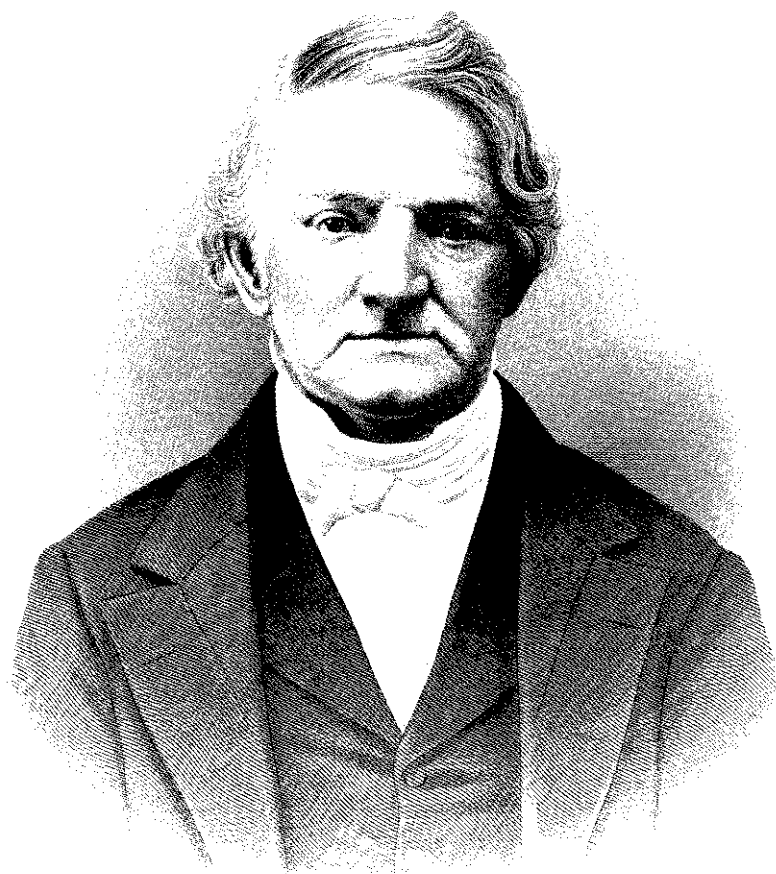
Rev. David Thurston served this church the long period of forty-four years. So thoroughly was he identified with the intellectual and moral growth of the town for more than a generation, that he became familiarly and affectionately known as "Father Thurston." The remarkable fact that in the formation of a Sabbath school he thought and acted so much in advance of his time, was characteristic of his entire life. He was a pioneer in the anti-slavery reforms, and to his activity and zeal as an abolitionist has been attributed the dissatisfaction in the Congregational society that resulted in his resignation, October 15, 1851.

The church was severely exercised by the events which followed his resignation, several prominent members deeming it a duty to withdraw, some uniting with the Litchfield Congregational church. The logic of events vindicated "Father Thurston." His ability was good, his heart was large and warm, and his loyalty to what he believed to be right was as unflinching as ever went into the makeup of a martyr. He preached last in Litchfield, where he died, May 7, 1865. His successors have been: Reverends Rufus M. Sawyer, 1851; Samuel D. Bowker, 1860; Thomas K. Noble, 1863; Edward P. Baker, 1865; Richard W. Jenkins, 1874; Warren F. Bickford, 1876; William F. Obear, 1871; James B. Hawes, 1885; Perley J. Robinson, 1888, and Charles W. Porter, 1891.

The present church edifice was built in 1824, and has been remodeled and improved from time to time. The vestry in the village, built in 1860, cost \$1,200. The society also own the old Thurston parsonage, for which they paid \$2,000, and another in the village, purchased of W. E. Whitman, for \$3,000.

Daniel Noyes Carr, for nineteen years a deacon in this church, was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 29, 1789. His father, Richard Carr, was a shipbuilder, but Daniel's tastes did not incline him to that trade, and when a young man of about twenty-four, he removed to Winthrop, and established himself in business as a hatter. He erected and occupied the building next to the present post office, and by his industry and business tact soon began to lay the foundation of a handsome competency. On February 16, 1815, Deacon Carr married Mary Joy, of Winthrop, who was born June 5, 1794. Mrs. Carr was intellectually a very superior woman, and to her aid and advice her husband attributed a large share of his success in life.

In 1820, declining to wait for a good cause to become popular, he led the way that others were soon to follow, and established the first temperance hotel in the state. This decisive step, taken in the face of a local sentiment that regarded the use of spirits as almost a family necessity, well illustrates the character of the man; for once convinced that a habit or custom was wrong, no earthly power could prevent him from enrolling himself on the side of the right. He conducted his



Daniel Carr

hotel on the temperance plan for twenty-nine years, during which time many distinguished travellers were his guests, and retired from business in 1850, when he converted his house of entertainment into a private residence.

Though a strong abolitionist, Deacon Carr never mingled actively in politics. The church was his sphere of work, and from 1832, when he joined the Winthrop Congregational church, to the day of his death he was an eminently conscientious Christian in his every word and deed. He was made deacon in 1835, and held the office until 1854, when, becoming disaffected with the church on account of "Father Thurston's" dismissal, he resigned. He took letters to the Litchfield Congregational church, attending that house communion Sundays, and in the interim worshipping at the Winthrop Methodist church, in which he was a regular pewholder.

Deacon Carr was a man of active, genial spirit and unusual liberality. His hospitality was boundless, and was extended to rich and poor alike, with strict impartiality. He might have made more money than he did had he been less open-handed; but his soul was above small things, and whoever sought a favor of him, which it was consistent for him to grant, was never denied. He was a constant attendant at church and the weekly prayer meeting, and was always ready to take a part. Against all forms of lewdness, violence and oppression his stand was bold and decided, for he was essentially a law-abiding citizen, and walked fearlessly in the sight of his fellow men. He left an unblemished reputation for fairness and integrity in all his business dealings, and at his death, February 2, 1862, was sincerely mourned by the entire community.

His wife survived him until January 14, 1878. Their children were: Mary A., born December 13, 1815, died November 23, 1826; Daniel N., born April 15, 1818, died May 15, 1825; Hartford J., born September 13, 1820, died July 21, 1822; George W., born April 17, 1824, died May 4, 1849; Sarah B., born June 19, 1826, died March 2, 1885; Daniel H., born February 2, 1829, died July 1, 1831; and Helen A., the only surviving child, who was born February 3, 1833, and who, as a consistent and beautiful Christian character, and an ardent and liberal supporter of the church, follows worthily in the footsteps of her parents.

Jesse Lee, the first apostle of Methodism in Maine, entered on this great circuit September 10, 1793, and preached in Winthrop, probably in the Fairbanks neighborhood, October 21st following. Five years later Lee brought to this town with him the great Bishop Asbury, who thus recorded the event in his journal:

"We rode that evening to Winthrop, where meeting was appointed in the Congregational house. As the day was damp and myself sick, Brother Lee preached, and the people said it was a good time. I

found father Bishop*, at whose house we stayed, his son and wife, exceedingly kind. This part of the district of Maine is settled with people from the south of Massachusetts and some from New Hampshire."

No good cause could ask for nobler heralds than these two men. A Methodist class was formed in 1794, under the labors of Rev. Philip Wager, in the Fairbanks neighborhood. Nathaniel Bishop and Seth Delano and their wives were the leading members. For the next twenty years the Methodists did what they could, but were not able to sustain regular meetings. During the years 1806, '7 and '8 there was preaching once in two weeks, in the school house in the southeast part of the town. In 1811 the Massachusetts legislature incorporated the Methodist Society in the town of Winthrop, which demanded, in 1816, the interest on the ministerial fund toward the support of their Methodist preacher. The town refused this demand, and in 1819 the parish sued the town and obtained final judgment. This, however, did not settle the matter, the general sentiment of the town being that the money should never go to any one denomination. After over ten years of dispute and bad feeling, the town had the good sense in 1832 to agree on a compromise, by which the interest on the ministerial fund has since been applied to the support of common schools.

Through the unremitting efforts of Nathaniel Bishop and a few others, a movement to build a church in the village was brought to a successful point in 1825, when the site of the present church was secured, and the corner stone laid June 24th. The frame was put up at once, but before the roof was on Bishop Soule, who was on his way to conference, preached there, July 3d. The house was soon completed, Rev. Stephen Lovell preaching the dedication sermon November 23d, and the next year he was appointed to this church. The class at that time numbered twenty-one.

During the pastorate of Rev. D. B. Randall, in 1842, the Congregationalists joined with the Methodists in series of union revival meetings, resulting in large accessions to both churches. A parsonage was built in 1849. In 1851 the Maine Conference held its twenty-seventh session in Winthrop. While Rev. J. H. Jenne was in charge, in 1854, the church building was enlarged, and the next year new furniture and an organ were purchased. In the fall of 1886, through the special efforts of the pastor, Rev. C. E. Springer, a fine bell was placed on the church, in a new tower built for its reception. July 8, 1890, Winthrop was touched by a cyclone that swept this new tower from the church, landing it on the corner of Chester Shaw's house, about fifty feet away, fatally injuring Mr. Shaw's mother.

The following ministers have been stationed on this charge from 1826 to 1892: Stephen Lovell, Moses Hill twice, E. Crooker, G. Greeley,

* Nathaniel Bishop, a local preacher.

D. Fuller, A. Caldwell, C. P. Bragdon, E. Hotchkiss, A. P. Hillman, Abel Alton, J. Cleaveland, D. B. Randall, E. Robinson, A. F. Barnard, George Webber twice, Charles W. Morse, Parker Jaques twice, C. Munger, J. H. Jenne, Stephen Allen twice, C. C. Mason, Ezekiel Smith, James McMillan, P. E. Brown, F. C. Ayer, A. R. Sylvester, James Nixon, jun., David Church, G. F. Cobb, C. E. Springer, T. F. Jones, C. E. Bisbee, O. S. Pillsbury and E. T. Adams.

Liberal theology was first preached in Winthrop by Universalist ministers, who came occasionally and spoke in school houses. In 1818 Moses Johnson, John Morrill, Jacob Nelson and thirty-eight others living in the towns of Winthrop, Readfield and Wayne, formed what they called the Union Society, and legally organized themselves into a body corporate. A Mr. Mace was their first minister. The number of members increased so that in 1837 the First Universalist Society of Winthrop was organized, with Rev. George W. Quinby as preacher. The neat and commodious church building now standing was built in 1838, and Rev. Giles Bailey was ordained as pastor in 1839.

Up to 1842 no regular church had been formed, but in June of that year twelve people perfected a church organization. In the autumn of 1842 Mr. Bailey was succeeded by Rev. Frederic Foster for two years. George W. Bates and D. T. Stevens were the next pastors, till 1853, when O. H. Johnson began a very successful pastorate of seven years, followed by Reverends Goff, George W. Quinby, A. Bosserman, who came in 1872, and S. P. Smith, from 1878 to 1882. In 1887 religious services were resumed in this church under the auspices of a religious society organized in November of that year, and named the Church of the Unity. Philip S. Thatcher, of the Unitarian church of Augusta, was the first preacher, and drew large and attentive audiences. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Burrington, Frank A. Gilmore, F. L. Pugsley and others, all Unitarians.

In 1791 Elder Potter, a Baptist, preached at East Winthrop a few times, and created a Baptist sentiment there. The number of families inclining to this sect gradually increasing, but not sufficiently to form a church in Winthrop, they became an important branch of the Baptist church in Readfield, and so continued for over thirty years. This state of things could not last. The growth of population, and of substantial prosperity, rendered the demand for a church at East Winthrop imperative.

In 1823 the Baptists were joined by the community at large, and a duplicate of the Baptist church on Winthrop street, in Hallowell, was erected, costing \$3,000—a large sum for those days. The following are the names of some of the foremost workers and payers: Benjamin Perkins, Captain Jonathan Pullen, Colonel Thomas Fillebrown, Luke Perkins, Jonathan Whiting, Eben, Benjamin and Alden Packard, William Richards, Isaac Wadsworth, Elder Houghton, Joel and Moses

White, Thomas Lancaster, Simeon Cary, Deacon Wood, Eben Blake and Oliver Wadsworth.

Professor Stephen Chapin, of Waterville, preached the dedication sermon, November 19, 1823, and the singing by the choir had been very carefully prepared. The place had so many excellent singers that it became a serious question who should have the honor of sitting at the head of the soprano seat. A committee decided upon Mrs. Simeon Cary. Years after, her son, Nelson H., married Maria Stockbridge, another local celebrity in music, and Louise Cary, the world renowned singer, was their daughter.

On the 22d of June, 1824, a church was organized, consisting of thirty members of the Readfield church, whose homes were in Winthrop. Phineas Bond, a licentiate, preached to 129 members the first year, and in May, 1825, Elder John Butler, the first pastor, was installed, and served the church for seven years. He was followed by Rev. Samuel Fogg, R. Lowe, Rev. Joshua Millett, Rev. John E. Ingraham, 1836; Rev. Daniel E. Burbank, 1839; Franklin Merriam, 1840, and Rev. Sampson Powers, 1849. C. W. Bradbury was the next preacher, and in 1858, during the pastorate of his successor, Rev. Hosea Pierce, the church was altered to its present form. The pastorate of Rev. A. Bryant commenced May, 1869, and closed February, 1874; Rev. W. T. Whitmore was pastor from May, 1874, to December, 1876; Rev. A. R. Crane, supply and pastor from December, 1876, to July, 1890; and Rev. Joseph M. Long commenced his pastorate in December, 1891.

The Catholics of Winthrop, very few in number, were originally attended by priests from Augusta, Waterville, Lewiston and Skowhegan. They had no regular pastor until 1886, when E. F. Hurley formed the society and held services in the town hall. The erection of St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic church, on Lake street, was begun under his supervision in 1887, J. W. Matthieu, of Farmington, architect and builder, and cost \$4,000. The society numbers thirty-five families—about 235 persons. The present pastor, Rev. N. J. Horan, came in 1888.

METCALF NEIGHBORHOOD.—This locality received its name by the settlement here in 1789, of Deacon Joseph Metcalf, who built that year the first cabinet shop in Winthrop, and worked in it, making furniture and chairs, for over sixty years. He died on the old place in 1849. The shingles laid by the deacon's own hands on the north side of the shop roof in 1789, are still a fair protection from the weather, after an exposure of three years more than a century. The shingles on the south side of the same roof have been twice renewed. Deacon Metcalf's grandson, Joseph L. Metcalf, resides on the old family farm. There was, on John Blunt's farm, an old ashery that was run down before 1790.

The Metcalf neighborhood, full of historic interest, has the oldest burial place in Winthrop, about forty rods east and a little south of which Squier Bishop, the second settler in town, with many square miles of land to select from, built his house and made his home--the house which became famous as being the first tavern, and in which was held the first town meeting. Only a short distance from Deacon Metcalf's cabinet shop another hardy settler, Colonel Fairbanks, also entertained travelers in a house that is still standing, and it is very probable that Talleyrand and the Duc D'Orleans, during their trip through Maine, in 1774, rode one morning from Hallowell and stopped at the colonel's to breakfast on their way to Portland. In this vicinity is also standing the house in which Livy Morton, grandfather of the vice-president, lived, and where Levi P. Morton's father, Daniel O., was born in 1788.

Three-fourths of a mile north of the burying ground stood the first church, built in 1774, but never completed, used several years for meetings, and torn down in 1786. This was indeed the most central and the most important settlement in town for many years.

Some of the second and third generations of these rugged settlers were: Benjamin Southworth, Columbus Fairbanks, William Brown, Lazerus Ramsdell, Captain H. N. Dudley, James Lyon, Joseph Carlton, Ebenezer Morton, Aden Stanley and his sons Morrell and Lemuel, Moses H., Joseph A. and Isaac N. Metcalf, Cephas Thomas, John E. Snell and his brother Elijah, John Kezer, Asa Fairbanks, Alfred Smith, Benjamin R. Prescott, Gorham and John O. Wing, James B. Fillebrown, Stephen and James Pullen, Isaac Briggs, John Williams, William Bearse, Martin Cushing and Austin Alden.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.--The imperative wants of a new country are something to eat and a place to live. To supply these demands saw mills and grist mills are almost indispensable. On the water power between the two ponds in Winthrop village have been built at least six of these useful lumber mills. The first was built by John Chandler, where the woolen factory stands, and was running in 1768. Hushai Thomas built the second saw mill, on the third dam. It had its day, and was all gone before 1820. The next was known as the Sewall mill, and was built on dam No. 3, belonging to the cotton company, of which Stephen Sewall was for many years the agent. This mill stood on the east side of the stream, five or six rods south of the present old grist mill. Samuel Bonney was connected with it more or less for fifty years. William C. Fuller and Noah Currier also ran it. Benjamin Dearborn built on the old Perley canal a saw mill which he afterward moved to the Cole dam, No. 4. Nathan Howard and Isaac Bonney bought this mill of Dearborn. Mr. Bonney ran it till 1834, and three years later Luther Whitman bought it. After the destructive fire of 1853, in which this mill went with the rest of the

Whitman buildings, he built, on the east side of the stream, another saw mill, which was also burned.

The first grist mill in town was built by John Chandler, according to the terms of his land contract, probably in 1768, and stood facing the road, on ground where the woolen mill is. It was removed when the cotton company bought the property, in 1809, and another was built by John Chandler, jun., on the west side of the stream, about five rods below where the present brick building, formerly a grist mill, stands. The third grist mill was built on the Perley canal, and the fourth, now standing, was built by Captain Samuel Clark and Oren Shaw. After being operated by various parties, the last being Reuben Fuller, it was sold by E. Miller Clark to Levi Jones and Philip C. Bradford in 1871. It contained three runs of stones, with bolts for making flour, which used to be done with profit, but that day had passed. After doing a large custom and feed business for a little more than ten years, Levi Jones sold the property to the Winthrop Mills Company, which needed the water right.

One of the curiosities in the early history of Winthrop was the canal, which, in 1806, Nathaniel Perley, a lawyer from Hallowell, cut from the North pond, crossing the street just east of the hotel, bringing water to a grist mill, which he built where dwelling houses now stand, south of Main street. Benjamin Dearborn was the miller till the cotton mills company bought the canal property, when the canal was filled up. The grist mill machinery was taken to Monmouth, and Mr. Dearborn moved his saw mill to the stream about 1830.

The only grist mill in operation in Winthrop in 1892 belongs to D. H. & J. W. Maxim, and is only adapted to grinding coarse grain. In one part of it is machinery for making sash, doors and blinds. The mill is situated on the west side of the village, and commenced doing business in December, 1891.

On the lower dam Simeon G. Davis built the only saw mill now running in town, in which he also has a shingle machine. Before engaging in his present business he was a cooper on Union street. In 1880 he put a small steam craft on Maranacook lake, and in 1882 he put on a larger boat. In 1891 he had a small boat on Annabessacook lake.

A fulling mill was built in 1791, by Cyrus Baldwin, who sold it to Benjamin Allen, by whom it was sold to Liberty Stanley. John Cole was the next owner, and his son, Hiram Cole, ran it. Then another son, Morrell Cole, owned it, and sold it to Mr. Merrill, and he sold one-half of it to Benjamin & Davis, and the other half to Luther Whitman. After the fire of 1853, in which it was burned, Mr. Whitman bought the water right of S. Benjamin & Co.

About seventy years ago, in a building where now stands the stone blacksmith shop, on the south side of Main street, was a pottery, in

which Thomas Fuller made plates, jugs, crocks and jars for family use.

Capitalists from Boston and Hallowell, long familiar with the noted water power at Winthrop village, bought, in 1809, water rights and real estate, and incorporated the Winthrop Woolen and Cotton Manufactory, with Amos Barrett as superintendent. A four story factory was built of brick, in which machinery was placed as fast as it was ready, most, if not all, of it being made in the place, and all of it collected so slowly that five years passed before the mills were ready for operation. For a time the new enterprise was fairly prosperous, but for some reason the profits dwindled till at the end of twenty years the concern was closed and remained idle for seven years, in charge of Stephen Sewall, the last agent of the old company.

In 1841 Josiah Little, of Newburyport, and Josiah Little, jun., of Auburn; Ephraim Wood, of Lewiston; Mr. Jones, of Portland, and a New York city man, bought of the owners in Boston the entire property for about \$22,000. The purchase included a saw mill on the east side of the stream, an empty woolen mill on the west side, and a piece of land that extended up to the street, with a house on it. Seward G. Lee, a skillful machinist and an esteemed citizen of Winthrop from that day until his death, came from Massachusetts and put the mills in complete order for the new company, and remained in charge of the machinery for several years, the factory producing cotton sheeting most of the time, and employing about ninety people. In 1847 Mr. Lee bought an interest in the business, of Mr. Wood.

During the time Stephen Sewall was in charge of the old company's property the saw mill and woolen mill were built, the former being known ever after as the Sewall mill. About 1846 Benjamin Cushman, Seward G. Lee and John Metcalf rented the woolen mill and made woolen cloth the first year. Mr. Metcalf sold out to his partners, and Cushman & Lee bought the saw mill and a house of Littles, Wood & Co., and afterward rented the woolen mill to Luther Whitman. Liberty Stanley, the inventor of the shears for shearing cloth, now universally used, carded wool and fulled and dressed cloth in the old woolen mill when it was first built. Lee finally sold his interest to David Stanley. In 1850 the firm of Littles, Wood & Co. dissolved, Mr. Wood bought his partners' interest and ran the business alone, making twine, cotton warp and bunch yarn.

Ephraim Wood died in 1865, and that fall Boston capitalists purchased the entire mill property and organized the present Winthrop Mills Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The new company enlarged the building and thoroughly refitted the inside with new machinery adapted to the manufacture of woolen fabrics. The old woolen mill was subsequently cut in two pieces in 1882 and moved off for dwelling houses. In 1882 the present extensive cotton factory

was built, and dams No. 2 and 3 combined in one to give the requisite water power.

Philip C. Bradford was the first resident agent for the owners until about 1871, when John McIlroy came to Winthrop as the resident agent for the company, and continued till his death in July, 1891, when he was succeeded by his son, Ronald C. McIlroy. The woolen mills turn out 125,000 pairs of blankets per year. The cotton mills are making cotton warp, and together the two departments employ 150 people.

When the old cotton company bought the upper dam, Samuel Benjamin owned a water power on one corner of the property, on which he had a cabinet and repair shop, with some primitive machinery in it. The new concern purchased this of Mr. Benjamin, but allowed it to stand for two years after, and employed him to make various fixtures and some machinery for the new mill, till the room where it stood was needed. Mr. Benjamin then built a shop on the north side of Main street, where for twenty years prior to 1834 he turned his attention to his old trade of cabinet and chair making. In 1834 he made for J. A. & H. A. Pitts, in this shop, the first practical grain thresher and separator ever made, and continued making them until the Pitts brothers left town. In 1838 Mr. Benjamin and Cyrus Davis formed a partnership, and in 1841 opened a machine shop on the Cole dam, where they succeeded the Pitts brothers in the manufacture of grain threshing machinery. Benjamin & Davis dissolved in 1851 and John M. Benjamin became a partner in the business with his father. S. Benjamin & Co. were burned out in the fire of 1853. The same year John M. and his brother, Albion P. Benjamin, built a machine shop near the railroad, south of the depot, in which, early in 1854, they continued the manufacture of horse powers, threshers and separators. This continued till 1862, when they sold the building to C. M. Bailey for his oilcloth works, and closed up their business.

By far the most important manufacturing industry in town is the making of oilcloth by C. M. Bailey's Sons & Co. Their works at Baileyville comprise four very extensive buildings and at Winthrop village thirteen buildings. Steam to the amount of 240 horse power and the labor of 200 people are constantly employed, turning out 1,800 pieces per week. The history of the origin and growth of this business is interesting. Ezekiel Bailey lived at Baileyville and had four sons—Dr. Daniel, Moses, George and Charles M. The two former made table oilcloths for several years by hand, and Charles M. traveled and sold them. About 1842 Charles M. bought his father's interest and in company with his brother, Moses, began making floor cloths. After a while Moses bought out his brother, Charles M., and ran the factory alone. In 1847 he resold the entire business to his brother, Charles M., and built a new plant at Baileyville. In 1856 Charles M. Bailey was again burned out at Baileyville, but had pur-

chased the plant of Robbins & Hayward, who had recently built an oilcloth factory at Winthrop village. In 1862 these works also were nearly destroyed by fire. He purchased the large machine shop of Benjamin & Davis at Winthrop, and as soon as possible added other buildings and resumed business. From that time to the present enlargements and improvements of his plant, both at Baileyville and Winthrop village, have been made almost every year.

In 1870 Moses Bailey's works at Baileyville were burned and rebuilt within a year. Before 1880 C. M. Bailey bought Moses Bailey's entire plant and operated it till 1891, when it was again consumed by fire, but workmen were collected to the size of a small army and in less than three months the buildings were replaced, larger and better than ever before, and the entire plant was again in active operation. At Skowhegan C. M. Bailey's Sons & Co. have other works, making them one of the first, if not the largest, manufacturers of oilcloths in America.

The manufacture of boots and shoes for the wholesale trade was once an important industry in Winthrop. Between 1830 and 1840 Joshua Wing, Isaac Nelson, Joshua Trufant and S. Johnson Philbrook, all living on the Monmouth road, had shops at their houses, where they each employed several men making men's boots and shoes. The most of this work was sold in New England, but Mr. Nelson used to take some of his goods to New Orleans, which was regarded as quite a trip in those days. In the village Charles A. & B. F. Wing, S. N. Tufts & Co., Israel Matthews & Co. and E. M. Clark made boots and shoes extensively for those times. The Wing brothers employed from twenty to thirty hands, and Benjamin F. Wing took their goods to California after 1849, where also a large part of the products of the other shops found a ready market. C. A. Wing continued the longest, but quit in 1889.

For the past twenty years coat making for Boston parties has been an established industry in Winthrop. The business was undertaken in 1870, by Henry Penniman, who had been a dry goods and clothing merchant since 1865. He found it so profitable that in 1874 he closed out his store goods and built a shop by the pond, and gave his attention wholly to manufacturing, having in his employ frequently over one hundred people. Since 1884 his son, Edgar H. Penniman, has been the proprietor of the manufacturing business, which gives work to twenty hands. Henry Penniman again became a merchant and moved into the Packard Block in 1878, the year it was built.

The first manufacture of brick in considerable quantities in Winthrop was for the old woolen and cotton mill, built between 1809 and 1814. These brick were furnished by Isaac Bonney, father of Samuel and William Bonney. His kiln, where more than a million brick were made, stood down by the railroad on land now occupied by the Bailey

oilcloth buildings. His next brick yard was on land now owned by Samuel Bonney, near the mill stream, south of the village. Major Elijah Wood burned and sold a good many kilns of brick a little north of west from W. H. Keith's house. Charles Nelson burned brick on the Pond road, on the west side of the pond. At an early day brick were burned near Francis Perley's. Oakes Howard and Nathan Cobb burned a kiln for their own use on Howard's land. Two brick kilns once stood on Deacon John Cumming's land, at East Winthrop. Amanda Jackson owns land one was on, and William Nason owns where the other was.

The first tannery in the village of Winthrop was built where the woolen mill is, by Colonel Fairbanks, before 1800. Captain Samuel Clark came from Francistown, N. H., in 1803, and built a tannery on the stream below, which he operated till succeeded by his son, E. Miller Clark, in 1837, who ran the business forty years and then sold the property to Bradford and Levi Jones.

Wagon making in Winthrop seems to have been substantially in the hands of the Stanley family for four generations. Aden Stanley settled in the eastern part of the town in 1795 and made cart wheels and cider mill screws, besides his farm work. His sons, Lemuel and Morrell, became noted wagon and chaise makers. Lemuel and his son, Sumner H., located in Winthrop village, where they had a shop for many years. Morrell succeeded to his father's business, rebuilt the old shop in 1838, and made wagon makers of his sons, Charles and Henry. In 1877 Henry built another shop just north of the old one, where he and his son, Albert A., still follow the old trade. Charles and his son, Oren E., retain the original business founded by Aden Stanley nearly a hundred years ago.

Always watchful to keep abreast with the times, several enterpris-farmers in 1875 organized the Winthrop Dairy Association, with a stock capital of \$10,000, and built the butter and cheese factory still in operation in the northwestern part of the village. J. R. Nelson was the first president, Rutillus Alden was the second, and for the last seven years Albert C. Carr has filled that office. A. D. King, Rutillus Alden, B. W. Chandler and A. C. Carr are directors, Elliott Wood secretary, and George Howard treasurer.

The Portland Packing Company in 1882 leased land at the foot of the lake and put up their present factory, where they filled 250,000 cans in 1891, employing one hundred hands for about a month. Five men are kept the remainder of the year making the tin cans.

OLD SETTLERS.—Beginning at the village, on the Portland road, Gideon Lambert was an old settler, owning the land where the railroad depot stands. He was one of Abercrombie's soldiers, and fought in the war that preceded the revolution. Ichabod How, afterward a member of the continental congress that met at Cambridge, Mass., was

his neighbor. Deacon Johnson was another, and further along were Nathan Howard, father of Oakes Howard, a house builder, active in politics and foremost in matters of public concern; Deacon Joseph Fairbanks, a Mr. Orcott, Isaac Nelson and Nathan F. Cobb, a mason by trade.

Major Elijah Wood, who had a store on Main street early, subsequently built a store opposite William H. Keith's present residence, about 1815, where he traded for twenty years under a sign reading, "English and West India Goods," the foremost article of which, in those days, was rum.

Before 1810 Dr. Peleg Benson, who lived where Moses C. Frost does, built on what was then known as the Sewall Page, but now called the Maxwell brook, a cloth dressing mill on the north side of the road, on what is now the Leonard N. Berry farm. Joseph Fairbanks, in 1814, had a trip-hammer, run by water, in the same building, with shops for iron and wood working. After this James Curtis used the building for a cider mill, grinding the apples by water power. On the other side of the road Charles Foss had a tannery, and a water wheel to run his bark mill. John Maxwell continued the tanning business after Mr. Foss, till 1845. The land now belongs to Willard Maxwell. There was also an ashery on Doctor Benson's farm.

On the cross road were Captain Barney Haskell, Henry Stanley, Samuel King, Thomas Jacobs, an English sailor, Samuel Harvey, William Lowell, from Bath, son of Dea. J. K. Lowell; John Lewis, a stone cutter and a great mathematician; Lafayette Chandler, grandson of John Chandler, who built mills in the village; Noah Chandler, Enoch Swift, on lot No. 145, on the top of Pisgah; Barnabas Wing, Gideon Dexter and John Frost. On the road from Haskell's Corner were: Richard Humphrey, Jabez Bacon, a great Bible reader; Rial Stanley, Eli Lake, Mordica Morton, Jonathan Buzzell, Captain John Fuller, at Fuller's hill, who came from Cape Cod; and the Hazelton family, where Rufus K. Berry lives. In the northwest part of the town some of the old settlers were: Mr. Fellows, on whose farm a moose was killed about 1800 (the lot where it was killed is still called "Moose pasture"); John Fuller, and Freeman Dexter, a carpenter, who built the Congregational church. Of the next generation were Jonathan Buzzell and ex-Sheriff William C. Fuller.

SCHOOLS.—The attendance in 1891 was as follows: East Winthrop, 35; Winthrop Center, 31; Snell school, 22; Howard school, 12; Mt. Pisgah, 17; Union school, 13; Kimball district, 15; Maranacook, 9; Village district—primary department 68, intermediate 38, grammar 47, free high school 40. In 1887 the Knight district was consolidated with the Village district, and in 1890 the Sturtevant district was joined with a district in Readfield. In 1891 the school committee shortened the terms of the Village school and lengthened the terms of some of the

other districts, making them all the uniform time of thirty weeks each. It is confidently believed the schools of the town of Winthrop have never been in as satisfactory a condition as now, particularly the high school, in charge of Professor Frederic W. Plummer.

The number of school children in town who drew public money in 1804, was 685; but in 1891 was only 520. A small family of children was as rare then as a large one is now. Considering the scarcity of money, the taxes must have been burdensome a hundred years ago. In 1792 the school tax was £35; in 1794, £60; in 1797, \$333; and in 1807 and for several years following it was \$700.

TOWN REPORTS.—The sixth annual report of Charles A. Wing, chief engineer of the fire department, shows a most favorable, and in some respects a remarkable, series of facts. For the past two years there has been no fire within the village limits requiring the use of hydrant or hose. The entire department is maintained in a condition of continual readiness and efficiency, at a cost to the town of less than \$100 a year.

The Winthrop water works were constructed in 1883, as the only practical way to reduce insurance rates. After fierce agitation the village raised \$1,000 by subscription, and the town voted \$3,000, with which 3,000 feet of four-inch iron pipe was laid, ten hydrants were located, a powerful pump was placed in the basement of the woolen factory, and a thousand feet of hose and two hose carts were purchased. Since then a hose house, with a drying tower fifty feet high, has been built, and other necessary fixtures purchased, increasing the total cost to \$5,000, which is an unusually low figure for the results achieved. To operate this effective fire apparatus, the Payson Tucker Hose Company was organized in 1883, with twenty-five active, able-bodied members, which number is still maintained.

The latest report of the selectmen shows that when it was made the town farm had but one charity boarder. This farm was purchased in 1837 of Jesse L. Fairbanks, for \$2,100, with money received as Winthrop's share of surplus revenue divided by the general government among the different states that year. This step was in keeping with a growing disapproval of the oft-abused practice of farming out the unfortunate poor to the lowest bidder. In 1887 the house on the town farm was burned, necessitating the expenditure of over \$3,000 in rebuilding.

BANKS.—The Winthrop Bank, incorporated in 1824, with a capital of \$50,000, when the only banks in Kennebec county were at Hallowell, Augusta and Gardiner, shows the business requirements of that day. Samuel Wood was president, and Thomas J. Lee was cashier. Its business was done in the southeast corner room of Dr. A. P. Snow's present residence. After a short but honorable career, its owners decided to close its affairs. After redeeming most of its bills

and settling with its depositors, Samuel Wood became responsible for the adjustment of the balance of its affairs. Mr. Lee, who was a teacher and a school book author of some note, opened a school in the room the bank had used, and attended to all the details of final settlement.

The Bank of Winthrop was incorporated under the state laws in 1853. E. M. Clark, Stephen Sewall, Erastus W. Kelley, David Stanley, Charles M. Bailey, Wellington Hunton, Benjamin Stockin, Stephen Gammon and Otis Hayford were directors; Charles M. Bailey was president and David Stanley cashier. The capital stock was \$50,000, increased to \$75,000, and bills were issued. After doing a prosperous business for about ten years, the directors chose to close up their business rather than pay the ten per cent. on their circulation then required by act of congress.

The National Bank of Winthrop was organized with Charles M. Bailey, David Stanley, Ephraim Wood, Philip C. Bradford and Levi Jones as directors. The doors were opened for business November 28, 1864, with Charles M. Bailey, president, and John M. Benjamin cashier. That portion of the affairs of the Bank of Winthrop then unsettled was assumed by the new bank. At the end of twenty years the charter was renewed. In addition to those named, Moses Bailey, Francis H. McIntyre, Charles A. Wing, Reuben T. Jones, George A. Longfellow and Henry Winslow are, or have been, directors. During all these years there has been no change in the executive officers of the bank. Mr. Benjamin's labors have been particularly arduous and his services eminently satisfactory.

The Winthrop Savings Bank was chartered and began doing business in February, 1872, in the banking room of the Winthrop National Bank. The trustees were: Levi Jones, Charles A. Wing, Moses Bailey, F. H. McIntyre and Joseph S. Berry. Levi Jones was president and John M. Benjamin was treasurer. This institution was very prosperous till, on the night of July 22, 1875, the building was entered by professional burglars, both safes were blown open, and cash and bonds taken in amounts that ultimately made each bank a loser of over \$10,000. The savings bank closed up its business and paid its depositors seventy-three cents on a dollar.

POST OFFICES.—Winthrop village has one of the five post offices which were established in the county in 1795. The first postmaster, Benjamin Allen, was commissioned January 1st. The successive incumbents have been: Silas Lambert, appointed March 14, 1797; David W. Pierce, April 17, 1823; George W. Stanley, January 27, 1830; David Stanley, December 21, 1835; Cyrus Bishop, June 12, 1841; David Stanley, May 2, 1845; Cyrus Bishop, June 4, 1849; Joseph R. Stanley, May 16, 1853; Cyrus Bishop, August 7, 1861; Charles Morrill, January 17, 1862; Mary M. Stanley, September 1, 1868; Henry Woodward,

March 10, 1877; Elliott Wood, March 28, 1881; Henry Penniman, December 3, 1886; and Charles D. Wood, December 6, 1890.

The Winthrop Centre post office has been in care of Levi Richmond since its establishment, on the 15th of January, 1886.

East Winthrop has had a post office since December 26, 1828, when David Eastman was made postmaster. Horace Parlin took the office in June, 1830, and was succeeded in October, 1847, by Azel Perkins, who kept the office twenty years. Lyman White was succeeded in 1871, by George A. Wadsworth.

CEMETERIES.—One of the first provisions of the infant town of Winthrop was to secure a lot for burial purposes. At an adjourned town meeting, held one week from its first session, the selectmen reported "A burying place which will best commodore the present inhabitants lies upon the highway running by Mr. Bishop's, on Mr. Pullen's lot, bounded southerly on said highway, containing one acre lying in a square form." This well known ground, sacred to the memory of so many men and women who founded Winthrop, is the oldest within its borders. An infant daughter of Stephen Pullen had been buried on this plot before the town was incorporated. The next ground accepted by the town was given by John Chandler, and is now the village cemetery. The East Winthrop ground must have been in use very early, from its proximity to the neighborhood that formed the first Baptist society. The Fairbanks grave yard, near the town farm, is also the resting place of many pioneers.

Eighty-three years ago Josiah Bacon gave one-half acre of land for a public burying ground. The town took charge of the lot, which in process of time was filled. About 1880 a piece, which is also nearly covered with graves, was taken from the Jonathan L. Stanley estate. Here the tired bodies of a large number of the best known residents have been laid in their last earthly repose. Some of them are: Samuel King, William Lowell, Thomas Jacobs, Jabez Bacon, Rial Stanley, Joseph Fairbanks, Nathan Howard, Nathan T. Cobb, William Buzzell, Barney Haskell, Nathaniel Kimball and the wife of each.

HOTELS.—The Winthrop Hotel was built for a two-story residence about 1800, by Captain Barney Haskell, since which time it has been enlarged and remodeled, but the old building is still a part of the present one. Mrs. Miller owned and kept it after Captain Haskell. Since then some of its landlords have been: A. M. Shaw, John Lovering, ——— Dakin, ——— Cooledge, Zack Morgan, Sherburn Morrell, Almaren Bodge, Crosby Shorey, Orrin M. Shaw, Elijah L. Stanton, W. F. Lovejoy and Richardson & Webb. Joseph Warren Eaton, the present owner, bought it, and after running it awhile, leased it to other parties.

Deacon Daniel Carr came to Winthrop about 1814, and succeeded Dean Howard in the hotel business until 1849, in the house now owned

by his daughter, Mrs. Helen C. Flint. Becoming convinced that selling liquor was wrong, he closed the bar and kept the first temperance house in Maine. Colonel Fairbanks at one time kept a hotel where now is L. O. Cobb's hardware store. Joel Chandler kept an early inn a few rods east of the present town hall.

SOCIETIES.—The order of Masonry was planted very early in Winthrop. The charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts reads that upon petition, "Nathaniel Herrick, Thomas Beckett, Josiah Dewey, Abisha Benson, Jonathan Judkins, John Harvey, Daniel Crossman and Jonathan G. Hunton were constituted and appointed The Temple Lodge No. 25, September 8, 1817." The Lodge's first meeting under the new charter, held October 20th following, was presided over by Nathaniel Herrick, the first master. His successors have been: David Campbell, 1818; Dr. Issacher Snell, 1819; Abiel Dailey, 1820; Alexander Belcher, 1822; Lory Bacon, 1824; Isaac Snell, 1825; Jedediah B. Prescott, 1826; Asa Fairbanks, 1827; W. D. Eastman, 1828; Samuel Webb, 1829; Asa Fairbanks, 1830. For the next twenty-seven years there are no records, and probably there were no meetings. David Cargill was elected chief officer in 1858; Sumner H. Stanley in 1860; F. E. Webb, 1861; A. P. Snow, 1863; F. E. Webb, 1866; L. P. Moody, 1867; A. R. Sylvester, 1870; P. H. Snell, 1871; Luther Cobb, 1873; Elliott Wood, 1874; W. E. Whitman, 1876; W. H. Pettingill, 1878; R. C. McIlroy, 1879; E. A. Wood, 1881; J. H. McIlroy, 1883; C. H. Robinson, 1884; Elliott Wood, 1885; E. H. Penniman, 1887; F. I. Bishop, 1889; and J. E. McIlroy, 1891.

The successive high priests of Winthrop Chapter, R. A. M., have been: D. G. White, from 1873; Dr. C. A. Cochrane, 1877; W. E. Whitman, 1883; and Daniel Gordon, since 1886.

The Winthrop Grange, P. of H., No. 209, was chartered February 15, 1876, with thirty-six charter members, and has included in its membership many of the most progressive and successful farmers of the town.

Montana Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., was organized May 4, 1880, the second in Maine, with twenty charter members. Dr. C. W. Taggart was elected first P. M. W., and E. S. French, M. W., which office has since been filled by A. Campbell, C. H. Robinson, J. E. Clark, C. C. Stackpole, L. M. Alley, F. I. Bishop, C. F. Tinker, John T. Clough, J. H. Bates, J. E. Lewis and M. C. Simpson.

Winthrop Commandery, No. 240, Order of the Golden Cross, was organized June 18, 1883, with fifteen charter members. John A. Hutchins was the first noble commander, and L. M. Alley was secretary.

Crystal Lodge, No. 94, I. O. of O. F., was instituted November 1, 1882, at Winthrop village, with eight charter members. Henry V.

Dudley was the first N. G., and Eugene S. French was secretary. The Lodge numbers ninety members, and the order is in a flourishing condition.

EAST WINTHROP village was a prosperous settlement seventy years ago. It was a natural center for several miles of fine farming country, east, west and north, to come during the week for trade and on the Sabbath to church. On the southeast the Cobbosseecontee lake displays a variety of beauties and will always be a permanent attraction to this locality as a place of residence.

The one attractive spot in the country hamlet was, at that time far more than now, the country store. W. H. Parlin, who spent his life at East Winthrop, made the following statement in the *Winthrop Banner*, published in that village:

"The sign for country stores at that time was 'W. I. Goods and Groceries.' This meant gin, rum, brandy, sugar and molasses for the first part, and everything conceivable for the remainder. Ardent spirits were then used by all, and on all occasions, sacred or secular. Especially were they thought a necessity at trainings, musters, raisings, in haying time, and when washing sheep."

After Zenas Cary, Joseph Cummings and Jesse Follet were the store-keepers, succeeded by the Union Store for ten years. Azel Perkins conducted it for the stockholders, and then bought them out and continued to trade till his death, five years later. Lyman White, Mrs. Lyman White after his death, James Keene, George and Arthur Williams and George A. Wadsworth have been the store-keepers since.

The oldest industries, inducing people to form a settlement, were a saw mill, two tan yards and an ashery, all built so early that the names of their first proprietors are not known. The saw mill stood at the head of the Mill pond, the ashery and one tan yard were a little east of the pond and the other tan yard was on the east side of Twelve brook. Alonzo and Joseph Wood had a fulling mill in a building near by, that did business many years.

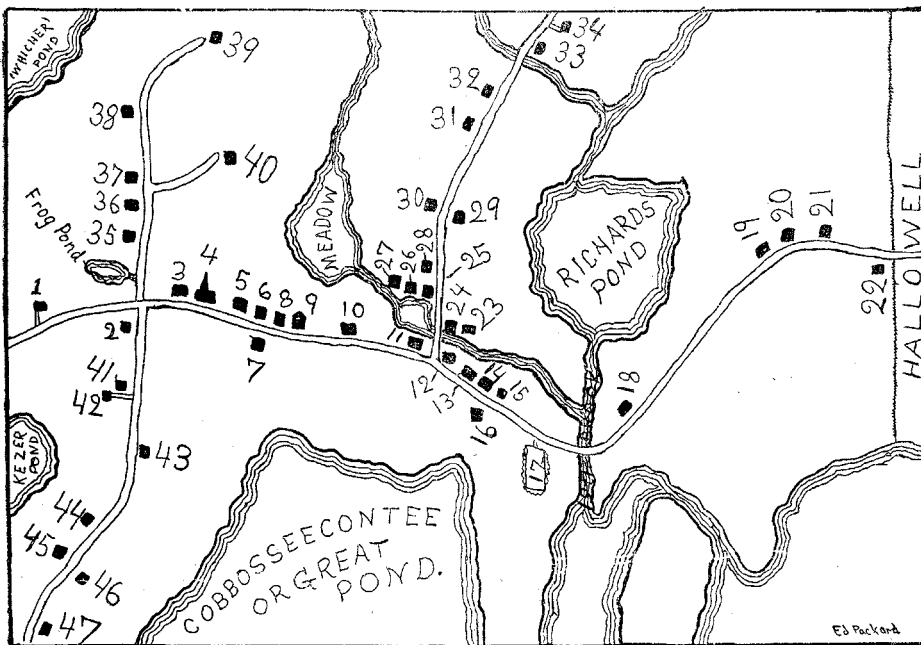
Brick for local use were made near the pond, and for a short time before 1830 William Jameson made wool hats in this growing hamlet. But the greatest industry East Winthrop ever enjoyed was founded about 1840, by Horace Parlin, who conceived and put in active operation the plan of making boots by hand on a large scale. His two brothers, S. W. and W. H. Parlin, soon joined him, and H. Parlin & Co. tanned their own stock and made boots at the rate of nearly a thousand pairs a month for several years, giving employment to thirty men. The work done here enjoyed an excellent reputation all over New England, but the perfection of machinery and system in large boot and shoe manufactories finally drove the hand workers from the field. The firm dissolved in 1865, after which E. M. Parlin

and H. M. Packard ran the shops as long as profitable and closed the business about 1887.

Perhaps the golden age of East Winthrop was when Rev. John Butler's Female Seminary, noticed at page 103, was drawing to that village young ladies from the best families throughout the state.

Benjamin Packard, soon after 1820, built a new house, on one corner of which appeared the sign *B. Packard's Tavern*, where for many years he was known as an obliging landlord and his house as the center of East Winthrop. This building stood where the residence of Virgil C. Jackson was burned in 1891.

According to Mr. Parlin, the principal edifices in the vicinity in 1825-30 were located approximately as shown on this plan:—



1, Jonathan Pullen; 2, "Blunt House"; 3, B. Packard's tavern; 4, church; 5, Josiah Houghton; 6, Z. Cary's store; 7, Rev. J. Butler; 8, James Pullen; 9, school house; 10, John Cummings; 11, William Thomas; 12, David Eastman; 13, H. Parlin & Co., boot shop; 14, William Richards; 15, blacksmith shop; 16, Horace Parlin; 17, burying ground; 18, John Wadsworth; 19, Samuel Richards; 20, James Brainard; 21, Oren Brainard; 22, R. Brainard; 23, tannery; 24, fulling mill; 25, brick yard; 26, "Potash"; 27, saw mill; 28, J. Matthews; 29, Jonathan Whiting; 2d; 30, Jonathan Whiting, 3d; 31, Nathaniel Whiting; 32, Eben Packard; 33, Caleb Jackson; 34, Luke Perkins; 35, Moses White; 36, Nathaniel Lovering; 37, Solomon Easty; 38, Thomas Lancaster; 39, Joel White, jun.; 40, Joel White; 41, Joseph Packard; 42, Alden Packard; 43, Simeon Cary; 44, Enoch Wood; 45, Benjamin Perkins, Simeon Chase; 46, blacksmith shop; 47, Nathan Foster.

SNELL BROOK.—On this stream, at or near where Pope's wedge factory stands, Jedediah Prescott, jun., who came to Winthrop in 1780, bought land and built a grist mill. He also had a saw mill which, the traditions of that neighborhood say, was built before he came there. About 1800 Deacon Elijah Snell bought the property and built the second saw mill, the first being worn out. The grist mill gradually went down, but the saw mill was run by his brother, John E. Snell, for many years. About 1850 the saw mill was again rebuilt, by Bowker & Ramsdell, and kept in operation about fifteen years.

In 1865 Jacob Pope moved a building from Manchester and set it on the dam where the old grist and saw mills had stood, fitted it with a trip-hammer, and began making steel wedges for use in granite quarries. J. Pope & Son still continue the business, which has been in successful operation for over twenty-five years. On the other side of the road, and a little further down the stream, Ezra Briggs, about 1830, built a tannery, which was next used by Daniel Coy for a shingle mill. In 1843 Luther Perkins began the manufacture of hoes there, which he continued till 1849, when the business was dropped and the building was used for awhile as a shop.

On the present road from Winthrop village to Wayne, Rufus Berry built on the Berry brook a saw mill that was run until about 1840. Colonel Nathaniel Fairbanks built, on his farm in the Metcalf neighborhood, a tannery which he was operating in 1788. On J. H. Moore's land are the remains of an old lime kiln built and run by Major Elijah Wood. On the west side of Meadow brook, that runs from Kezer pond, and on the north side of the road, where it crosses the Daniel Robbins farm, Ezra Briggs had a tannery that had outlived its usefulness previous to 1840.

CIDER MILLS.—Cider mills became plenty in the early part of the century. Nathaniel Kimball, William Buzzell, Jonathan L. Stanley, David Fairbanks, Amasa King, Captain Barney Haskell, Jabez Bacon and Doctor Benson all had cider mills. In the eastern and central parts of the town Stephen Pullen, Amos Woodward, Aden Stanley, John Kezer, Welcome Ladd, F. B. Williams, John Martin, Elias Whiting, Deacon John Cummings, Jonathan Whiting, Joel White, Stewart Foster, Benjamin Fairbanks and Daniel Allen had mills for grinding the apples raised in their own flourishing orchards, and for extracting the juice from their neighbors' surplus crops of this staple fruit.

CENTENNIAL.—The completion of the first century of the town's civil life was celebrated May 20, 1871, by suitable public exercises, participated in by the citizens and their guests. The historical address was delivered by Hon. S. P. Benson, and many former residents of Winthrop honored themselves and the occasion by their presence.

CIVIL LISTS.—The Selectmen elected at the first town meeting of Winthrop, May 27, 1771, were: Timothy Foster, who served 3 years; Ichabod How, who served 7 years; and Jonathan Whiting, who served 3 years. In 1772 John Blunt was first elected and served 1 year; in 1773, Gideon Lambert, served 3 years; in 1774, Joseph Baker, 1 year; 1775, John Chandler, 2, and William Armstrong, 1; 1776, Joseph Stevens, 1; 1777, Stephen Pullen, 1; 1778, Joshua Hall, 1, and Eben Davenport, 1; 1779, William Whittier, 2, and James Craig, 1; 1780, Benjamin Brainard, 4, and Solomon Stanley, 5; 1781, Josiah French, 1, and Jonathan Sleeper, 1; 1782, James Work, 3, Nathaniel Whittier, jun., 1, Nathaniel Fairbanks, 9, and Benjamin Fairbanks, 3; 1784, Joshua Bean, 3; 1786, William Pullen, 1; 1787, Jedediah Prescott, jun., 2, Robert Page, 1, Philip Allen, 4, Samuel Wood, 15, and John Hubbard, 4; 1789, Amos Stephens, 2; 1791, John Comings, 2, and Jonathan Whiting, jun., 1; 1794, John Wadsworth, 3; 1795, Enoch Wood, 1; 1796, Elijah Wood, 1; 1797, Charles Harris, 1; 1798, John Kezer, 4, and Andrew Wood, 7; 1799, Moses Wood, 2; 1800, Joseph Metcalf, 5; 1801, Silas Lambert, 3, and William Richards, 2; 1802, Elijah Fairbanks, 2; 1803, John May, 14; 1804, Nat. Kimball, 3; 1805, Thomas Eastman, 1; 1806, Isaac Smith, 1; 1807, Dudley Todd, 3, and Hushai Thomas, 4; 1810, Alexander Belcher, 6; 1812, Peter Stanley, 3; 1814, Asa Fairbanks, 2; 1816, Samuel Holt, 1; 1817, Sylvanus Thomas, 1, and Samuel Clark, 4; 1818, Daniel Haywood, 1; 1820, Benjamin Perkins, 1, and Daniel Campbell, 1; 1821, John Morrill, 8; 1823, Wadsworth Foster, 1; 1824, Thomas Fillebrown, 1, and Levi Fairbanks, 3; 1825, Nathaniel Howard, 1, and David Eastman, 4; 1826, Benjamin Dearborn, 3; 1828, Francis Perley, 1; 1829, John Richards, 5; 1832, Thurston W. Stephens, 2; 1833, Oren Shaw, 1; 1834, Benjamin Robbins, 2; 1836, Isaac Bonney, 1, Moses White, 1, and Oakes Howard, 11; 1837, Noah Carrier, 2; 1838, Moses B. Sears, 6, and Francis Fuller, 13; 1839, Thomas C. Wood, 5; 1840, John Fairbanks, 4; 1843, Samuel Benjamin, 1, and Ezekiel Bailey, 1; 1844, Samuel P. Benson, 5, and Jonathan L. Stanley, 4; 1848, Erastus W. Kelley, 2; 1849, James B. Fillebrown, 1; 1852, Zelotes A. Marrow, 2, and Stephen Gammon, 2; 1854, Moses Bailey, 2, and Joshua Wing, 2; 1856, Eben Marrow, 3, George A. Longfellow, 11; 1864, Joseph R. Nelson, 3; 1865, Luther Whitman, 1, and Albert C. Carr, 1; 1866, J. E. Brainard, 6; 1869, Reuben T. Jones, 6; 1870, R. E. Fuller, 3, and E. S. Briggs, 4; 1871, F. H. McIntire, 8; 1873, A. G. Chandler, 4; 1874, S. T. Floyd, 1; 1877, D. G. White, 1, and Martin A. Foster, 1; 1878, Elliott Wood, 9; 1880, Rutillus Alden, 4; 1881, W. H. Parlin, 1; 1882, T. H. White, 4; 1884, Levi Jones, 4, and Henry Penniman, 3; 1887, C. D. Wood, 2; 1888, P. H. Snell, 3; 1889, J. E. Lewis, 1; 1890, W. H. Keith, 1, and L. O. Cobb, 3; 1891, Fred. C. Robie, 2.

The Town Clerks, each serving until the election of the next, have been: Jonathan Whiting, first elected in 1771; Ichabod How, 1774;

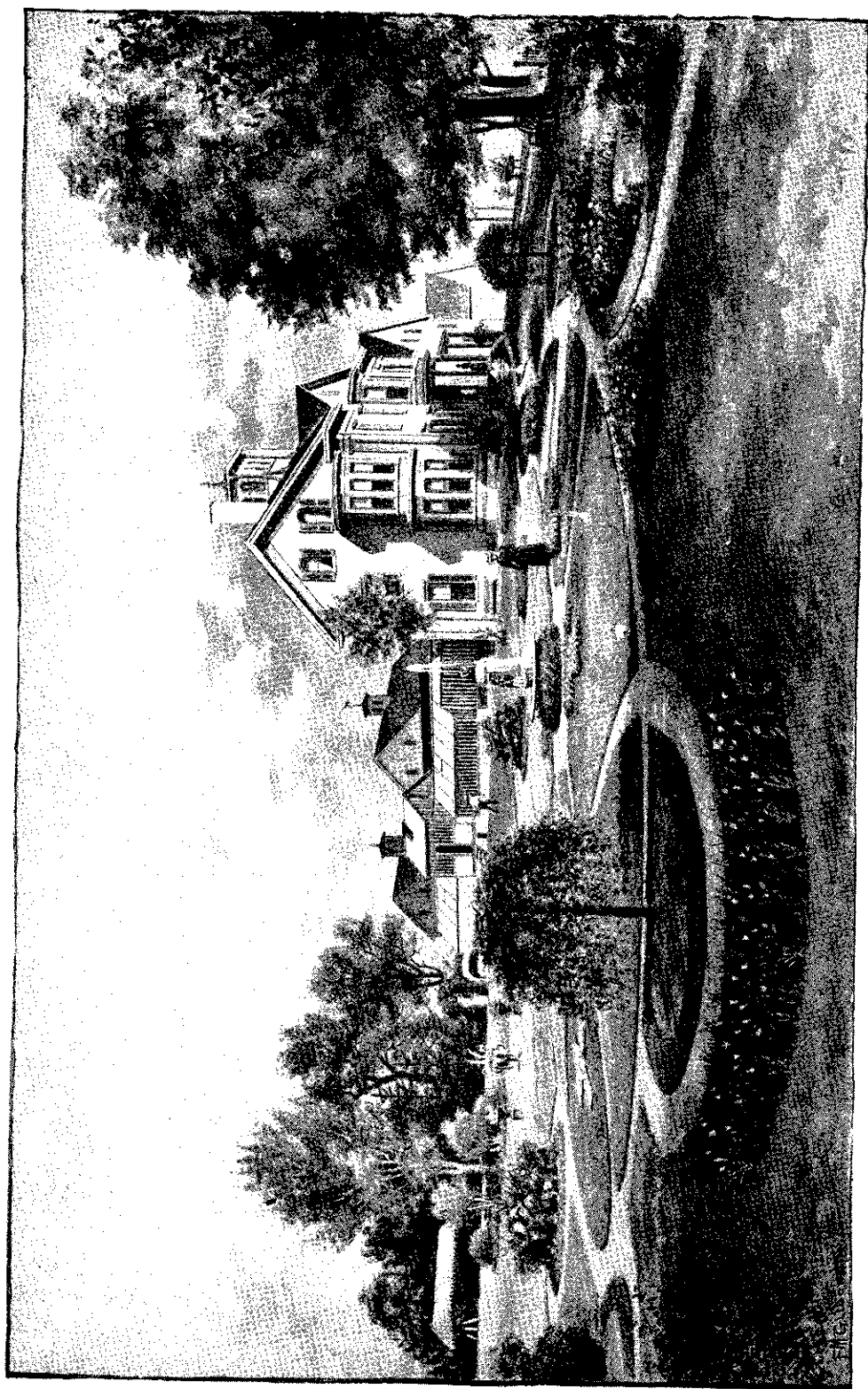
Josiah Hall, 1776; Ichabod How, 1779; Jonathan Whiting, 1781; James Work, 1782; Nathaniel Fairbanks, 1784; Jonathan Whiting, 1785; Jedediah Prescott, jun., 1787; John Hubbard, 1789; John Comings, 1791; Nathaniel Fairbanks, 1792; Samuel Wood, 1798; Moses Wood, 1799; Joseph Metcalf, 1800; Silas Lambert, 1801; Joseph Tinkham, 1803; John May, 1805; Samuel Benjamin, 1815; Seth May, 1824; Cyrus Bishop, 1825; Samuel Wood, jun., 1829; Pliny Harris, 1833; Samuel Benjamin, 1837; Edward Mitchel, 1838; Cyrus Bishop, 1843; Samuel Wood, jun., 1846; John M. Benjamin, 1849; Cyrus Bishop, 1862; Lugan P. Moody, 1870; B. R. Reynolds, 1876; E. O. Kelley, 1877; and E. S. French since 1891.

The first Treasurer of Winthrop was Jonathan Whiting, whose successors, with date of first election, have been: John Chandler, 1773; Stephen Pullen, 1785; Nathaniel Fairbanks, 1786; Samuel Wood, 1788; Jonathan Whiting, jun., 1789; Benjamin Fairbanks, 1791; John Comings, 1792; Joseph Metcalf, 1793; Benjamin Fairbanks, 1799; Nathaniel Fairbanks, 1802; Barney Haskell, 1805; Dean Howard, 1807; Isaac Bonney, 1824; Albert Haywood, 1828; Alexander Belcher, 1830; Samuel Clark, 1837; Gustavus A. Benson, 1847; Alexander Belcher, 1848; David Stanley, 1852; Erastus W. Kelley, 1854; David Stanley, 1856; F. E. Webb, 1863; and John M. Benjamin since 1870.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

John P. Allen, born December 1, 1829, in Augusta, was a son of Lemuel and Mary (Philbrick) Allen. He was educated in the schools of Augusta, at Kents Hill and at Hallowell Classical Institute. He was a farmer in Augusta until his death, in 1870. He married in 1859, Lydia J., daughter of John and Sarah (Coombs) Jewett, and had four children: Winfield S., Arthur P., Annie R. (Mrs. M. G. Thompson), and Isadore R. Mrs. Allen owns a farm in Winthrop, where she has lived since 1885.

MOSES BAILEY.—Among the citizens of the town of Winthrop who have won a place in the memory of their fellow men, and who, by their exemplary lives and energy and ability for business, have made themselves a part of the history of the town, Moses Bailey is prominent and deserves especial mention. He came of strong English ancestry, his great-grandfather probably coming from England to Plymouth county, Mass., during the oppressive reign of the Stuarts, and the family became settled in Hanover. His grandfather, Jacob Bailey, came from Massachusetts to Leeds, Me., in the year 1786. Jacob's son, Ezekiel, married Hannah Robbins, of Winthrop, and settled at Winthrop, where their second son, Moses, was born, the 18th of December, 1817. In 1828 the wife of Ezekiel Bailey died, after a lingering illness, and in 1830 he married Mary, the sister of his first wife. Ezekiel



"SUNNYSLOPE."—RESIDENCE OF MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, WINTHROP CENTRE, ME.



Very Respectfully
Moses Bailey

Bailey lived to the advanced age of eighty years, a man of great vigor both of mind and body.

Moses Bailey entered Friends Boarding School at Providence, R. I., at the age of sixteen and remained there part of three years, 1834-1836 inclusive. He was a careful student and these three years of training in the school were of great value through all his life. After leaving school he began his business life, working for his father, manufacturing oilcloth. When about twenty-one years of age, he with his brother, Charles M., purchased the business, which was then only in embryo. By industry, push and good management they improved the methods of the manufacture and vastly enlarged the business. After working a few years in company with his brother, he finally sold his interest to the latter and built an extensive factory at Winthrop Centre. He was always ready both to oversee every part of the work and also to perform any part of the labor with his own hands. The work went on and prospered in this factory until it was destroyed by fire in 1870.

Moses Bailey was married in his twenty-third year, to Betsey Jones, daughter of Reuben Jones, of Winthrop. Though they began life in an humble way, they soon found themselves in comfortable circumstances, and in 1856 Moses built the large and commodious house, which has ever since been the family home.

Moses Bailey was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and was an exemplary Christian both in faith and life. For twenty-two years he was clerk of Winthrop monthly meeting, and he was clerk of Fairfield quarterly meeting for the period of thirteen years, while by his influence and ability he held a high place in the work of this society throughout New England. The causes of temperance, peace and education always had his hearty support. In March, 1867, his wife died after a long sickness, and in October, 1868, he was married to Hannah C. Johnston, daughter of David Johnston, of Plattekill, Ulster county, N. Y.

From 1870, when his factory was destroyed by fire, until the autumn of 1875 he was not closely occupied with business, and not being in good health he traveled considerably during these years, but near the close of 1875 he purchased, in Camden, N. J., an oilcloth factory which he enlarged and improved. In 1871 he, in company with J. S. Marrett, had opened a carpet store in Portland under the firm name of Marrett, Bailey & Co. This enterprise, together with the manufacture of oilcloth in Camden, which work he placed under the immediate management of his nephew, Lincoln D. Farr, continued to occupy him until his death, which occurred on the 6th of June, 1882. He left one son, Moses Melvin, who was born in 1869.

Moses Bailey left a large property and his whole career was attended by prosperity, but he worked hard and faithfully for what

came to him and his success has helped make many others successful. He was a quiet, reserved man, but broad minded and liberal, and his life eminently belongs with the class of lives which makes the world richer and better.

A. Herbert Bailey, born in 1855, is the eldest son of George, and grandson of Ezekiel Bailey. He was for ten years clerk in a dry goods store in Augusta. April 1, 1883, he bought a grocery business of Charles D. Wood, and in 1885 took as partner his brother, Eugene M. Bailey, and did business as A. H. Bailey & Co. until March, 1891, when they were succeeded by Huxford, Webb & Co. Mr. Bailey has for several years been interested in Western real estate, and is now devoting all his attention to that business. He married Mary F., daughter of Dea. Henry Woodard, and their children are: Sarah W., Janette M. and A. Herbert, jun.

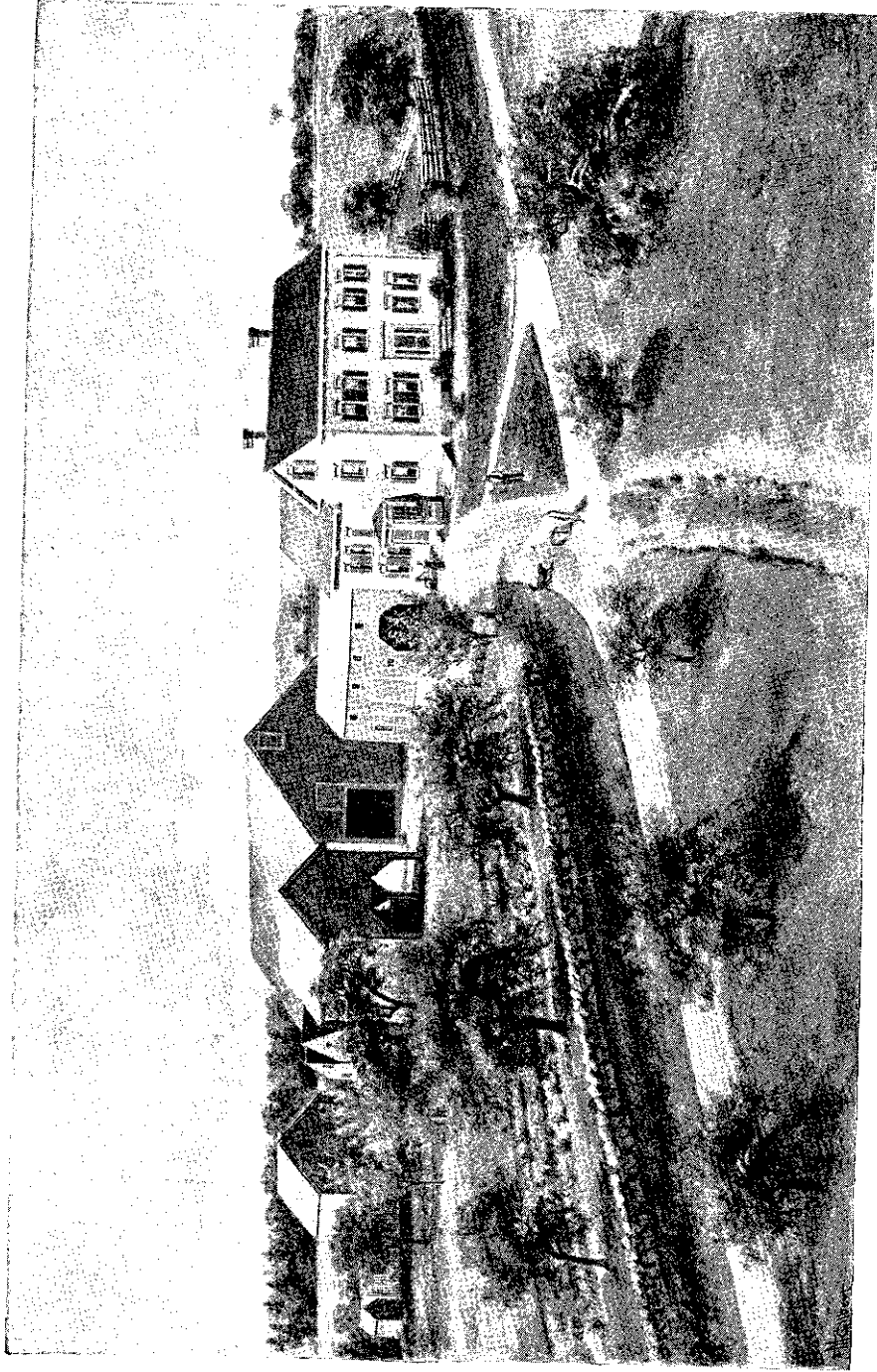
Willis C. Bailey, son of George Bailey, was born in 1865. He worked at the jewelry business three years in Winthrop, for A. E. Wheeler, and in August, 1889, bought the business, and has since conducted it.

James Baker, born in 1832 at Palmyra, Me., is a son of Oliver C. and Sabrina Baker. He went to California in 1857, and was mining there until 1866, excepting seventeen months that he served in the army in Company I, 7th California. Since 1868 he has lived in Winthrop, and is a farmer and oilcloth maker. He married Mrs. Clara A. Whiting, daughter of Zelotes A. Morrow. She had one son by her former marriage, Will A. Whiting.

Horace M. Bearse, born in Turner, Me., in 1826, is a son of Oren and Susan (Harlow) Bearse, and grandson of Asa Bearse. He worked at shoemaking for eight years in Brockton, Mass., and in 1860 came to Winthrop, where he is a farmer. His wife, Sarah A. Alden, died leaving five children: Alice T., Jeffie S., Fred H., Susie E. and Annie L.

Frank I. Bishop, youngest child of Ransom and Harriet B. (Wood) Bishop, and grandson of Nathaniel Bishop (1766-1854), was born in 1856, and is a carpenter by trade. His father and grandfather were both traders in Winthrop and Nathaniel kept the Bishop tavern for several years, and was a prominent member of the early Methodist church in Winthrop. Mr. Bishop married M. Theresa, daughter of Lewis Cobb.

John E. Brainard, a farmer at East Winthrop, born in 1823, is a son of Oren and Sarah (Earl) Brainard, and grandson of Benjamin Brainard, who settled the farm where Mr. Brainard now lives, prior to 1770, and was the first school teacher in the town. Mr. Brainard was a school teacher ten terms, and selectman six years, three of which he was chairman. He has represented his district in the legislature, and has been a member of the state board of agriculture three years. He



RESIDENCE OF MR. ALBERT C. CARR, EAST WINTHROP, ME.

married Nancy B., daughter of Elias and Marinda (Hale) Whiting, and has two sons: Arthur E. and Albion H.

George R. Briggs is the only child of Benjamin P. and Susan (Snell) Briggs, and grandson of Rowland Briggs, who came from Massachusetts to East Winthrop. Mr. Briggs was a shoemaker until 1885, and since that time he has been employed as wedge maker by J. Pope & Son. His father and grandfather were both shoemakers. Mr. Briggs married Harriet Woodman, of Campello, Mass., and they have two children: William P. and George Arthur.

Joseph E. Briggs, born in 1840, is a son of Ezra and Pheba (Goddard) Briggs, and grandson of Ezra Briggs. He was seven years in the employ of Charles M. Bailey, and from 1867 to 1881 was in company with Levi Jones manufacturing oilcloth by the yard for the Bailey Company. January 1, 1881, the firm of C. M. Bailey's Sons & Co. was formed and Mr. Briggs has since been one of its members. He has charge of the Winthrop Centre works. He married October 3, 1866, Emma S., daughter of Charles M. Bailey.

Moses Briggs, born in 1813, is a son of Ezra and Mary (Wadsworth) Briggs, and grandson of William Briggs. Mr. Briggs' father and some of the sons were tanners and shoemakers. Mr. Briggs was a blacksmith for many years in Winthrop Centre and other places, and for the past eighteen years he has been a farmer and fruit grower. He married Lucy, daughter of David Burr, Esq. She died, leaving one daughter, Mary W. His second wife was Lavinia, daughter of Elijah Winslow, and their three children were: E. Winslow, Lucy C. (Mrs. R. T. Elliott) and Frank E.

ALBERT C. CARR, of Winthrop, the "apple king" of Kennebec county, was born in East Readfield in 1828. He was the ninth of the family of eleven children of Benjamin and Eunice (Lane) Carr. His grandfather, Benjamin, who was the son of Joseph and Martha (Sanborn) Carr, came from New Hampshire to Readfield in 1779.

Albert learned the shoemaking trade at North Bridgewater, Mass., when a young man; and in 1848, when the gold fever broke out on the Pacific coast, he started for California, and was, it is claimed, the first Maine man to start for the mines. After varying success at the "diggings," he returned East in 1851, and in 1855 came to Winthrop. The following year he bought the Moses White farm, where he now resides, and which he has cultivated from that time to this, with the exception of an interval of three years, from 1857 to 1860, spent again in California. Mr. Carr is a very large and remarkably successful dealer in apples, shipping annually to home and foreign markets from 5,000 to 30,000 barrels of the fruit. He has been selectman one year, deputy sheriff four years, tax collector twenty-six years, and trustee of Monmouth Academy for the last fifteen years.

His deceased wife, Mary A. Watson, bore him seven children,

three of whom are living: Lestena (Mrs. William H. Lyon, jun., of Manchester), A. Byron and Laura (Mrs. Fred. A. Jackson of Winthrop). Mr. Carr's beautiful farm house at East Winthrop is the subject of the accompanying illustration.

Braddock W. Chandler, born in 1827, is one of eleven children of Lafayette and Sophronia (Weeks) Chandler, and grandson of Joel, whose father, John Chandler, came to Winthrop in 1767, and built the first mills at the village. Mr. Chandler is a farmer and cattle broker, as was his father until his death in 1837, aged forty-five years. He married Sarah, daughter of Amos Shed. Their children are: Marilla G. (Mrs. Fred H. Bearce), Willard S. (deceased), Maria E., Sarah M. and Gertrude S.

L. Owen Cobb, born October 5, 1847, is the youngest and only survivor of four children of Leonard and Ada M. (Hodgman) Cobb, and grandson of Nathan F. and Patty (Stanley) Cobb. He was educated in the schools of the town and at Monmouth Academy. He began business in 1865 as clerk for L. P. Moody, and in 1878 bought the business from him. He deals in hardware, stoves, builders' and farmers' supplies and crockery. He is now serving his second year as selectman. He is chairman of democratic town committee and since 1888 has been a member of the county committee. His wife, S. Lizzie, is a daughter of Charles E. Smith, of Lowell, Mass.

Willis Cobb, born in 1848, is one of four children of Lewis and Jerusha (Snell) Cobb, and grandson of Nathan F. Cobb. He is a farmer and dairyman on the place where his father and grandfather lived. He married Susie A., daughter of Sewall B. Page, and their children are: Nathan L. and Edna L.

Charles W. Dillingham, son of Charles K. and Mary (Goodwin) Dillingham, and grandson of John Dillingham, was born in Turner, Me., in 1857. Charles K. had three children: Charles W., Frank E. and Walter S. Originally a shoemaker, he was also a farmer and undertaker. Charles W. Dillingham came to Winthrop in 1877, since which time he has been the only undertaker in town, and for the past thirteen years superintendent of Maple Cemetery. In 1879 he married Effie J. Place. Their children have been: Fred, who died young, and Rena M.

Henry V. Dudley, born in 1836 in Winthrop, is a son of Captain Henry M. and Mary (Whittier) Dudley, and grandson of Benjamin Dudley, who came from Raymond, N. H., to Mt. Vernon. Captain Henry M. came to Winthrop in 1834, and was a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon. Henry V. learned both branches of the business with his father, and since about 1876 he has carried on a blacksmith business and done veterinary work here. His present shop was the first Friends meeting house built in Winthrop. Mr. Dudley married Mary J. Smith, of Prince Edward's Island. They have one child, Fannie M. They lost two—Charles S. and Lena J.



John Gorham

JOHN GOWER.—In 1842 William Gower, a native of Franklin county, Me., married Hester A. Chandler, of Winthrop, and two years later took up his residence in this town. His farm, still in the possession of the family, is on the western shore of Lake Maranacook, two miles north of Winthrop village. Here were born his five children: Ellen (Mrs. John Doughty), December 30, 1843; John, August 28, 1845; George, May, 1855, who died in infancy; Albert S., May 2, 1859, and Edwin F., March 28, 1863.

John, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood working on his father's farm, and gleaning in the intervals from labor such learning as could be acquired in the district school of his native town, and later in Towle Academy. When he had reached the age of nineteen he began the real battle of life by teaching for five years in the district schools, in high schools out of town, and, for a short time, in Towle Academy.

In 1869 he embarked in the subscription book business, in which he was destined to achieve an exceptional and substantial success. Beginning as a canvasser for A. J. Johnson, of New York, in about two years' time he had acquired such a thorough comprehension of the scope of the business that he himself began to employ agents, whom he sent out over the country, and during the following ten years he was connected with several publishing houses as their general agent in New England and New York state, handling many thousands of volumes of Johnson's, Appleton's, and the People's encyclopedias. In the meantime he had married, in November, 1877, Mary M., daughter of the late Dr. A. F. Stanley, of Winthrop, a sketch of whose career is contained in Chapter XV. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Gower settled upon the Benjamin Stevens place, on the Readfield road, and here, since that time, he has actively carried on the business of farming—a pleasant diversion from the cares of his large book publishing business. On this farm were born his two children: Annie B. Gower, December 21, 1879, and Stanley M. Gower, June 25, 1882.

For the last eleven years Mr. Gower has been connected with the C. A. Nichols Company, publishers, of the city of Springfield, Mass., handling their regular subscription books in New England, the Middle States, Canada and the West. His youngest brother, Edwin F., is his partner in the western business, with headquarters at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mr. Gower was appointed a trial justice by Governor Marble November 22, 1888, and in 1890 was elected school supervisor of Winthrop for the term of three years. He held aloof from active politics, however, until the summer of 1892, when he was urged by his friends to accept a place on the republican ticket as candidate for representative, and was elected to the legislature of 1893-4 for the towns of

Winthrop, Belgrade and Rome. In the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community in which he lives Mr. Gower is an earnest and unflagging worker. He has always been associated with the temperance work in Winthrop, and he is a prominent member of the Methodist church, of which for years he has been class leader, steward and trustee. He has also been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, and in many ways has aided largely in the advancement of the church society.

Mr. Gower is a Mason and member of Trinity Commandery, of Augusta.

Silas T. Floyd, born in New Sharon in 1820, is the only survivor, of a family of four children of Samuel and Annie (Thayer) Floyd, and grandson of Nathaniel Floyd. His mother was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation, from John Alden, the Pilgrim. Mr. Floyd came to Winthrop in 1821, with his parents, who settled near where he now lives. He has been a farmer, excepting fifteen years that he was employed in oilcloth shops. He was two years selectman and one year representative. He married Margaret, daughter of Enos Chandler, who was in the war of 1812 and was confined eighteen months in Dartmore Prison, England. Their children have been: Ada M. (Mrs. Prof. C. E. Smith), Enos F. and Albion C., who died at the age of seven.

Martin A. Foster, born in 1834, is the youngest of eight children of Oliver and Lydia (Perkins) Foster, grandson of Stuart, whose father, Timothy Foster, came from Dedham, Mass., to what is now Winthrop in 1764, and the following spring brought his family. The farm where he settled is now owned by Daniel C. Robbins. Mr. Foster is a farmer on the place where his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Perkins, settled when he came from Dartmouth, Mass., to Winthrop in 1800. He married Rosilla, daughter of Ebenezer Morrow. Their children are: Hattie L., who married Charles Kilbreth; Cora M., who married Edgar Parkman; Edwin M., John A. and Lena E.

Eugene S. French, born in Manchester in 1849, is a son of George W., and grandson of Joseph French. He worked seven years at the oilcloth business, and since then has been clerk in grocery and meat stores. He was elected town clerk in 1891 and 1892. He married M. Carrie, daughter of Charles F. Dunn, of Litchfield. They have one daughter, Ada M.

Alfred Friend, son of Benjamin Friend, was a farmer in Ætna, Me., where he died in 1849. He married Betsey, daughter of Amos, and granddaughter of William Tucker. They had seven children,

three of whom are living: John T., Samuel B. and Amos T. Those that died were: Sarah A., Mary Elizabeth, Warren A. and Daniel W. Mrs. Friend came to Winthrop in 1854, and bought the farm where she now lives with her son, Samuel B.

Nathan D. Hamblen, the youngest and only survivor of four children of George and Sarah J. (Elder) Hamblen, and grandson of John Hamblen, was born in 1853, at Windham, Me. Mr. Hamblen is a farmer at Winthrop Centre, where he has lived since 1855. He married Florence I. Nelson, born in Winthrop, Me., in 1854. She is a daughter of Joseph R. Nelson, and granddaughter of Isaac Nelson, who came to Winthrop from Byfield, Mass., and in 1812 married Isabel Rice. Mrs. Hamblen's mother is Abbie H., daughter of David Hill. They have two children: Edna A. and George N.

L. P. Hersey, son of Thomas Hersey, was born at Auburn, Me., in 1838. In 1857 he went to Boston and was engaged in shoe manufacturing as an employé and owner for several years, then came to Augusta and started a shoe store. He is now an equal partner with his son, Fred L., in two leading shoe stores in Augusta, having retired from the active management of the business. He now resides at his country residence on the shores of Cobbosseecontee lake, and devotes most of his time to the management of one of the largest farms in Kennebec county. He owns what is known as the Fuller farm, Indian point, the three islands in Cobbosseecontee lake, and all the land formerly owned by I. A. Carr, from Twelfth brook to Richards pond. His first wife, Nancy Harlow, died leaving two sons: Henry H. and Fred L. His present wife was Evelyn P. Wellman. She is a niece of Hon. William P. Whitehouse, justice of the supreme court of Maine.

Fred L. Hewins, born in 1850, is one of nine children of John and Roxanna (Rockwood) Hewins, and grandson of Ebenezer and Zilphia (Cummings) Hewins. He spent five years in California in a saw mill, from 1873 to 1876 was in a saw mill in Manchester, and since 1878 has been a farmer in Winthrop, having bought a part of the Elias Whiting farm. The house in which he lives was built by David T. Whiting in 1855. Mr. Hewins married Malista J., daughter of Tabor Lyon. Their children are: Georgia A., Ella M. and Violet E.

OAKES HOWARD is a son of Nathan and Lydia (Copeland) Howard, who removed from West Bridgewater, Mass., to Winthrop, in 1802, and settled on a farm on the Monmouth road. Here Oakes was born, December 21, 1803, and here he still resides, a remarkable example of hale and vigorous old age. Nathan Howard was by trade a house painter, and at the early age of fifteen Oakes undertook the management of the farm. Success attended the boy's efforts and when, on reaching his majority, he began working the farm on his own account,

he easily maintained a place in the front rank of the agriculturists of his native town.

In December, 1828, he married Hannah A., daughter of Nathan F. Cobb. Of their six children, four are living: Henry C., John R. and Emily S. (Mrs. Leroy Bishop), who reside in Minnesota; and George, who is engaged in farming near the homestead in Winthrop. Mr. Howard's first wife died in 1849, and in 1852 he married his present companion, Mrs. Betsey T. Hahn, a daughter of Joseph Tinkham, formerly a merchant at Winthrop.

Mr. Howard has held a number of town offices at various periods of his long career. For two years in the "forties" he was constable and collector, eleven times he was elected selectman, and for eighteen years he held the commission of justice of the peace. In politics he was at first with the federalists, but since the close of the rebellion he has voted with the republican party. He took an active part in the formation of the Winthrop Agricultural Society, about 1825. This society, however, was soon merged in the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, located first at Winthrop and later at Readfield, of which Mr. Howard was elected president about 1835, and held the office for a number of years. The annual fairs held by this association served as an incentive to Mr. Howard's natural love for pomology, and about 1849 he began raising apples for market in a thoroughly scientific manner. He paid especial attention to the cultivation of the "Baldwin" and the "Roxbury Russet," for he found that they kept longer and sold better than any other variety. His fruit growing interests have never been extensive, but probably no orchardist in Maine has realized as large profits per acre as Mr. Howard through the series of years in which he has been engaged.

Fred A. Jackson, born in 1855, youngest son of Samuel Jackson, is a farmer and also runs a threshing machine and cider mill. He married Laura, daughter of Albert C. Carr, and their children are: Elvin M., Albert G., F. Irving and Ruby Julia.

Virgil C. Jackson, eldest of seven children of Samuel, and a grandson of Caleb Jackson, was born in Winthrop in 1846. Caleb Jackson came to Winthrop from Bridgewater in 1820. Virgil C. was fourteen years in a boot and shoe factory, and since 1881 has carried on the meat business at East Winthrop, as did his father prior to his death in 1890. He married Alice J., daughter of Richard R. Smith, of Hallowell. Their children are: Archie A., Thomas C., Mary J., Asa C., Robert V., Philip R., and one daughter that died—Edna.

LEVI JONES.—The early settlers of Kennebec county made *work* the first article of their creed, and they taught their children to put their faith in strict honesty and hard work. Many of these sons are still alive, and their characteristics are worthy of imitation by the younger men who are longing for success. Sturdy, resolute, self-centered, up-



Charles Howard

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right, and possessed of great capacity for work, they have made wise use of the native faculties of their minds, even if they could not boast of the benefits of a modern education.

Levi Jones is a good example of this class of men, and it is believed that his active life and its influence on other men give him a place in the history of this town and county. His ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of the state. Thomas Jones and Thankful, his wife, seem to have come from Wales to Hanover, Plymouth county, Mass., about the year 1690. They are the first of the name of whom we have any knowledge in Maine, and it is not known in what year they moved into the state. They were active Friends in Falmouth monthly meeting. Their particular meeting was held at Harpswell. Their son, Lemuel, was born in 1730, and was an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends. He married Wait Estes, the 7th of March, 1751. Of their twelve children, Edward was the sixth and was born the 7th of April, 1762. He married Mary Tuttle. Their second child, Reuben, was born near the line between Brunswick and Durham in 1787. He married Lavina, daughter of Abiather and Lavina Richmond, of Greene, November 29, 1810, and settled in Winthrop, on a part of the farm now occupied by Daniel Robbins. They lived there a short time and then moved to Temple, Franklin county (then a part of Kennebec county). There Levi Jones, their fourth child and the subject of this sketch, was born September 8, 1816.

Reuben Jones was a tanner and shoemaker. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He soon moved to Wilton and afterward to Leeds, and was acknowledged a minister by the meeting in that place. In later life he moved again to Winthrop, where he lived until 1868.

Levi Jones lived with and worked for his father until he was twenty-one years of age. A few weeks each year in the common district school was all the opportunity he had for an education. On attaining his majority he began life for himself, working as a farm laborer. As he left home for this purpose, with only a very small bundle of clothes, his father took him as far as Dudley's Corner and there left him, saying: "Thee has done well for me and I hope thee will do well for thyself."

In 1840 he married Cynthia, daughter of Noah and Abigail Farr, of West Gardiner (then Gardiner), and settled in Winthrop, where he has lived nearly all the time since.

His work as a farmer lasted only a few years. In the autumn of 1843 he began work in the oilcloth factory of Moses Bailey, and remained there until 1847, when he went to Cape Cod to act as foreman in an oilcloth factory started there under the control of Jacob Vining. After a few months he returned to Winthrop to accept the position of foreman of the Winthrop factory, which position he held until

1859. In 1860 he, with his brother, Reuben T. Jones, contracted to manufacture all the oilcloth produced in the factory of Charles M. Bailey at Winthrop village, receiving the raw material from the proprietor and delivering the finished article at so much per yard. Great success attended this arrangement, and through untiring industry and strict economy he accumulated a property which placed him among the wealthy men of the town. It continued until 1869.

Although he had gained a competency, he was not content to retire from active business, but in 1870 purchased the Winthrop grist mill and engaged in the grain business, continuing therein until 1883, when he sold the property to the Winthrop Mills Company. In 1886 his eldest son became of age and, to give him a start in life, he purchased the grocery business of Newland Bishop, at Winthrop village, in which business he has ever since been engaged with marked success. The firm name is now Levi Jones & Son.

His first wife died in 1863, leaving him no children. He was afterward married to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Winslow, of Winthrop. He has four sons and one daughter by his second wife, all living at the present time.

He has always been a consistent member of the Society of Friends, taking a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the church. He was also an influential member of the Young Men's Christian Association during its existence in Winthrop, being its president for six years, and spent much of his time in carrying on the work of the association.

He has been active in the business affairs of the town, and was for some years chairman of the board of selectmen and assessors. In politics he was originally a whig, having cast his first presidential vote for Harrison and Tyler. Upon the formation of the republican party he entered its ranks and has steadily continued therein, holding a leading position, as his advice and counsel were constantly sought.

For over twenty-five years he has been a director of the National Bank of Winthrop, and the fact that he has been chosen every year a member of the board appointed to examine its books, shows the estimate which is placed by those who know him upon his honesty and exactness. He was president of the Winthrop Savings Bank during all the years of its existence, and wisely managed the closing out business after the great robbery.

Levi Jones has been a generous man, giving liberally to advance worthy causes and for the improvement of society, but in a quiet way, with no desire for public applause. In his mature age he is still an active man. He has put energy into everything he has undertaken, and has always mastered the business in which he was for the time engaged, not only showing ability for general management, but understanding the minute details. His whole career is marked by faith-



Levi Jones

fulness, energy, uprightness and a just respect for his own opinion, which has won the respect of those who have known him and dealt with him. Success has not been thrust upon him, but he has worked carefully and faithfully and earned it and gained it. Many who have known him have found his advice and counsel wise and profitable, so that he has made himself a successful man and a useful citizen.

William H. Keith, born in Auburn, Me., in 1832, is a son of William and Beersheba Ann (Prock) Keith. He began shoe cutting when twenty years old and after four years began manufacturing shoes and continued until 1874, when his health failed and two years later he came to Winthrop and bought the Major Elijah Wood farm of 170 acres, where he has since lived. He was one year selectman and four years a member of the school board. While residing at Auburn he served as councilman and alderman. He married Serena H. Walker, and their children are: Florence Adell (Mrs. Ernest Hayford), Walter E. L., and one infant son that died.

Horace Keyes, born at South Berwick, Me., in 1820, was a son of Samuel and Pheba (Shorey) Keyes and grandson of John Keyes. He was engaged in railroad work in Massachusetts from 1836 until 1872, when he came to Winthrop and has since been a farmer. His first wife, M. Ann Dunton, died leaving two children: Henry C. and Emma L. His second marriage, with Martha M., daughter of John Jones, was blessed with two children: H. Arthur and Alice E.

Amasa D. King is the fifth of a family of eight, of Amasa and Mehitabel (Jacobs) King, and grandson of Samuel and Susanna (Brainard) King. He is a farmer on the place where his father and grandfather lived. He married Elizabeth Orcutt, who died leaving two children: Emma C. (Mrs. George Whiting) and Luella W. (Mrs. Lafayette Chandler). His present wife was Sarah R., daughter of Ephraim Sturtevant. Their only child is Harry E. Mr. King's mother, born in 1798, died in 1892.

Benjamin F. King, born in 1821, is one of ten children of Benjamin and Olive (Rice) King, and grandson of Samuel and Susanna (Brainard) King. He is a house joiner and farmer, having a place of twenty acres, which was a part of the farm of his father. His wife, who died in 1865, was Ann C., daughter of Noah Wing, of Wayne. Their only child, Olive, now Mrs. Henry P. Joy, lives with her father.

Nelson N. Knight, born at North Wayne in 1825, is a son of Francis and Martha J. (Norcross) Knight, and grandson of Amos Knight, who came from Falmouth, Me., to North Wayne prior to 1800. He was fourteen years in different places building and operating oil and candle factories, and was the first man to introduce the distillation process for the manufacture of candles, in Ohio. In 1861 he came to Winthrop and bought the place where he has since been a farmer. He married Lucy A., daughter of Jesse Bishop. Their children are: Alice M.,

Jessie C. (Mrs. W. E. Moody), Lucy H. (Mrs. G. A. Thomas), and Nellie M. They lost two—George N. and Martha J.

Seaward G. Lee, born in 1817 at Beverly, Mass., is a son of Seaward Lee. He learned the machinist trade, beginning at the age of seventeen, and in 1841 came to Winthrop as superintendent of the cotton mill, and after a time bought an interest in the business and continued as superintendent of machinery until 1849, when he went to California, where he spent four and a half years mining, then returned to Winthrop, where he has since lived. He married first, Eliza A. Waterhouse. His present wife was Mrs. Lucy C. Ramsdell, a daughter of Stephen W. Mitchell.

Lewis K. Litchfield, son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Webb) Litchfield, was born in 1831, at Lisbon, Me. He served in the late war—first in Company B, 1st New Hampshire, from April 29, 1861, for three months; then one year in the 5th New Hampshire Band. In November, 1863, he reënlisted in Company I, 2d Maine Cavalry, and served until the war closed. He was for five years assistant inspector of Commander's staff, G. A. R., Department of Maine, and has been five years secretary of the Kennebec County Grange, P. of H. He married Sarah B., daughter of Sewall and Polly Page, died December 4, 1891. Their children are: Charles J., Ida M. and Mary I., who died.

Charles H. Longfellow, born in 1834, is the only son of Greene A., grandson of David, and great-grandson of Stephen Longfellow. He was employed in oilcloth making until 1870, when he bought the farm where he has since lived. He served in the late war from March, 1864, until the close, in the 1st Maine Battery. He married Emma E., daughter of Joseph S. Smith, of Hallowell. Their children are: Carrie M. (Mrs. Herbert Healey), C. Everett, Sarah P. (Mrs. Fred E. Williams) and two that died—Lizzie P. and Alton S.

GEORGE ADAMS LONGFELLOW.—The history of the Longfellow family in this country dates back more than two centuries. William Longfellow, the first of the name here, was born in the county of Hampshire, England, in 1651, came to this country in 1663, and settled in Newbury, Mass., as a merchant. In 1690 he was ensign of a company that embarked in the expedition of Sir William Phipps against Quebec and perished by shipwreck off the island of Anticosti, in October of that year. His son, Stephen, was the first of six generations of Stephen Longfellows. Stephen Longfellow, 4th, was the father of the great poet, Henry W. Longfellow. Stephen Longfellow, 2d, had a brother, William, who was the great-grandfather of George A., the subject of this sketch.

David Longfellow, the father of George A., came from Newbury, Mass., in 1812, and settled on the farm in Winthrop where he ever after resided until his death. On this farm was born George A., May 6, 1813, and here he has always lived. His mother's name was Su-



George A Longfellow

sanna Adams, a descendant of Robert Adams, tailor, from Devonshire, England, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1638, and to Newbury, Mass., in 1640, a member of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts. There were few opportunities afforded the farmers' boys in Mr. Longfellow's boyhood days to acquire an education, compared with the present time. Nevertheless, by attending the district school, a mile or more from his home, in the winter season, and later Monmouth Academy, he fitted himself for a teacher and taught very successfully for several years. He was engaged for several years selling oilcloths, when this great industry was yet in its infancy in Winthrop. For this purpose he traveled extensively throughout the United States.

In November, 1841, he was united in marriage with Eveline Foster, of Phillips, Me., a woman of great worth and of most beautiful traits of character, the daughter of Isaac Foster, Esq.; and for more than fifty years now they have walked hand in hand the pathway of life. The prominent traits in his life and character have been his great attachment to his family and home, his rugged honesty, sterling integrity and great industry. His specialty in farming has been orcharding, in which he has been very successful. "Longfellow Russets" are noted throughout New England, being much sought after by dealers and always commanding highest prices. He has demonstrated that farming pays and has acquired a competence.

Mr. Longfellow has always been honored and respected by everybody acquainted with him, as few men are honored and respected. Of a modest, retiring disposition, he has never sought political honors, and could rarely be prevailed upon to accept them; always a republican since the formation of that party, yet conservative and fair to those opposed to his political faith. He has been a member of the legislature and eleven consecutive years one of the selectmen and assessors of his native town. His proudest epitaph will be: "An honest man."

In his family and domestic relations Mr. Longfellow has been peculiarly happy and fortunate. Five children have been born to him, of whom four are living: Henry W., a successful merchant in Boston; Walter B., a thrifty farmer residing in Farmingdale; Nellie M., wife of L. T. Carleton, the present county attorney of Kennebec county; and Alice H., Mrs. George N. Waugh, who with her husband lives on the old Longfellow homestead. Thus we see him in his declining years, in his typical New England home, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, with the love and respect of all, looking back over a long life, full of good works, and calmly welcoming the lengthening shadows.

Alexander E. Mank, born in 1822, is the ninth child of a family of eleven, of Volentine and Mary (Surgus) Mank, and grandson of Peter

Mank, who came from Germany to Waldoboro, Me., and died there at the ripe age of 100 years. His wife, Polly, died at the age of 102 years. Mr. Mank was a cooper by trade; he came to Winthrop in 1846 and bought a farm of Levi Jones, where he has since been engaged in agriculture, with the exception of seven years, during which he worked in oilcloth shops. His first wife, Clarissa J. Newbert, died leaving two daughters: Lenora (Mrs. R. M. Dexter) and Nellie M. (Mrs. Josiah Snell); they lost one daughter, Harriet. His second wife, Mrs. Abbie Richards, was a daughter of Luke and Rebecca (Melendy) Chandler, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Chandler. Their children are: Charles R. and an adopted daughter, Katie F. Richards.

John F. Martin, born in Waldoboro, Me., in 1825, is a son of Gabriel Martin, who was a soldier in Napoleon's army. Gabriel Martin was taken prisoner by the English and was given the choice of remaining a prisoner or joining the English army. He chose the latter, but deserted at the first opportunity, and finally settled in Waldoboro, Me. His wife was Catherine Kizer, who was born in Germany. John F. Martin came to Winthrop in 1833, with his father, and settled on the Benjamin Fairbanks farm. The house where he now lives was built in 1777. He married Kate Hammond and they have one son, Harold E., who married Mae Morrill, of Readfield, and is a farmer near his father.

John Morrill, born in 1817, is the youngest and only survivor of eight children of Samuel and Dolly (Blake) Morrill, and grandson of Samuel Morrill, of Epping, N. H. He was a farmer until 1874, since which time he has lived in his present home—the Dr. Prescott Water Cure. He married Saphronia Bolles, who died leaving one daughter, Emily A. (Mrs. James Carson). His present wife, Melvina, is a daughter of Nathan Stevens. They have one daughter, Luretta A. (Mrs. W. F. Fairbanks).

Charles E. Moore, who worked in the meat business in Waterville for some time, came to Winthrop in September, 1889, where he is now a farmer. He married for his second wife, Lizzie F., daughter of Franklin M. and Prudentia F. (Mills) Woodward, and granddaughter of Amos and Nancy Woodward. They have one son, Stanley A. Mr. Moore has two children by his first marriage: Charles Albert and Nancy S.

J. Henry Moore, born in 1847, is a son of Joseph H. and Mary (Blaisdell) Moore, grandson of George, and great-grandson of George, whose father, William Moore, came from England to Maine. Mr. Moore's father came to Winthrop in 1851, and bought the Levi Fairbanks farm of one hundred acres, now called Elmwood farm. Mr. Moore is a farmer and for the last twenty years has carried on a private dairy for butter purposes. He was several years master of the Winthrop Grange, P. of H., and in January, 1891, was chosen master

of the County Grange. He was president of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society two years. He first married Etta, daughter of Thomas L. Stanton. She died leaving two children: Annie E. and Lottie L. His present wife is Stella, daughter of Lemuel Sumner. They have two children: Mary O. and Elsie I.

E. R. Packard, the only child of Simeon and Ruth (Leonard) Packard, and grandson of Benjamin and Nancy (Richards) Packard, was born in 1857, and as early as 1865 he began to pay some attention to amateur printing, and from that time until 1880 he devoted some time to the craft. In November of that year he issued the first newspaper at East Winthrop, and the story of the *Banner* is told in Chapter X.

HENRY PACKARD.—The history of the Packard family in East Winthrop dates back to 1804, when Ebenezer Packard came from Bridgewater, Mass., and selected a piece of forest which he transformed into a home for himself and his children. All the measurements of his character were fully up to the New England standard gauge of that day. Besides being a farmer he was a worker in iron, and turned the rainy days and long winter months to account in his shop, pounding out hand made nails—the only kind then known. These were sold to his neighbors and in many an old building they still do duty. No branch of his industries suffered for want of timely attention. He made the most of all his advantages, and no neighbors of his got larger returns from their soil. His judgment was quietly sought and his advice taken in many a secular matter. In religious matters he was also earnest and active, serving for many years as deacon of the Baptist church.

His father and his grandfather each bore the name Ebenezer Packard, and were among the solid families of old Bridgewater. The former, who was born there in 1749, married Content Holmes. Their eleven children were: Meletiah, Philip, Mary, Sarah, Ebenezer, Sylvester, Rhoda, Ansel, Charles, Nancy and Content. Of these Ebenezer was born November 17, 1783, and died in Winthrop, December 20, 1879. He married Zeruah Phinney in 1806, and their fourteen children were: Charles (died young), Charles, Ann, Ebenezer, Nathan T., Sullivan, Emeline, Mary H., Henry F. (died young), Henry, Sarah A., Jonathan and Albert (twins), and Albert H.

Henry, the tenth of these children, born in Winthrop, November 19, 1822, received his *pro rata* share of the attentions and advantages that the parents of such a family were able to bestow. As he grew from boyhood to manhood he attended the common school, the Sunday school and the singing school. He became a thorough farmer, imbibing his father's tastes, learning his methods, and in time taking his place. Together they planted orchards, built houses and barns, and made lasting improvements. He found pleasure and profit in

growing good stock, making a specialty of raising superior horses, in which line he was widely known. As an example of his thrift, it may be stated that he bought a farm in 1863, which paid for itself in three years. Few sons have the life-long advantage of a father's companionship and counsel, as did Henry, and fewer still have valued it as highly, or profited from it as much. From the same paternal source, by precept and example, he learned the habit of industry, the way of rectitude, and the principles of right living. That such lives should be successful is logical and natural. When industry and integrity fail, gravitation and the sunlight may well be doubted. Henry Packard went even beyond his father, in untiring application to what he had to do. The greatest criticism of those who knew him best, was that he made himself an incessant slave to hard work, but fortunately he had one hobby, one avenue of relaxation. He loved music, was a good singer, and for many winters taught old-fashioned singing school.

His first wife, Caroline F. Waugh, and their child, Lizzie C., are deceased. In 1858 he married Mrs. Betsey (Snell) Howard, to whom was born March 30, 1861, their only child, Sumner Ellsworth. Henry Packard was the victim of a sunstroke, from the effects of which he died December 30, 1876. The old homestead, fraught with so many memories of the past, remains in the possession of his only son. Probably the material inheritance is of less ultimate importance than the ancestors' intellectual and moral traits, which seem to have been transmitted, and are being developed in the present generations. Sumner E. Packard, in November, 1883, married Susie M. Foster, a daughter of Charles O. Foster, and a descendant of Timothy Foster, the first settler of Winthrop. Their only child, Harry E., was born October 24, 1884.

Horatio M. Packard, farmer, born in 1840, is the eldest and only survivor of four children of Horatio R. and Eliza R. (Davenport) Packard, and grandson of Alden and Persis (Howard) Packard. He was a tanner and boot and shoe manufacturer in early life. He married Mary E., daughter of Silas W. Parlin. Their children are: Edgar L. (living), and Oscar M. (deceased).

Sewall B. Page, one of eleven children of Sewall and Polly (White) Page, and grandson of Simon Page, who with his brother, Robert, came to Winthrop from Kensington, N. H., was born in 1813, and is a farmer. He married Emily D., daughter of Joseph and Jane (Mace) Morrill. Their children are: Charles H., Emma J. (Mrs. C. F. Davis), and Susie A. (Mrs. Willis Cobb).

F. Herbert Parlin, born in 1851, is one of four children of Horace and Emeline (Packard) Parlin, and grandson of Silas Parlin. He received his education in the schools of Winthrop, the Waterville Classical Institute, in 1873 graduated from Colby, and in 1880 graduated



Henry Packard

from Harvard Law School. He married Nellie M., daughter of William Nye, of Hallowell. Their children are: Gertrude L. and Horace A.

Henry Penniman, born May 6, 1834, at Quincy, Mass., is a son of Stephen, and grandson of Stephen Penniman. He came to Augusta in May, 1851, and in August of the same year came to Winthrop. After working four years at shoemaking, he kept a saloon five years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 3d Maine, as orderly sergeant, was promoted to second lieutenant, and in the fall of 1862 to first lieutenant. He was wounded at Fair Oaks and Gettysburg, and was discharged November 4, 1863. He has been a merchant and clothing manufacturer in Winthrop since 1863. He was three years selectman and was postmaster from January 1, 1887, until January 1, 1891. He married Mary W., daughter of Andrew P. Batchelder. Their children are: Edgar H., Mabel (Mrs. R. M. Keene), Maggie L. (Mrs. John Foster), and two that died—Mary and an infant son.

Alanson Perry was born in Wayne in 1825, and is a farmer. In 1854 he bought a farm of sixty acres, and since that time has bought other lots until he now owns 260 acres. His first marriage was with Rhoda, daughter of John Perry. She died leaving three children: George E., John H. and Mary O., who died. His second wife, Ann, daughter of Jabez Plummer, died leaving one son, Albion S. His present wife was Mrs. Julia A. Gilman, daughter of Stephen Gordon.

William H. Pettingill, son of Harvey Pettingill, was born in 1832. He worked at oilcloth making until August 2, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, 3d Maine, but was soon transferred to Company C, and in 1864 was transferred to Company F, 17th Maine, serving until June, 1865. Since the war he has been a shoemaker.

Nathaniel R. Pike, born in 1815 in Fayette, is a son of Benjamin, who came from Amherst, N. H., to Fayette in 1788, with his father, Zachariah Pike. Mr. Pike was a moulder by trade from the age of twenty-one until 1870, since which he has been a farmer in Winthrop. He married Hannah W. Foster and their children are: Charles E., a dentist; George A., who is a farmer with his father; and Helen F. (Mrs. P. H. Snell) who died. George A. married Esther Lawrence and their children are: Emma L., Elsie J., Charles A., Sarah W., and one son that died, Walter. Charles E. married Sarah A. Lawrence, and has one child, George L.

Noah Pinkham, one of ten children of Nicholas and Alice (Parker) Pinkham, was born in Litchfield in 1820. His grandfather, Nicholas Pinkham, lived in Durham, Me. Mr. Pinkham was a blacksmith in West Gardiner until 1866, when he came to Winthrop Centre, where he has been a blacksmith and farmer. He married Eunice B., daughter of William and Eunice (Briggs) Farr. Their children are: Allen W., Ada C., Herbert E. and P. Ella.

Avery Pitts came to Winthrop soon after 1800 and built a blacksmith shop where the Congregational vestry stands, where he worked at his trade the balance of his life. His twin sons, John A. and Hiram A., became noted machinists. About 1832 Hiram A., patented an endless chain horse power, and in 1835 invented and caused to be made the first grain thresher and separator combined ever in existence. After a few separators had been made for the Pitts Brothers, John A. went to Buffalo in 1838 and Hiram A. went to Chicago in 1840.

Prof. Frederic Weston Plummer, son of William and Eliza B. (Tenney) Plummer, grandson of Thomas J., and great-grandson of William Plummer, of Auburn, Me., was born March 7, 1867. After three years in the Edward Little High School at Auburn, he received the appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, to which he was admitted in 1886. He resigned on account of ill health in 1887 and entered Bates College—graduating in 1891. He became principal of the Winthrop High School the same year, and was married April 12, 1892, to Nellie E. Nowell, of Topsham, Me.

Cyrus S. Robbins, born in 1828, was a son of Benjamin and Sybil (Foster) Robbins, and grandson of Asa Robbins. Mr. Robbins married Mary L., daughter of Hiram and Louisa (Case) Rockwood. Their seven children are: Annie M. (Mrs. C. E. Wells), M. Alice, Emma F. (Mrs. Herbert Goddard), Mabel S., Olive L., C. Albert and Margaret S. Mr. Robbins was a farmer. He died in 1880, and since that time Mrs. Robbins has carried on the farm of 120 acres. She keeps a herd of Jersey cows, and devotes her attention to butter making. She has exhibited the Robbinsdale farm herd and butter at several agricultural fairs and expositions, and has several times carried away the first premiums.

Jacob B. Robbins is a son of Aquilla and Sarah (Bailey) Robbins, grandson of Daniel, and great-grandson of Asa Robbins, who came from Walpole, Mass., to Winthrop. Mr. Robbins married Philena B. Briggs and had three children: Daniel C., Charles E. and Elbridge A. Mr. Robbins bought the original Timothy Foster farm in 1847, where he and his eldest son, Daniel C., have been farmers. Daniel C. was born in 1840 and was educated in the schools of the town, at Kents Hill, Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, and at Waterville. He has taught sixteen terms of school. He married Emma A., daughter of Sullivan Kilbreth, of Manchester, and has one daughter, H. Eugenia.

Henry Robie is a son of Henry and Mary (Folsom) Robie, who came from Guilford, N. H., to Monmouth, where Henry, sen., died in 1874. Mr. Robie was a manufacturer until 1857, when he came to Winthrop and bought the farm where he has since lived. He married Olive A., daughter of James and Hannah (Stevens) Sanborn. Their two children were: James H., who died, and Fred C., who married Nellie A.

Townsend, of South Orange, N. J., and is a farmer with his father. He has devoted some attention to teaching and playing band music. He is a member of the board of selectmen.

Hiram Rockwood, born in 1834, in Readfield, is the only son of Hiram, and grandson of John Rockwood, who died in Belgrade at the age of one hundred years. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Isaac Case. Mr. Rockwood came to Winthrop in 1869 and bought his present home—a part of the old Fairbanks farm. He married Ellen F., daughter of Leonard Johnson, of Readfield, and their children are: Nellie F. and Willard H.

Patrick Henry Snell, born in 1832, is the youngest of thirteen children of John Elliott and Anna (Follett) Snell, and grandson of Elijah Snell. He was for twenty years a shoemaker, and has since been a farmer. He served three years in the late war from June, 1861, in Company K, 3d Maine. He was selectman three years. His first wife was Francena, daughter of Sands Bailey. His second wife was Helen F., daughter of Nathaniel R. Pike, who died leaving one son, John E.

John E. Snow, born in 1858, is the youngest child and only son of John P. and Elvira S. (Gott) Snow, grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Paine) Snow, and great-grandson of Benjamin Snow. He became interested in the *Winthrop Banner* in November, 1889. Prior to that he had been in a Boston printing house two years. Several years ago he bought a foot power press and did some job work in Winthrop, and later sold it to Mr. Packard, and the first four numbers of the *Winthrop Banner* were printed on it.

John A. Stanley, only son of Albert F. and Mahala A. M. (Branscomb) Stanley, and grandson of John Stanley, is the editor and publisher of the *Winthrop Budget*, as mentioned in Chapter X. His father was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School, and after practicing twelve years in Dixfield, Me., came to Winthrop in 1843, where he died in 1867. Mr. Stanley has three sisters living: Juliet M. (Mrs. Dr. I. P. Warren), Mary M. (Mrs. John Gower) and Jane Elizabeth.

Orrin E. Stanley is the son of Charles, grandson of Morrell, and great-grandson of Aden Stanley, a revolutionary soldier, who came from Massachusetts to Winthrop in 1795 and bought the farm on which have lived, and began the business which all the persons named have followed—that of wagon making. Aden had one daughter, Eunice, and two sons, Lemuel and Morrell. The latter, for his second wife, married Charlotte Gillman, and had children: Henry A., Charles, Milton and Polly A. Charles was born in 1826, married Kate Wing in 1856, and had children: Orrin E., born in 1857; Hattie A., Nellie D., Henry M. and Cora H. Orrin E. Stanley married Kate O'Neal, of Readfield, in 1890.

Charles B. Stanton, farmer, born in 1848, is a son of Thomas L. and grandson of Aaron Stanton, jun., who was born in Coventry,

England, and there learned the business of tape and webbing maker. He was in the British army in the war of 1812 and deserted while in a New England port, and came to Hallowell, where he married Olive Moulton, and there began to make machinery from memory for the manufacture of tape and webbing. After a short time he came to North Monmouth, where he continued in the manufacture of tape and webbing until his death in 1837, when his only son succeeded him and continued the business until about 1875. Charles B. Stanton married Mittie A., daughter of Hiram and Julia (Dexter) Ladd, and granddaughter of Simeon Ladd. They have two children: Charles A. and Etta Blanche.

Charles M. Thomas, born in 1845, is one of seven children of Lloyd and Elizabeth Thomas, and grandson of Captain Hushai Thomas, who came to Winthrop from Middleboro, Mass. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Peleg Benson, who was for many years a physician of Winthrop. Mr. Thomas is a farmer, as was his father. He married Abbie, daughter of Captain Amos Wheeler, and their children are: Charles E., William L., Ray W. and Martha E.

Ferdinand Tinker came to Winthrop in 1868 and became a builder, contractor and lumber merchant, which he has followed for the past twenty years. Ferdinand Tinker, his father, was born in Ellsworth, Me., in 1801, and married Hannah H. Pineo, of Machias, Me. Of their thirteen children—six boys and seven girls—Ferdinand, the eldest, was born July 25, 1829, at St. Stephens, N. B. His first wife was Elmira J. Scofield; they settled in Baring, Me., where he followed his trade as a millwright. Their four children were: Georgianna, Abbie, Charles and Fred V. His second wife was Elvira Snow, and in 1887 he married his third wife, Delphina Woodman, of Roxbury, Mass.

John Jay Tinkham, son of Joseph and Bathiah (Waterman) Tinkham, and grandson of John Tinkham, was born in 1811. He was a farmer until 1881. His farm was one which his father bought in 1812, and where he lived until 1853, when he moved to the village, where he died in 1870. John Jay married Mary S., daughter of Eben Blake.

Harrison Warner, born in 1816, in Jay, Me., is a son of Benjamin and Alice (Austin) Warner. He is a painter and farmer, and has lived in Winthrop since 1850. He married Julia Jackson, who died leaving five children, three of whom are now living: Ellen, John and Frank. He married in 1876, Mary A., daughter of Samuel G. and Arabella (Haines) Stanley. Her father was a physician, practicing in Strong, Farmington, Phillips and Weld. He died in 1875, having been a farmer the last few years of his life. He was a graduate of Brown University. Mrs. Warner had taught sixteen terms of school before her marriage.

David Webster, born in Rome, Me., in 1826, is a son of David and Mary (Allen) Webster. He was a farmer until 1863, when he came

to Winthrop, and since that time has been night watchman in the oil-cloth works. He married Asenath, daughter of Thomas Tracy, and their children are: Thomas D., Almena A. and Grace M.

Drewry N. White, farmer, son of James and Nancy (Kenney) White, came to Winthrop in 1869, from Dixfield, Me., where he was born in 1822. He married Sarah Wyman, who died leaving three children: Wallace R., Ella A. (Mrs. A. A. Small), and William N. His present wife was Nancy Bisbee.

Charles F. Whiting, born in 1827, was a son of Jonathan and Amelia (White) Whiting. He was a farmer until his death in 1878, and since that time his widow and sons have run the farm. He married Sarah M., daughter of Francis and Hannah (Wadsworth) Fuller. Their children are: Etta A. (Mrs. M. B. Hewitt), Edwin A., G. Walter, and one that died, Charlie F.

Henry Winslow, born in Falmouth, Me., in 1828, is one of a family of six, of Joseph and Hannah (Briggs) Winslow. Joseph came to Winthrop in 1841, where he was a farmer until his death in 1878. Mr. Winslow's business is that of block maker for the oilcloth works, and since 1857 he has run a shop and nearly all the time employs a number of hands at the work. His first marriage was with Mary D., daughter of Rev. Isaiah P. Rogers. His present wife was Mrs. Mary G. Maxfield, daughter of Albert Hussey.

Samuel M. Witham, son of John and Catherine (Moody) Witham, was born at Bingham, Me., in 1835, and lived in various places in Maine until 1880, when he came to Winthrop where he is a farmer. He served in the late war from January, 1863, to July, 1865, in Company E, 1st Maine Cavalry. His first marriage was with Oria E. Prentiss, who died leaving one daughter, Mary E. His second marriage was with Sarah M., daughter of Joel and Lucy (Keene) White, and granddaughter of Joel White, who came from Dedham, Mass., to Winthrop in 1784, and settled near where Mr. Witham now lives. Mr. Witham's mother was a daughter of Samuel Moody, of Ossipee, N. H.

Charles D. Wood, born in Bath, Me., in 1851, is a son of Captain James N. Wood. He came to Winthrop in 1875 and the following year began mercantile trade here, and has continued it since that time. He sold the grocery department in 1883, and has since done a grain business alone. He was agent for the American Express Company here from 1883 until January 1, 1891, and since that date he has been postmaster. He served two years as selectman, has been six years chairman of the republican town committee, and four years chairman of the republican county committee. He married Mary H. Bird, of Rockland, Me. They have six children.

Elliott Wood, born July 21, 1844, is the only child of Lewis and Ann A. (Snell) Wood, and grandson of Elijah and Sarah (Clifford)

Wood. Mr. Wood has been for a few years engaged in mercantile trade. He has been selectman nine years, six of which he has been chairman of the board. He was postmaster from March, 1881, until January, 1887; represented his district in the legislature of 1879; in 1887 and 1888 was a member of the governor's council, and in 1889 was postmaster in the United States Senate, which office he resigned after one year's service. In August, 1892, he was nominated for state senator. His wife is Rufina, daughter of Courier Brown. They have one daughter, Abbie E., and lost one son, Lewis Elliott.

Fred M. Wood, born in 1863, is the only son of John C. and Julia (Hanscomb) Wood, and grandson of John, who with his father, Andrew Wood, came from Middleboro, Mass., to Winthrop. Mr. Wood's father died in 1887, aged fifty-seven years, and since that time he has carried on the farm. He has four sisters: Florence, Alice, Dora and Mary. He married Nettie L., daughter of Nathan Kimball, and their children are: John C., Julia M. and Ruth M.

John G. Yeaton, born in Belgrade in 1846, is a son of John and Ruth B. (Gilman) Yeaton, and grandson of Jonathan Yeaton. He has been engaged in oilcloth making and various business enterprises, and in October, 1883, bought the meat business which he has since run in connection with other matters. He married Ruth A., daughter of Frank E. Brainard, and their only child, Edna M., died.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER.

Territory embraced.—Settlers in South.—Saw Mills.—Incorporation Act.—Change to present Name.—Settlers in Other Parts.—Surface.—Mills and Tanneries.—Post Office.—Present Village.—Lyon's Mill.—Cider Mills.—Granite Quarries.—Pleasure Resorts.—Civil History.—Schools.—Ecclesiastical.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE territory embraced within the present town of Manchester, although more recently incorporated, was settled contemporaneously with Winthrop, Readfield and other surrounding towns. Those who settled early followed the trails from the river, by blazed trees. Joseph Wingate settled opposite the Friends' meeting house, on the pond road. His brother, Frederick Wingate, settled below the meeting house, on the farm of the late R. W. Smart. Alvah Wadsworth located where Joshua Brown lives, and opposite—where widow Mary C. Hawks lives—Daniel Haines first settled. Isaac Hawkes settled where I. W. Hawkes lives; and next south, on the Loren Farr place, Payne Wingate settled. South of the last, Elijah Farr made his settlement, where his son's widow, Sylvia, now resides. Wingate Haines made his first clearing where Otis Foster is, and Joseph Pattison was the settler on the Proctor Sampson farm. The farm just below, rented by Thomas Douglass, was settled by William Hopkins.

The farm of Willis H. Wing was cleared by Proctor Sampson, but Daniel Magoon had been permitted to make a clearing and reside there till a sale was made. Where Mark Osborne lives Jacob Sampson settled, and next south, where E. R. Mayo lives, George Collins located. Where Christopher C. Bowman resides, Thomas Farr settled. Next south was the settlement of Ebenezer Bailey—where Thomas Sinclair lives. Benjamin Howard settled the farm now owned by his son, Benjamin, and where the outlet house stands was early occupied by James Pullen. Across the outlet, where Mrs. Meady lives, was the old settler Job Douglass; and next to his clearing, and opposite on the road, was the pioneer, Timothy Bailey, accompanied by his son, Isaac. A man named Sawyer settled next to Bailey, about where Mrs. Bush lives; and next south was Isaac Haskell—the first on the place. Opposite the last, where Fred Spear now owns and lives, Paul Collins was the first settler, occupying to the present town line of West Gardiner.

The pond road, along which the foregoing settlers located, was a chosen part of the town. No mill could be built at the outlet, for Doctor Gardiner, who owned the land, reserved all rights to the north bank of the outlet stream. It will be remembered that some of the original lots in Gardiner and Farmingdale were a mile wide, and extended westerly to Cobbosseecontee great pond. The Vaughn tract was one of these great lots, and the farm in Manchester now owned and occupied by Proctor Sampson was taken from the northwest corner of that tract.

On the road leading to Gardiner, along the outlet, other settlers located. The first was Braddock Hathaway, where the buildings were subsequently burned; opposite him was Asa Benson—a large landholder—on the site now occupied by his son's widow, Julia Benson. On the opposite side, Andrew Hutchinson settled where Charles Nickerson is. Israel Hutchinson settled opposite his brother—where Joseph Spear lives.

On the road leading to Hallowell over Meadow hill, and next to the farm of Willis H. Wing, is the Hopkins farm, settled by David Mogan; and where George Wadsworth owns, opposite the Hopkins farm, Samuel Dunn first made his clearing. Where David Douglass lives was settled by Wingate Haines, who sold out his betterment on the pond road and started again. Opposite the last, where the Wilder farm is, Henry Wilder early purchased of a man named Cogswell, who had made a clearing. Samuel Dunn sold his farm on the pond road, and settled where Leonard Dearborn lives, and where Lindley Pinkham lives Noah Pinkham was the first settler.

These settlers of the southern part of the present Manchester being but a few miles from the mills at Gardiner—which had become a considerable place—were not compelled to undergo such hardships as befell the earlier settlers in the more remote plantations.

The only saw mill in the south part of the town was built in 1848 by Proctor Sampson, on the brook that runs through Willis H. Wing's farm. He ran it a few years, and sold to Sands Wing, who after a short time sold to Joseph Spear. He took it down and used it in the erection of a mill down the outlet out of the town.

The town was erected August 12, 1850, from Augusta, Hallowell, Litchfield, Readfield and Winthrop. The text of the act as passed was:

“Beginning on the north line of Augusta and on the west line of a gore at the end of the third mile from Kennebec river, thence southerly on the west line of said gore to land of Bethiah Knowles, thence easterly on the north line of Knowles' land to land of Sewell Longfellow, thence to the east line of said gore, thence southerly on the east line of said Longfellow's to land of William Goldthwait, easterly on the north line of said Goldthwait to the northeast corner of said Goldthwait's land, thence southerly on the east line of said Goldthwait and

on the line of land owned by Timothy Goldthwait, jun., to the land of the late Salmon Rockwood, thence easterly on the south line of said Rockwood to said Rockwood's northeast corner, thence southerly to the northwest corner of land owned by Peter Atherton in Hallowell, thence southerly to the southwest corner of a piece of land which Dr. Elias Weld conveyed to Winslow Hawkes, thence southwesterly until it strikes Jimmey's stream at the point where it intersects the north line of the great five-mile lot number twenty-two, as surveyed by Solomon Adams, thence along said stream to Jimmey's pond, thence down said pond to the outlet, thence following the outlet of said pond to Hutchinson's pond, thence S. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. to the south line of Hallowell, thence westerly on the south line of Hallowell until it strikes Gardiner stream and across said stream to the south line of land owned by John Collins in Litchfield, thence westerly on the south line of said Collins' land and by that line extended until it strikes a point in Winthrop pond due southwest of the S. E. corner of land owned by Francis Fuller, in Winthrop, thence running due northeast to said southeast corner of said Fuller's land, thence northerly on the east line of said Fuller's land, thence by the east line of Capt. Shaw's land to Richards pond, thence across said pond to the west line of land owned by Samuel Richards on the north line of said pond, thence northerly on the west line of land owned by Oren Brainard, and also by the west line of land formerly owned by James Brainard to land owned by Elisha Case in Readfield, thence westerly on the south line of said Case to said Case's southwest corner, thence northerly on said Case's west line to the land of J. Whiting Winslow, thence northerly on the west line of said Winslow's land to said Winslow's northwest corner, thence easterly to land of the widow Carr, thence northerly on the west line of said Carr and the west line of land owned by the widow Adams, William Taylor, Joseph Knowles, Eliab Lyon jun., Elisha Prescott, Stephen Hill and William Hill, to the north line of Readfield, thence easterly on the north line of Readfield to the southwest corner of Augusta, thence easterly on the north line of Augusta to the bounds first mentioned be and hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Kennebec."

The remainder of the act provided for the poor within the limits of the new town, and placed the town in the representative district with Readfield and Fayette.

The territory included the post office known as Hallowell Cross Roads, and after the incorporation of the town as Kennebec, the mail matter frequently addressed to the town was so miscarried to Kennebunk at the south that the legislature was petitioned to change the name of the town from Kennebec to Manchester, which was done April 15, 1854, and in 1856 the post office was changed to the same name.

The northern portion of the town was not as early settled as those portions along the pond road in the south, which had belonged to Hallowell. On the Augusta road, where Frank J. Hewins lives, Eben Hewins settled. On the Hallowell road, where George H. Kilbreth lives, Isaac Wadsworth settled. Near by, where Isaac Varney dwells,

was the first settlement of Samuel Stevens, and just beyond was the clearing of Colonel Francis Norris—now owned by Mr. Sanborn, and rented by Josiah Gray.

On the Mt. Vernon road, on the farm now owned by Joseph Fifield, Nathaniel Lovering first settled, and opened a tavern. John Day settled on the Readfield road, where Helen Freeman resides; and next above, where Albert Daggett lives, John Morrill was the settler. Where Jacob Pope resides, George Waterhouse made his first clearing. The ancestors of Charles Wing settled the place occupied by him. On the Winthrop road, where E. L. Eaton lives, William Winslow settled; and opposite Eaton's, where Bradford Boynton resides, Samuel Merrill settled. The L. H. Hammond farm was settled by a man named Brainard.

This territory was well settled during the first half of the present century, and many residents were compelled to go several miles to the surrounding towns to the town meetings. This fact and the objections of some to being included in the two adjoining cities, then being chartered, led to a separate municipality of the present form. It is ten miles long and three wide, the line between it and Winthrop being the center of Cobbosseecontee great pond. Jimmey pond and Hutchinson pond are between this town and Farmingdale, while Shed pond is wholly within the town, near the Readfield line. A broad valley at the head of Cobbosseecontee great pond stretches across the town, extending northerly nearly to the Belgrade and Sidney lines. The eastern edge of the town, along the Augusta, Hallowell and Farmingdale lines, is hilly and broken. The western edge of the town, along the Readfield line, is high; while the southern border, along the West Gardiner line, is the lowest land of the town.

No heavy water powers exist, consequently large mills have been the exception. A small saw mill was built in the Fifield neighborhood, where Edward Bowman lives, and William Thomas operated the mill; he also put in a small tannery, which was more within the power of the stream. Samuel Cummings had a saw mill on the brook on the Frank Hewins farm.

The old post office, established January 1, 1818, as Hallowell Cross Roads, was kept in the Grinnell tavern by the proprietor, Jesse Robinson, who was appointed the postmaster. He was succeeded in April, 1830, by Samuel Quimby. The succeeding postmasters, with the year of their appointment, were: September, 1830, Thomas Phillips; August, 1834, Lorain M. Judkins; 1838, Jabez Churchill; 1845, Erastus Shepard Loomis; February, 1853, Abraham I. Thing; June, 1853, Darius Lewis; 1854, Erastus S. Loomis; 1856, Joseph B. Haines; May 28, 1856, the name of the office was changed to Manchester and William A. Sampson was appointed postmaster; 1859, Alden Sampson;

1864, Isaac N. Wadsworth; 1868, Elbridge M. Boynton; 1875, Jesse L. Wood; 1889, George H. Kilbreth; 1890, Augustus M. Rowman.

About 1857 Alden Sampson built and opened a store (now Jesse L. Woods') and the office was removed there, where it has since been kept. This one post office has supplied the town.

The old Robinson tavern was only one of three. Thomas Phillips opened a tavern nearly opposite the present store, but sold it when he rented the Robinson tavern.

The present village, where the store and office is, was locally known as Hallowell Forks, before Manchester was incorporated. John Mulliken settled just east of where the only store stands. Francis Day was an old settler on the Readfield road, opposite the old hotel, now George C. Grinnell's residence. Samuel Weston came in 1805, settling where N. C. Weston lives. Where the large two-story tenement house is, oppsite George C. Grinnell's, Daniel Day settled in 1793. Many years ago Alton Pope started a carpet factory, which was sold to Alden Sampson. This was on the farm of E. L. Norcross. Joseph Ham carried on an old tannery with a shoe shop on the village brook, near where Noah F. Weeks lives. No industry of any importance is now carried on in the village, which lies in the broad slope at the head of Cobbosseecontee great pond, and could at least be made an attractive summer resort.

In April, 1884, Fred L. Hewins and Lovicount S. Lyon, as partners, erected a saw mill in the northeast part of the town. The power is furnished by a forty-five horse power engine, to run circular saw, planer and shingle machine. Lath, pickets, flooring and boxes are also manufactured. The mill is cutting about 300,000 feet of lumber as custom work, and the owner is converting a half million feet of his own logs into lumber each year. In April, 1886, the firm of Hewins & Lyon was dissolved, and since that time the business has been owned and carried on by Mr. Lyon.

There are several good cider mills, for the town has many large orchards. The cultivation of apple orchards has received especial attention, and with substantial results. Another feature of the farming is the keeping of good stock.

The granite quarries are an important industry of the town. The Central Granite Company, Joseph Arche, proprietor, is located in the east edge of the town, and near the Hallowell Granite Works, both of which are more particularly mentioned at page 184.

At the head of the pond, and near the village, is the beautiful pine grove known as Hammond's Grove. In 1879 L. H. Hammond erected several cottages, allowed others to build, and built a café on the grounds. He kept boats for pleasure, and the lovely spot has grown into distinction as a healthful summer resort. In the spring of 1891 Colonel Farrington and others leased the grove conditional to pur-

chasing, which should lead to the laying out and building up of a cottage city with a large hotel. Manchester, along the great pond, includes already some fine resorts, and bids fair to win a prominent place in the county as a retreat for health and recreation.

Several neat cottages have been erected on the Cobbossee shores by Augusta gentlemen. The artist's glimpse at this east shore, as seen from the western or Winthrop side, gives to the reader a hint of the pretty shore and the rolling lands of the town still eastward.



CIVIL HISTORY.—Since the formation of the town the usual town meetings, with occasional special meetings, have been regularly held. The territory of the Hallowell Granite Works was originally incorporated in the town of Manchester, but a few years ago the granite company sought to have it annexed to Hallowell, in order that the roads might be kept to please the company. This was a measure that the people of Manchester strenuously opposed; but the interests of Hallowell prevailed, and the large quarry of the Hallowell Granite Works was added to the city. In 1852 the sum of \$450 was raised and used in making a town hall over the school house then being built. In this hall the town meetings have since been held. In 1875 the town added to the hall a suitable office for the convenience of its officers. The poor fund voted annually is judiciously distributed; those wholly dependent on the town have been placed in private families for keeping. The affairs of the municipality are in good condition, and care is taken to elect the most conservative and careful to office.

The Selectmen have been as follows (the dates preceding the names show the years of first election, and if the same man was again elected the whole number of years of service is indicated): 1850, Eliab Lyon, 4, Isaac Wadsworth, 10, and Albert Daggett, 4; 1851, Richard M. Pinkham; 1852, Henry G. Cole, 3; 1853, Enoch Wood, 11, and James M. Allen, 2; 1854, Proctor Sampson, 6; 1855, John Prescott, 4;

1858, Paine Wingate, 2; 1859, Carpenter Winslow, 2; 1861, Sullivan Kilbreth, 7, and Jacob Pope, 5; 1864, William P. Merrill, 3; 1866, Daniel S. Goldthwaite, 3; 1867, Isaiah Jones; 1868, I. Warren Hawkes, 9; 1869, Albert Daggett, jun., 2; 1870, Henry A. Caldwell, 2; 1872, Robert T. Hopkins, 2; 1873, Hiram S. Young, 3; 1876, Albert Knowles, 4; 1877, Charles S. Pope, 6; 1879, Willis H. Wing, 7; 1881, George H. Kilbreth, 3; 1882, Edwin Caldwell; 1883, Frank J. Hewins, 8; 1884, Lindley H. Hammond, 5; 1885, Thomas E. Jackson, 4; 1890, Alfred W. Hawkes; 1891, Joseph G. Sampson, 2; 1892, O. J. Foster.

The Town Clerks, with date of commencement of each man's service, have been: 1850, Isaac N. Wadsworth; 1852, Thomas J. Smith; 1854, Sullivan Kilbreth; 1861, Francis E. Wood; 1863, Jacob B. Thomas; 1865, William P. Merrill; 1866, Daniel S. Goldthwaite; 1867, William P. Merrill; 1870, Charles S. Pope; and since 1871, George H. Kilbreth.

The Town Treasurers have been: 1850, Jacob Pope; 1851, Thomas J. Smith; 1854, Asa Morrell; 1860, Isaac Wadsworth; 1861, Asa Morrell; 1866, Jacob Pope; 1867, Proctor Sampson; 1870, William P. Morrell; 1873, Charles F. Hewins; 1875, Charles S. Pope; 1876, Charles F. Hewins; 1880, Joseph G. Sampson; 1890, James T. Collins; and 1891, 1892, Wallace M. Prescott.

SCHOOLS.—The parts of districts of other towns thrown together by the act of incorporation required immediate attention, and at the first regular town meeting the town was carefully divided into seven school districts, which, with the occasional change of a family for more mutual accommodation, is the present division. Five hundred dollars was the first sum voted; the amount has been annually increased as circumstances demanded. Since 1874 the office of school supervisor has been filled in the town, and the result has been beneficial. About this time a high school was instituted, and, since, a free high school has been supported two terms a year, one at school house No. 6 and one at the village. This, with the town system of uniform books, has raised the schools to a high standard.

In 1891, after a trial, Prof. Elijah Cook, A.M., with I. L. Pope, assistant principal, opened the Kennebec Home School for Boys. The long experience of the teachers, the rural beauty of the village, and the inducements of the pleasant home should make this a chosen spot for the education of young men.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Friends, who were among the first to establish public worship in the town, have their meeting house on the pond road. The Baptist Society of Manchester was organized in 1792, May 10th, as the Baptist Church of Readfield, with the Rev. Isaac Case as pastor. The church edifice was built in 1793, near the old burying ground in Readfield, and in the chapter on Readfield the

early history of this society will be found. After it was removed, in 1838, to its present site in Manchester, the society was strong and prosperous, but for the past few years has not sustained a regular pastor. Rev. William Smith, during whose pastorate the removal occurred, remained until 1841, and Robert C. Starr preached in 1842, 1843; Lucius Packard filled the desk to 1845, since when supplies have been employed, except for a few years after 1860, when S. D. Richardson was settled. Among the supplies were: Rev. Eliphalet Smith, William Goding, Henry Kendall, Benjamin Cole, Joseph Palmer, John Benter and William Johnson.

The Union Church is a plain edifice, erected in 1833, in the village. It was built for the use of all societies, but during the first few years the Baptists occupied it almost exclusively. Occasional services only are held there now.

CEMETERIES.—A large town cemetery is in use just out of the village, on the Augusta road, and is kept in order by the municipality. The Friends' burying ground is near their church—a little distance in the rear—on the pond road. A beautiful cemetery, walled in, is in use by the Baptist church in the west part of the town. Here rest the ashes of some of the settlers of the town, and especially those of the northwestern part. Eliab Lyon died in 1849, aged 86. He settled where W. H. Lyon lives, in 1784. His son, Eliab, born 1797, died 1882; Sanborn T. Fifield, born 1808, died 1878; Dea. William Thomas died 1855, aged 65 years; Brimsley Caldwell died 1869, aged 82 years; Jonathan Knowles died 1871, aged 78 years; and Joseph Knowles died 1874, aged 74 years. On the largest monument in the grounds is written, "David Sanford, 1806-1849." In the very northwestern corner of the town, near the Belgrade line, is a small ground, well cared for but not much used.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Joseph Arche, born in Spain in 1835, spent his life until 1865 in Cuba, and came from there to the United States. He worked ten years at Westerly, R. I., from 1875 to 1885 was sculptor for the Hallowell Granite Company, and in August, 1885, he opened a quarry in Manchester, where he cuts both ornamental and monumental work. His wife was Mary O. Conol. They have one son, John F. Arche.

Martin Caldwell, born in 1843, is one of five children of Henry A. and Ruth (Smith) Caldwell, and a descendant of Stephen and Abigail (Low) Caldwell, who came from Ipswich, Mass., and settled in Manchester. Mr. Caldwell spent twelve years in the West, then returned to the northern part of Maine, where he had been six years, when in 1887 he came back to Manchester, where he is a farmer. He married Marie, daughter of Luke and Mary (Caldwell) Dinsmore. She and her parents were born in Anson, Me., and afterward resided at Solon, Me.

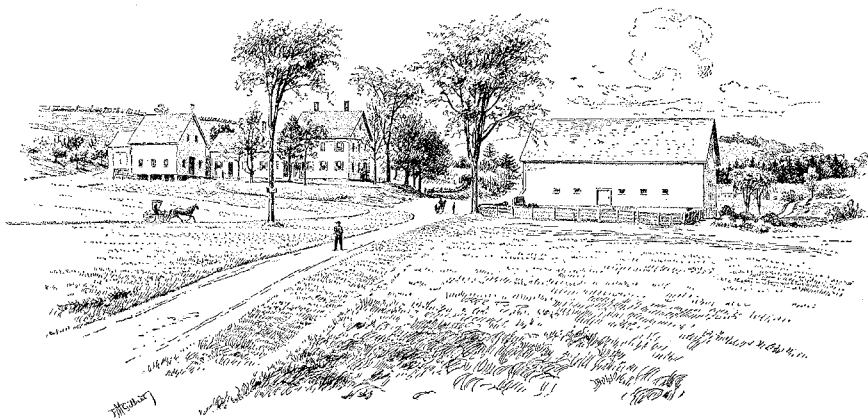


Joseph S. Fibiela

Joseph W. Emery, born in 1849 at Waterville, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Baldie) Emery. He is a stone cutter by trade, and has worked for the Hallowell Granite Company since 1869. In 1875 he bought the Samuel Collins farm at the outlet of Cobbosseecontee lake, where he has since kept the Lake House as a summer hotel. He married Annie M. Tibbets and has one son, Charlie G.

JOSEPH S. FIFIELD.—John Fifield was born in Deerfield, N. H., in 1804. He was a son of Sanborn, and a grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Fifield. John left New Hampshire in 1826 to seek his fortune in the Pine Tree state. He came to Augusta, after he was married to Margaret, a daughter of David Hall, of Chester, N. H. This union was blessed with four children: Eliza S. (Mrs. Albion Nutting), Sarah A. (Mrs. H. S. Roberts), Joseph S., and a deceased daughter, Mary.

Joseph S., the only son, was born on the home farm in Augusta, April 9, 1837. Here he spent his boyhood, attending the public



schools of that city. At an early age he manifested a natural taste for business, foreshadowing subsequent success, and at the age of fourteen he began to buy stock, slaughtering and selling to the local traders. This early venture proved successful and, with the exception of three years, has made a part of his large business operations since that time.

He resided with his parents in Augusta until his father sold his farm there in 1868. In the fall of that year Mr. Fifield purchased 160 acres of his present home farm in Manchester, of Nathaniel Lovering. He has added to his farm by subsequent purchases, until he now has a farm of 300 acres. It is fair to state that his farm operations are second to none in Manchester. The care, earnestness and perseverance which characterized his early beginnings, coupled with that well directed purpose of more mature years, make his success as a business man and agriculturist a most natural and rational conclusion.

February 27, 1870, he married Lucy, a daughter of the late Ithiel Knowles, of Manchester, and granddaughter of Elisha and Margaret Knowles. To them have been born four children: Alice H., Ida C., Grace L. and Herbert J. In the meridian of his life, surrounded by a happy family, he resides in his beautiful country home, in the midst of one of Maine's prettiest rural communities.

George L. Fifield, born in 1826, is a son of John and Sarah (Gilman) Fifield, whose children were: Rufus, John A., Eliza, William, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, George L. and Abbie B. George L. is a farmer, owning and occupying the homestead of his father. He married Huldah A., daughter of Richard H. Gilman, and they have two sons: Fred L. and John R. Mr. Fifield's grandfather, Joseph Fifield, of New Hampshire, married Elizabeth Sanborn, and their children were: Sanborn, Joseph, John, Eliza, Elizabeth, Jacob and Tristram.

Marcellus S. Fifield, born in 1849, is one of three children of Hiram and Sylvina (Whittier) Fifield, grandson of Joseph and Lovina Fifield, and great-grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Fifield. He is a farmer on the farm where his father and grandfather both lived. His brother and sister are: Winfield S. and Eliza A., who lives in Readfield with her mother. He was married to Emily F., daughter of David C. and Mary Ann (Hunton) Williams, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Clifford) Williams, who once owned a part of the present site of Waterville. Their sons are: Hiram D., Harry C., Charlie B. and Chauncey W.

Sanborn T. Fifield, born 1808, died 1878, was a son of Joseph and Lovina Fifield, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Fifield. He was a farmer, occupying a part of the farm which was settled by his father, where Mrs. Fifield now lives. He was married in 1830, to Cyrene, daughter of Tabor and Abigail (Caldwell) Lyon, and granddaughter of Eliab Lyon.

JOHN HAMMOND was born March 18, 1801, on the home farm of his father, John, in Sidney. He spent his early life in his native town, where he was a farmer. He married Athiel Butler March 1, 1827. She and her two children died, and March 2, 1845, he married Martha C. Pinkham, who survives him. In 1856 he came to Manchester, where he was a farmer. He died October 7, 1884, and his only son, Lindley H., owns and with his mother occupies the farm home. Lindley H. was born in 1849. He is a farmer and the owner of Hammond's Grove. He held the office of selectman five years, and was a member of the school board one year. He married Flora, daughter of George Wadsworth, of East Winthrop. Their two sons are: Herbert L. and Chester E. Hammond.

John C. Hartung, born in 1828, in Germany, came to America in 1842, with his father, Helman Hartung. They came to Manchester in 1845 and bought the farm where John C. now lives. Mr. Hartung

worked several years in the Alden Sampson oilcloth works, but since they were burned has been a farmer. His father was a locksmith by trade. John C. married Martha Kerber, and they have four sons: Herman, Frank, Henry F. and William.

I. Warren Hawkes, son of Isaac and Lucy (Jones) Hawkes, born in 1835 on the the farm where he now resides, received his education at Oak Grove Seminary and at Friends School, Providence. He served several years on the board of selectmen of Manchester, was in the state legislature one term, and has been a school officer for a number of years. His time and energy, excepting that necessary for the care of his own business, have been given for several years to church work in the Society of Friends. He is secretary of Oak Grove school committee and a member of the official board of Friends School, Providence, R. I. He married, March 4, 1863, Sarah A., only daughter of Proctor Sampson, of Manchester. Their children are: Alfred W., a granite cutter and farmer; Lucy J. (Mrs. Prof. Walter S. Meader, of Providence), and Edgar S., a teacher, who graduated in 1891 from Farmington Normal School.

Frank J. Hewins, born February 8, 1847, is a son of John and Rosanna (Rockwood) Hewins, and grandson of Ebenezer and Zilphia (Cummings) Hewins. Mr. Hewins' maternal grandfather, Solomon Rockwood, son of Solomon Rockwood, of Oxford, Mass., came to Manchester in 1800. Mr. Hewins is one of a family of nine children, six of whom are living: John A., Emma, Harvey G., Sarah, Frank J. and Fred L. Those deceased were: Harriet, died in 1854; Joseph T., died in 1889, and Charles F., died in 1885. Frank J., choosing the occupation of his father and grandfather, is a farmer, and a part of his two hundred acre farm was owned by his grandfather, Ebenezer Hewins. In 1891 he served as chairman of the board of selectmen, having been a member of that board nine previous terms. His wife, Helen M., is a daughter of Alva Cummings. Their children are: Della A., Gracie B. and Gertrude.

Albert Knowles, born in 1824, is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hall) Knowles, and grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Prescott) Knowles. The elder Jonathan Knowles was a tailor by trade. He was a revolutionary soldier, and came from New Hampshire to Manchester in 1785. Albert Knowles is a farmer on the homestead, which has been in possession of the family 107 years. His first wife, Fannie N., daughter of John Brown, died leaving one son, Alfred M. His second wife is Margaret, daughter of James Wyman. They have nine children: Gardiner M., Anna A., Holden H., Lewis W., Roland F., Arthur W., Gertrude M., Mary L. and Hollis G. Mr. Knowles' grandfather, Jabez Hall, was a revolutionary soldier. He has three daughters now (1891) living, whose united ages make 276 years.

John Knowles, born in 1817, is a son of John and Betsey (Powell)

Knowles, and grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Prescott) Knowles. He is a farmer, owning a farm of 170 acres which was originally settled by Elisha Prescott. He married Sarah A., daughter of James and Keziah (Benton) Wade. Their children are: John A., Josephine K., Charles A., Alden W., Stephen H., Abbie E., Saphronia S., Mark T. and William S.

SULLIVAN KILBRETH.—Among the prominent representative agriculturists of Manchester, the late Sullivan Kilbreth held an unquestioned place. He was born on a farm in Hartford, Me., January 25, 1815, and was the fifth in a family of nine children. His father, James Kilbreth, a native of Casco, Me., was a son of Daniel Kilbreth. He married Rebecca Johnson, of Limington, Me., in 1805, and in 1807 removed to Hartford, where he lived, a farmer and a shoemaker, the balance of his life.

It was here that Sullivan Kilbreth lived during his boyhood and early manhood. He had the advantages of the common schools of that time and at an early age he began working, by the month, during the summer season and attending school in the winter. In 1836 he came to Manchester, where by his own efforts and energy he achieved an enviable name and an ample competency. On the 10th of June, 1844, he married Sarah E., only daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Hewins) Wadsworth, and granddaughter of John Wadsworth, jun., who was a musician in the revolutionary army, and soon after that war came from Stoughton, Mass., and settled at East Winthrop. Mr. Kilbreth's four children are: George H., Emma A. (Mrs. D. C. Robbins), Charles F., an oilcloth manufacturer of Hallowell, and Nellie S. (Mrs. A. E. Brainard).

In 1859 Mr. Kilbreth bought of his father-in-law the farm where Mr. Wadsworth settled in 1823, and in 1832 he burned the bricks and built of them the house. Here Mr. Kilbreth passed the remainder of his life. George H., the eldest son, married Martha, daughter of William Torrence, formerly of Pembroke, Mass., and has one child, Edith L. Since the death of his father, December 15, 1889, George H. has owned, and with his family and mother has occupied, the homestead.

Sullivan Kilbreth was an active republican and was several times elected to the offices of town clerk and selectman. In addition to his farming he quarried and cut granite from a ledge on his farm. He was frequently chosen to settle the estates of his friends and neighbors, and his superior executive ability especially fitted him for these duties, which he always discharged with credit. He was a consistent member of the East Winthrop Baptist church. In the Kennebec Agricultural Society he was an honored and useful member and several years president and trustee, being an intelligent and useful supporter of the interests of agriculture. In public and private life he was an unostentatious and genial man, plain in his tastes and domes-



S. McElraith

tic in his habits. He had a high character as a business man, and his firmness, perseverance, honesty and integrity were worthy of emulation.

Edward F. Lyon, born in 1839, is a son of Eliab and Eliza (Sanford) Lyon, and grandson of Eliab and Rachel (Faught) Lyon. He is the only survivor of five children, David S., Sarah E., Charles E. and Catherine R. having died. He is a farmer and stock breeder, and raises and feeds some very fine steers and other stock. His farm of three hundred acres was owned by his father and grandfather.

Lovicount S. Lyon, born in 1855, is a son of Tabor, grandson of Tabor, and great grandson of Eliab Lyon. He was a farmer until 1884, since which time he has been a lumber manufacturer. He owns three hundred acres of standing timber. He married Mrs. H. F. Larrabee, daughter of Ambrose Mariner, of Augusta.

William Harrison Lyon, born in 1813, is a son of Tabor and Abigail (Caldwell) Lyon, and grandson of Eliab Lyon, who came from Roxbury, Mass., to what is now Manchester in 1784. He has been a farmer, but he has given the management of the farm to his son-in-law, Mr. Jackson. His first wife was Maria, daughter of William R. Sanford. She left two children: William H., jun., and Ella A., who married in 1873, Thomas E. Jackson, son of Samuel and Julia (Hewit) Jackson, and grandson of Caleb Jackson. The house where the family now live was built in 1813, near where Eliab Lyon built the first residence when he settled here. Mr. Jackson was born February 25, 1854.

James Martin, born in Devonshire, England, in 1849, is a son of John Martin. He is a stone cutter by trade. He came to America in 1872 and one year later to Manchester, where he has been employed at the Hallowell Granite Works. He married Avis Tremills, and their children are: William J., Eliza J., Mary E., James, Bessie and one son, James, who died.

Edwin R. Mayo, born in 1842, at Waterville, Me., is a son of Asa and Penial (Scribner) Mayo, and grandson of Jacob Mayo, whose father came from Cape Cod, Mass., and was a descendant of Rev. John Mayo, who settled there about 1650. Mr. Mayo came from Fairfield to Manchester in 1883, where he is engaged in poultry and fruit raising. He was in the war of the rebellion for eleven months, in the 21st Maine. He married Mary D. King, of Fairfield, and they have five children: Vaughn M., Oscar B., Asa M., Jennie M. and Alice M.

Willard R. Merrill, born in 1836, is a son of William P. and Martha C. (Averill) Merrill. His father was an adopted son of Samuel and Abigail (Plummer) Merrill, and held the offices of treasurer, collector and selectman. Willard R. is a mason by trade, as were his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. He married Mary Elizabeth Atkins, and they now live on the farm which was settled in 1778 by Samuel Cummings, and have the care of his three aged descendants.

They have three children: Arthur L., Hattie G. and Willard Scott. Mr. Merrill was three years in the war, in the 1st Maine Cavalry.

Benjamin J. Richards, born in 1836, in Frankfort, Me., is a son of Rev. David and Susan (Ginn) Richards. He began to work for the Bodwell Granite Company in 1854 at Vinal Haven, and ten years later was made superintendent of the quarry there and continued until 1876, when he removed to the Hallowell Granite Works, owned by the same parties, and has been superintendent of the quarries there since that time. In 1889 he built a neat and substantial residence near the quarries and just within the limits of Manchester. His first wife, Ellen Spaulding, died leaving three children. His second marriage was with Ella F. Rose, and they have three children.

Hubbard S. Roberts, born April 30, 1834, is one of nine children of Jonathan and Ruth (Hall) Roberts, who came from New Hampshire to Augusta, where Jonathan was a farmer until his death in 1837. He was a son of John Roberts. Mr. Roberts has been a farmer in Manchester since 1869. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret (Hall) Fifield. Their only child, Mary E. (Mrs. Herbert Young), died in July, 1884, aged twenty-six years.

Virgil Scribner, born in 1824, in Augusta, is a son of Samuel and Mehitabel (Pierce) Scribner, and grandson of Thomas Scribner. He came from Augusta to his present home in 1846, where he has since been engaged in farming and orcharding. The farm, called Hillside-farm, was a part of the original Allen homestead and was later owned by Jotham Allen. Mr. Scribner's first marriage was with Isadore R., daughter of Jotham and Thankful (Longley) Allen. His second marriage was with Mary Catherine Mears.

Reuel W. Smart, farmer, born in 1824 at Vienna, is a son of Robert and Betsey (Dow) Smart. In February, 1868, he came to Manchester and bought the ninety acre farm known as the Isaiah Jones place. He married Louisa M., daughter of Stephen Carr, of Vienna. Their children are: Rosetta, Jessie, Willie T., George W. and Robert R.

Willis H. Wing, born June 19, 1848, in Monmouth, is a son of Sands and Deborah (Robbins) Wing. His parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, came to Manchester in 1857, where his father was a farmer until his death. Mr. Wing, with his aged mother, occupies the farm which has been their home for thirty-five years. He is an active member of the Grange. He served seven years on the board of selectmen and one term as representative in the state legislature. He was in the clerk's office of the house of representatives at Washington during the 47th Congress, and during the 51st Congress was clerk for the committee on public buildings and grounds. He was secretary of the republican state committee for 1886 and 1888. He married, November 30, 1871, Sarah E., daughter of James H. and Mary L. Sleeper, of East Winthrop.

CHAPTER XXXIV.
TOWN OF READFIELD.

BY HENRY D. KINGSBURY.

Incorporation.—Characteristics.—Early Settlers.—Villages and Post Offices.—Early Mills.—Woolen Factory.—Tanneries.—Manufactories.—Stores.—Hotels.—Business at the Depot.—Old Mills.—East Readfield.—Mills.—Oilcloth Works.—Stores.—Ashery.—Union Meeting House Company.—Churches.—Cemeteries.—Societies.—Schools.—Town Reports.—Population.—Civil Lists.—Town Meetings.—Personal Paragraphs.

READFIELD is perpetual heir to half of the fictions, traditions, facts and settlement of old Pondtown, and to a like proportion of the first twenty years' history of Winthrop, from which she was taken in 1791. Only in the civil adjustments that spring from separate organization did her real life become any different after she became a township. The first significant feature that looms up in her character seemed to crop out soon after her incorporation. It was the moral quality and religious tendency of her people. No higher qualities or better tendencies exist than these. Here was built in 1793 one of the earliest Baptist meeting houses in the Kennebec valley, and in the same town and at the same time flourished a Methodist society that marches in the van of its denomination, as having built their oldest house of worship in the state. These facts are significant. They indicate a vigor that permeates the entire character. Intellect is quickened, talent is developed, and the possibilities of genius are enlarged by such environments. The air of Readfield seems therefore to have been charged with a tonic, attractive to the tastes and conducive to the growth of lawyers and statesmen. Four governors of Maine, a United States senator and two members of presidential cabinets she reckons with pride as having been her citizens. More men have been admitted to the bar who have prepared in a single law office in Readfield than from any other lawyer's office in Kennebec county.

In 1821 a public spirited farmer at Kents Hill became fired with educational zeal, and with five associates procured the incorporation of the Readfield Religious and Charitable Society. Like many other wise men they builded better than they knew; for only three years

later they changed the name of their child to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary—the first Methodist institution of learning in the state.

The intellectual and religious life of Readfield has always been characterized by breadth and liberality. In 1827 representative citizens from every part of the town built of brick a Union meeting house, at a cost of over \$10,000, that for more than fifty years was the only house for worship in the village at the Corner, and is still owned by persons of differing religious tenets. Agricultural progress, always measured by the amount of brain and thought devoted to its interests, has always been characteristic of its farmers. They were partners with Winthrop in the formation in 1818, of the first agricultural society in Maine, if not in New England, and one of their number is the present secretary of that body. The names, and what few dates are obtainable of the worthy pioneers of Readfield and some of their descendants, are interesting and suggestive reading.

SETTLERS.—Of the twenty-seven men who signed the petition, dated Kennebec, 1770, for the incorporation of Pondtown Plantation, the eight following were living on territory that is now Readfield: James Craig, lot No. 212; Elisha Smith, lot 134; Moses Ayer, lot 213; Joseph Greeley, lot 135; Watt C. Emery, lot 23, near head of East cove; Robert Waugh, 1765, lot 98; Moses Greeley and Jonathan Emery. Others who were contemporary with them on Readfield soil, but whose names do not appear on the petition, were: John Greeley's sons, John, Samuel and Henry, the last two living near the old town house; John O. Craig, who had a son, John P.; Mr. Whittier, who came in 1765 and cleared a farm and sold it to Levi Morrell, and had sons, Levi, Samuel, David, Jacob and James Whittier; Mr. Hoyt, who came in 1770 and had sons, Eliphalet, Hubbard and Levi; Captain Job Shurburne, 1770, and Eliphalet Dudley, who settled Dudley's Plain's in 1770.

Some of those who came a little later were: John French, in 1785, who had a son, James; Benjamin Carr, 1785, on lot No. 29, and had sons, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, Aaron and John; and William Elliott, who came in 1805 and bought of Andrew Blunt the farm on which his son, David Elliott, still lives; John Hubbard, M.D., came from New Hampshire in 1784, settled on lot No. 28, and had sons, Doctor John, who became Governor Hubbard, Cyrus and Greenlief; the Sanborns, who lived just west of Hubbard's; Jeremiah Brown, who lost a son in the war of 1812 and whose other son's name was Jacob; Doctor Sawyer, about 1795; Joseph Hutchinson, 1790, who settled on lot No. 25, and had sons, Joseph, Eben, Henry and Edmond; Levi Johnson, who died in 1814, had a son, Levi; Samuel Page, settled on lot No. 24, had sons, Nathaniel, Simon, Samuel and Madison; Mr. Richardson, 1799; Jonas Packard, 1800; John Lane, sons, Joshua and George; Samuel H. Luce; Taber Lyon, 1800, sons, Taber and Harri-

son; Daniel Gordon, 1790, sons, William, Daniel and Stephen; Luther Gordon, sons, Luther, Henry, Joseph and James; David Homes; Benjamin Melvin, 1802, sons, Benjamin, Hiram, Abram and George; Samuel Melvin, brother to Benjamin, sons, John, Samuel, Benjamin, George and Bradbury; David Sleeper; James Clough, 1800; Captain Judkins, 1805, son, Charles, and John Coombs.

Three brothers, Nathaniel, William and Thomas Whittier, came about 1765 from New Hampshire and felled the trees on twenty acres, and the next spring burned the ground over and planted it without plowing. The crop was left to the tender mercies of coons and bears, who did some damage, but enough remained in the fall for a good yield. This surprised the previous comers, who had plowed the new land before planting. One of these brothers carried a bushel and a half of potatoes on his back from Hallowell to his farm in Readfield.

Rev. Isaac Case came in 1792 and raised ten adult children. His sons were: Isaac, Ambrose, William and Elisha. When Elisha was seventy years old there were living representatives of five generations of the Case family. Robert Page, a very early settler, came in 1767, and had sons, Robert and Jere. Joseph, Calvin, Alfred, Daniel, Martin and Margaret Johnson came from Bridgewater, Mass., with their mother, and settled in Readfield in 1800. John Dutton had a son, John, who had sons, John, Reuben, Daniel and Joseph; Shubel Luce had sons, Shubel, Thomas and Atest; William Macomber had sons, William, Hatch, Sanders, Calvin, Harvey and Martin; Solomon Lombard had sons, Ephraim, Daniel, Benjamin, Solomon and Gorham; Rev. William Hankerson, a revolutionary soldier, had sons, William and George; Christopher Turner came from England and built the first frame dwelling in Readfield, now a barn belonging to William Harvey, on the Lombard road; and Peter Hunton had sons, George Washington, Wellington, Napoleon B., Lafayette and Louis B. Hunton.

VILLAGES AND POST OFFICES.—The early mills may have located the first village at Readfield Corner, although the first saw mill on the upper dam is over a half mile distant, and the woolen mill is more than a fourth of a mile from the post office, and is surrounded by a collection of houses sometimes called Factory village.

The village of Kents Hill is two miles to the westward of the Corner, and was created and is maintained by the wants of the school.

The settlement at the Depot was created by the railroad, which ran its first train of cars to this town in 1849.

East Readfield used to be a thriving hamlet when the oilcloth factory was in operation, but possesses now but few promises of an increase of inhabitants. A post office was established here, with Amos Stickney as postmaster, March 2, 1827. His successors were: Silas Leonard, 1828; Abijah Upham, jun.; Joseph A. Sanborn, 1844; David

Bowker, April, 1857; Jacob Morrill, November, 1857; and Peter F. Sanborn, 1861, who served until the office was discontinued in December, 1870.

The first post office in Readfield was established April 1, 1798, and took the name of the town. The succession of postmasters, with dates of appointment, includes: James Dalton, appointed April 1, 1798; Samuel P. Gliddens, July 1, 1801; Samuel Currier, August 2, 1803; James Fillebrown, jun., May 23, 1829; Timothy O. Howe, June 12, 1841; John Lambert, July 1, 1843; Francis A. Williams, September 16, 1850; Moses Whittier, July 20, 1855; William Turner, March 5, 1857; Shubael P. Me—s, January 18, 1861; Benjamin T. Richards, November 16, 1861; Henry C. Packard, November 21, 1872; Augustus P. Turner, March 12, 1877; Jere P. Johnson, October 3, 1878; Annie M. Craig, November 13, 1885; and Emma F. Johnson, who was appointed April 2, 1887.

Readfield Depot post office was established February 19, 1851, and its postmasters have been: Benjamin F. Melvin, appointed February 19, 1851; Daniel Craig, February 10, 1854; Nelson Pool, August 15, 1861; Samuel H. Morrill, September 21, 1885; and Nelson D. Gordon, appointed August 6, 1889.

The Kents Hill post office was established in 1826 to meet the wants of the young Methodist school, then only two years old. Its postmasters have been: Lory Bacon, appointed December 11, 1826; Dudley Moody, March 21, 1829; David Wheelock, February 13, 1851; Charles S. Haynes, January 7, 1854; Robert G. Skofield, January 16, 1855; Gustavus Clark, April 4, 1861; John W. Manter, November 19, 1869; Noah Jewett, April 30, 1875; Samuel McNear, September 15, 1885; and Noah Jewett, appointed April 22, 1889.

The offices at Kents Hill and Readfield village are served twice a day by a stage that carries the mail to and from the Maine Central depot.

MILLS.—On the upper dam about 1770, James Craig built a saw mill, which at his death became the property of John Bean, together with a wood lot. This property was purchased by John Bean, jun., and John O. Craig, who ran the mill awhile and sold it to Dudley Fogg and David Sampson. The old saw mill had been rebuilt, with a grist mill and dwelling house added. Mr. Fogg bought his partner's interest, and kept the mills running till 1855, when his son, Josiah N., became the owner. He kept the mill in operation about ten years and sold it to the factory company.

On the upper dam Joel Bean built a fulling mill that was run by his sons, Philo and Reuben, and afterward by Mayo & Bartlett, who in 1825 were carding wool and coloring and pressing cloth there. Dean Smith bought the old factory, which did its last work in 1843.

There was a tannery and a bark mill, built by Joshua Bean before 1815, on the stream that crosses the stage road at the foot of what used to be called the Cameron hill; they were in operation as late as 1840. The old dam still remains.

The first grist mill in Readfield was built by James Craig before 1790, on the site where the present grist mill stands, on the lower dam. After many years Dudley Fogg and Luther Sampson became the owners. Mr. Fogg purchased Mr. Sampson's share, and in 1843 built the stone dam, and the next year built the present mill. In 1845 his son, Josiah Fogg, became the owner, and continued to operate the mill till 1889, when the present owner, William C. Record, purchased the property. The mill has three runs of stones, sufficient water power, and has always served a large number of patrons.

As early as 1785 to 1790, Robert Conforth, an Englishman, who had sons, William, Robert and Leonard, built a mill on Factory dam, where he made yarn and wove cloth for a term of years. After him a company in which Thomas Nickerson was main owner and manager, bought the property and were operating it when the great freshet of 1826 swept away all the dams on the stream. About 1830 cotton yarn was made in the factory by Thomas Ling. At the same time a Mr. Stanton hired a room and wove webbing two or three years. His son, Thomas, went to Monmouth, and made the same kind of goods there. After this, custom cloth was made, the yarn being spun by machinery and woven by hand.

Lewis Flanders, who had been an owner and operator, closed out his interest in 1839, and was succeeded the same year by Josiah Perham, who had bought an interest in the property, of Dudley Fogg. In addition to making woolen goods, Perham fitted up a shop, where he made machinery to manufacture woolen goods. He was from Wilton, where he owned another factory, and after making the machines necessary for the mills here, he made another set for the Wilton mills, which was just ready for shipment when the fire of 1841 consumed the buildings here with their contents.

Flanders & Sherburn rebuilt the mills in 1842 and rented them to Wetherbee & Metcalf, who were the first manufacturers here of cloth for the general market. Perham made cloth for the home market only. They operated two years and were succeeded by Flanders & Sherburn, who did the same line of work till about 1848, when they sold the entire plant to Anson P. Morrell. From this time the concern became known as the Readfield Woolen Manufacturing Company. The new proprietor was just the man for the place. He put wagons on the road, and sold a class of goods to the merchants that the wants of the country and village trade demanded, giving the Readfield cloths a great and widespread reputation.

Dearborn & Mills bought the works about 1870, and continued the same style of business for several years, when the firm changed to Mills & Hartwell. A stock company in which they were large owners was formed in 1880, put in steam power, and operated four years as the Readfield Woolen Manufacturing Company. In 1884 the plant was sold to Cowan & Co., who made yarn for about a year, but made no cloth. The concern was organized on a stock basis, and was designated the Nawoc Woolen Company. A moderate business was done the first year, and then ceased entirely, the property since remaining idle and unproductive.

Joseph Fogg built, just below the grist mill, a fourth dam, for the benefit of his tannery, about 1815, which business he prosecuted till the fire of 1841. Abram Bachelder bought the site and ran the tannery till about 1862, then sold it to Charles P. Greeley, who tanned sheep skins till the close of the war, when Mr. Bachelder became his partner, and Bachelder & Greeley added a large building to the works, and did an extensive business in tanning sheep skins. They sold about 1872, to John Bickford, who continued the same line of work till 1877, when he was burned out.

A most important industry had its beginning in the shop of James Williams, a skillful blacksmith of Readfield. His skill as a worker in steel, and a maker of springs for buggies and carriages had long been known, and he conceived the idea of making them for the trade. The first springs were produced entirely by hand labor in his little shop at the Corner. Their merits were recognized by a demand that caused Mr. Williams to put a trip-hammer in a shop on Factory dam, where the orders for his goods became larger than the capacity of his water power. Hebron Wentworth, a son-in-law and partner of Mr. Williams, moved the works to Gardiner, where they have long been known as the Wentworth Spring Manufactory. This was the first steel spring factory in Maine—a business that has since grown to immense proportions.

About 1834 James Williams built a brick shop on Factory dam, put in a trip-hammer, and made scythes for about three years. He failed to get the temper right, and had to give it up. The building was torn down. Sash, doors and blinds were made, and some cabinet work was done for six years by James Nichols, in a shop built by him in 1867 near the grist mill, on the lower dam. In 1854 land plaster was ground in one of the woolen factory mills, for agricultural uses, from stone brought from Nova Scotia.

The brick for the Union church, which was built in 1827, were made by Francis Hunt on his land on the Winthrop road, and were the first made in town so far as known. The brick for Sampson Hall, which was built in 1859, were made south of the saw mill, about forty

rods from the upper dam. There was an old brick yard on land near the stream owned by Shepard Bean, where he made brick as early as 1835. Josiah Fogg owns the land and made brick there in 1840-41. Just east of the school house was also another brick kiln run by Samuel Currier. The brick for the school house, which was built in 1860, were made in the old Francis Hunt yard on the Winthrop road, by Upham T. Cram.

HOTELS.—The house where Mrs. Lord lives was kept many years ago as a hotel by Peter Kittridge, and after him by Cromwell Pitts. Timothy Fogg kept tavern where Mrs. Manter lives. Mr. Gaslin, Mr. Webster, Ben Barden, John Masher and Reuben Russell were successive landlords in years gone by on the hill where Mr. Russell now lives, a half mile north of the Corner. Dudley & Hutchinson were the landlords away back in the thirties, in the hotel between the Corner and the Depot. Joseph J. Hutchinson bought his partner's interest and kept the house from 1840 to 1881, when it was burned. The present village hotel on the Corner was built by John O. Craig, who made repairs and built stables in 1836. Mr. Linscott, Mr. Calden, G. M. Fillebrown, Mr. Mace and George Wing have kept it.

STORES.—The first store at Factory village was built by Dana B. Fogg near the dam, about 1870. Fogg & Stevens traded in it eight years, then Fogg & Brown in 1880, Stevens & Brown, 1881, and Fred I. Brown till 1890, when he built and moved into the store he now owns and occupies.

Anson P. Morrell built a store on the dam, which he carried on in connection with his cloth factory some years and sold to Dearborn, Morrell & Smith. Mr. Smith was a tailor and the new firm manufactured clothing for awhile. A. P. Morrell bought the concern and closed the business. J. P. Johnson then rented the building and kept a store in it for eleven years. Captain Phineas Morrell bought the stock and his son, Anson, kept it two or three years. In 1886 J. P. Johnson opened another store near the factory, which he kept for three years.

Some of the early store-keepers at the corner were: Thomas Smith; John Smith, who had a store where Merriman's store stands; James Fillebrown, where Hatch is; Louis Haines, who was burned out in 1832, where McDonald is; Lory Bacon; John Currier, 1832; Jere Page, 1832; John Fisk, 1836; John Lambert, 1835; J. P. Johnson, 1857; U. T. Cram, 1856; and Lewis Davis, who built the store Wilson uses for a harness shop, and traded there till 1862. In 1865 Dr. W. O. Wright succeeded Lambert & Packard, who opened the first drug store in the village. John Smith opened a store in 1840, and was succeeded by his son John, who was burned out in 1856. Daniel Lombard, in the house now occupied by G. W. Manter as a dwelling, kept a store as late as 1832.

Lory Bacon, the first postmaster at Kents Hill, was also the first merchant, Dudley Moody the next, and David Wheelock the third. Later merchants have been: Gustavus Clark, Clark & Packard, J. W. Manter, Mrs. Samuel McNear and Noah Jewett.

The first store at Readfield Depot belonged to a Mr. Butler, who moved it across the road from where the post office now is; Daniel Craig traded in it and was succeeded by his son, D. W. Craig. Samuel Cole was the next merchant and G. C. Caswell, in 1880, the last. B. F. Melvin had a store on the west side of the road in 1850. About 1870 Oliver Parsons built the stone house now standing near the railroad and did business in it. Since then the successive traders have been: H. H. Harding, Parsons & Morrell, Samuel H. Morrell, Morrell & Gordon and Gordon & Henry. John Parsons, of Augusta, built a store just south of the stone house, and sold dry goods exclusively for two years, until it was destroyed by fire about 1870.

On the brook running through the farm now owned by Lewis B. Hunton, a saw mill was built by Jere Page before 1820. He did a good work with it for fifteen years and sold the farm and mill to Francis Hunt, who in 1848 sold it to the present owner. After four years' use Mr. Hunton rebuilt the mill and sold it in 1854 to David Bowker. Samuel Wade was the next purchaser, and after about three years it was burned. On the same brook John Lane, about 1810, built a mill for grinding flax seed and making linseed oil. The business was abandoned before 1840 and the building moved away for a stable.

On the small stream, one and a half miles long, at East Readfield, a grist mill was built by one Carlton as early as 1800. At his death in 1814 his son, Henry, became its proprietor. In the same building was a cider mill operated by water power, and Nova Scotia stone was brought there as late as 1820 to 1825 and ground into plaster, which found ready sale among the farmers of that day. The old mill site is now owned by David F. Austin. Near the same brook Mr. Johnson built a tannery about 1812, which he ran till his death in 1817, when Peter Sanborn became the owner and did a large business till his death in 1824. Mr. Sanborn, who came from New Hampshire, was possessed of business talent and great activity of mind and body. Upon arriving at a suitable age his sons, Peter F. and Joseph A., in 1834 engaged in the tanning business, ground their bark by water, and for thirty years made leather that was widely known for its superior qualities. After them a Mr. Horcroft ran the tannery a couple of years, when he died and had no successor.

About fifty rods from the old grist mill the oilcloth works that became the high water mark of Readfield prosperity were built in 1845, by P. F. and J. A. Sanborn, E. S. Case, Abijah Upham and Samuel Jackson. Steam power and all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of floor cloths were put in operation by the new company,

which did business for three years, when the Sanborns bought their partners' interests and two years later built two more buildings, with general improvements. In 1865 Peter F. Sanborn sold to his brother, Joseph A., who was sole owner of the works till 1870, when he sold the entire plant to Charles M. Bailey. In 1877 the largest of the three buildings was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Bailey at once removed the machinery and took down the remaining two buildings, each one hundred feet long. This terminated an industry that employed fifty people for a period of thirty years, compelling them to seek new employment or remove to new localities, and extinguished the bright prospects of a thriving hamlet.

A store was built by Mr. Carlton at East Readfield, in which his son, Cyrus, was trading as early as 1816. George Gage was there in 1822 and 1823 and Jonathan Atwood for the next twelve years. Then it was changed into a dwelling. P. F. & J. A. Sanborn kept a store for several years when they were making oilcloth.

Mr. Carlton also built a large house and kept tavern. His son-in-law, Silas Leonard, succeeded him for two years, after which Abijah Upham bought the property and kept a public house till 1845. No hotel has been kept there since.

Near the oilcloth works at East Readfield Dr. John Hubbard, father of Governor John Hubbard, had an ashery, abandoned before 1815. E. S. Case made potash at East Readfield and used the leached ashes on his farm as late as 1868. Colonel Oliver Bean made potash as late as 1850, on his farm, now owned by E. Morgan, using the refuse ashes on his land as a fertilizer.

CHURCHES.—The large brick meeting house at Readfield Corner was probably built in 1827. An extract from the first page of its records reads: "The undersigned, owners and proprietors of the Meeting house recently erected at Readfield Corners, hereby represent that they are desirous of becoming a legal corporation by the name and style of the Readfield Union Meeting House Company." The petition, dated June 12, 1828, was addressed to William Fuller, a justice of the peace, asking him to call a legal meeting at the school house of district No. 5, to be held July 4, 1828.

On August 23d the incorporation was consummated and a constitution was adopted, article third reading as follows: "Each religious sect or denomination, individuals of which are members of this corporation, shall forever have the right to supply the pulpit in said house with preaching such portion of the year as shall be equal to the portion owned in said house from year to year." Each owner held a deed of one or more pews "with an undisputed right to occupy the same during all public and private meetings held in the same by any religious sect or denomination whatever." Article eleven provided: "No tax shall ever be assessed on the pews in said house for the support of preaching in the same."

These provisions show the fairness and wisdom of the founders and organizers of this most difficult of all co-partnerships—a union meeting house property. Regular business meetings have been held, full lists of officers elected, and the equal rights of all members of the company have been carefully maintained. In 1868 over \$8,000 was raised and expended in needed alterations and repairs on the meeting house. About the same time Mrs. Asa Gile gave the society, for a vestry, the old Smith mansion, which was moved to its present location on the Union meeting house grounds and fitted up by the Universalist and Methodist societies.

After a petition and warrant upon which a public meeting was duly called and held in the school house in district No. 5, September 27, 1823, the First Universalist Society of Readfield was incorporated. By the records it appears that annual meetings were held, and on March 17, 1828, it was voted "to instruct Captain Oliver Bean to engage Rev. George Bates to preach half the time for six months, and a fourth of the time the next six months on condition that he will attend for \$6.00 a Sabbath."

The regular business meetings of the society continued to be held at the school house in District No. 5, until April 20, 1839, on which date a meeting was held in the Union meeting house, the last entry in the records of which reads: "I have returned into the clerk's office of the town of Readfield a list of the members belonging to said society, being one hundred and twenty. L. Myrick Morrell, Clerk." All of the names are copied in the records, and no women's names appear in the list.

The organization of this society has been carefully preserved from that time to the present, and religious services have been maintained in the Union meeting house. Rev. George Bates, the first pastor, was employed at different times after his first engagement. The following list of his successors may not be in regular order of service, but is as full and exact as has been obtainable: Reverends W. A. Drew, Calvin Gardner, Zenas Thompson, O. N. Johnson, George W. Quinby, S. O. Skinner, A. Gunnison, John C. Hinds, Giles Bailey, Costello Weston, 1870; A. Basserman, 1877; W. S. Whitman and F. T. Crane.

The history of Methodism in Readfield begins with its first introduction in Maine. The New England conference of August 1, 1793, made but six appointments—the last one reading: "Province of Maine and Lynn, Jesse Lee." The province of Maine at that time meant from fifteen to twenty thousand square miles of dense forest, dotted with settlements connected by roads marked by spotted trees, and inhabited by 97,000 souls, with not a single member of the Methodist church among them. The bare attempt to make a mental picture of this field is enough to stir the dullest imagination, and to surfeit the wildest. Lee was born and raised in Virginia, was over six feet tall,

of fine proportions, handsome, and possessed of the ready, eloquent speech, wit and fine manners for which Virginians had so long been noted. With perfect health and the most ardent religious zeal, he set foot on the unexplored territory on the sixth day of September, and preached at Saco, on the tenth, his first sermon in Maine. Passing from settlement to settlement, he reached Readfield on the nineteenth and preached the first Methodist sermon ever heard in this town.

Before the month was out he had formed the first circuit, and making a journey of exploration with daily preaching, he returned and met the class in this town, Sunday, November 16th—the second class in the province, the first being in Monmouth. December 12, 1794, he preached again in Readfield. But the most memorable event occurred the next year, June 21, 1795, when he came and preached the dedicatory sermon of the Readfield meeting house—the first Methodist church dedicated in Maine. In it the first session of the New England Conference was held in 1798. Bishop Francis Asbury, who presided, made this entry in his diary: "Saturday, August 25, we had to beat through the woods between Winthrop and Readfield, which are as bad as the Alleghany mountains and the shades of death." "From one thousand to eighteen hundred," says Asbury, "attended public preaching and ordination."

After thirty years of constant use the building became worn and needed repairs. The society thought best to move it about thirty rods to the south, and so made an old fashioned "bee." Long timbers were put under it, to which fifty yoke of cattle were hitched, and with a pull all together the strong, patient oxen took Jesse Lee's first church to its present location. The house was repaired at once, and re-dedicated the same year, 1825. In 1857 it was again remodeled and enlarged, a steeple and bell being added.

The old church has of late years been feeble in membership and has not been able to sustain preaching all the time. The following have served one or more years since 1860: Leroy T. Carlton, Charles Jenness, W. F. Berry, E. R. French, J. W. V. Rich and Professors Frank Robinson, Chase and Edgar M. Smith, of Kents Hill.

The pastors of Readfield circuit from 1794 until its division in 1827 are mentioned on page 778 of this volume. Some of the appointments at Readfield since the latter date have been: P. Crandall, 1828; G. G. Moore, 1829; Caleb Fogg, 1829; D. Hutchinson, 1831, '34; D. Cope-land, J. Warren and C. Baker, 1830; D. Greeley, 1833; D. Fuller, 1834; C. H. Lovejoy, 1835, '36; H. Nickerson, 1835, '38, '43, '60, '63; J. S. Rice, 1837; E. Streeter, 1839, '42; A. Alton, 1840; J. Milliken, 1841, '43, '44; S. Ambrose, 1845; S. P. French and J. Lull, 1846; T. Hill, 1849; J. Cumner, 1851; D. B. Randall, 1852, '55; R. J. Ayer, 1853; C. Mugford, 1854; W. H. Foster, 1855; J. Young, 1856, '59; H. M. Blake, 1860, '61; J. Gibson, 1861, '62; A. Sanderson, 1864, '66; J. W. Simpson, 1868; J. R. Masterson, 1870, '71; J. Colby, 1871, '74.

The formation of the first Methodist class at Kents Hill preceded the church, which was built by Luther Sampson in 1800, and dedicated the same year by Jesse Lee. Under the preaching of Joseph Baker, in 1804, there was a good growth in membership. Kents Hill was then part of Readfield circuit and so remained till 1835, when a new house of worship was built, and in connection with Readfield Corner it was made a separate charge. About 1831 Luther Sampson purchased a lot and built and furnished a double house for the preacher in charge and for the presiding elder. This house was used for a parsonage until 1881, when under the pastorate of L. H. Bean it was sold and a better one purchased. Under the pastorate of S. Allen in 1865, the church was enlarged at an expense of \$1,800.

The Methodists at Readfield Corner for many years worshipped in the Union meeting house, where they still own several pews, but about 1875 they gained in numbers and built a neat chapel in which the preacher in charge at Kents Hill holds services each Sunday.

Some of the appointments at Kents Hill have been: P. C. Richmond, 1831; E. Crooker, 1835; E. Shaw, 1836; E. Robinson, 1839, '68, '71, '77; C. W. Morse, 1841; Cornelius Stone, 1845; R. H. Stinchfield, 1848; G. Webber, 1847, '51, '58; J. C. Prince, 1852, '53; J. Mitchell, 1857; A. J. Church, 1859; R. C. Bailey, 1865; J. F. Hutchins, 1872; C. C. Mason, 1875, '77; C. Munger, 1878; L. H. Bean, 1881; J. Lapham, 1882; Cyrus Stone, 1885; C. F. Allen, 1888; and D. B. Holt, the present pastor, in 1891.

The very year that Readfield became a township, 1791, Parson Potter, the zealous propagandist of the Baptist faith, began preaching in East Readfield and East Winthrop. The next spring Rev. Isaac Case spent some weeks of labor here, and a few months later returned and, meeting in a barn, organized a church with twenty members, of which he became pastor. During the fall of the same year he preached in a neighborhood adjoining Augusta, where a revival added thirty-five more members to the new church. In 1793 this vigorous young society built the first Baptist church in this part of the state at East Readfield.

Elder Case soon after resigned his pastorate here and gave his whole time to missionary work. The church had no regular preaching for several years. Elder Pillsbury came in 1804, and sixty were added to the church during his stay of one year. After two years without a pastor, Rev. Robert Lee was elected to that office in 1807, and remained eight years. Rev. Josiah Houghton succeeded for seven years, and in 1824 Orren Tracy, a student from Waterville College, preached with such power that seventy-seven new members were baptized—more than making good the loss of members who left and joined the East Winthrop church, which was formed the same year.

After that time the church had for its pastors: Reverends Joseph

Torry, 1826; Robert Low, 1832; William Johnson, 1834, and William Smith, 1837 to 1841. In order to locate the meeting house more nearly in the geographical center of the society, it was moved in 1838 and is now in the town of Manchester, where its subsequent history is given. It would be difficult to find a church as prolific in forming new churches as this. Baptist organizations at Mt. Vernon, Belgrade, Hallowell and Winthrop were all inaugurated by members who left the old mother church at East Readfield. James Murphy, Samuel Fogg, Thomas Goldthwait, E. J. White and William Cross, who became Baptist ministers, were previously of its members.

The Freewill Baptist Church, composed of thirty-seven members, was organized May 7, 1839. The church building was erected and dedicated in 1844. This church had three preachers: B. Hedge, Joseph Edgcom and S. P. Morse. The society became very much reduced, no services were held for a series of years, and the town bought the building for its public business.

Ever since its establishment at Kents Hill, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary has been a strong factor in the moral, intellectual and social development of the town of Readfield. It is an institution in which the community takes a just pride, and its progress from its early days of struggle to its present era of prosperity and wide-spreading infitence, has been a subject of engrossing attention to all who have lived within the atmosphere of the school. A brief mention of the seminary as one of the institutions in the county, has been made at page 101; but at this point it is befitting that a more extended review of its history should be given.

The movement which resulted in the incorporation of the seminary, in December, 1824, was due to the efforts, at first unconsciously divided, of two men—Elihu Robinson, a Methodist class leader of Augusta, and Luther Sampson, a farmer of Kents Hill. In 1820 the former established a boarding school at his own home in Augusta, and in 1821 the latter was one of five incorporators of the Readfield Religious and Charitable Society, to which he donated the sum of \$10,000. In 1823 it was specified that part of this gift should be appropriated to the purposes of a school at Kents Hill; and in 1824, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Sampson, Mr. Robinson removed his school thither, into a boarding house that had been erected, and assumed the general management of the institution.

A seminary building was soon put up "in a plain and economical style," and, as the institution was opened as a manual labor school, mechanic shops were built, and the students allowed to pay most of their expenses in labor in them, or on the farm attached to the school. Though a large attendance resulted from this feature, it brought financial ruin to the enterprise, the productions of unskilled labor

being necessarily unremunerative; and after a trial of about twelve years the system was abandoned.

In the early part of 1825 Mr. Asa H. Thompson, of Industry, was chosen principal of the school. He died, however, before entering upon the duties of his office, and Rev. Henry Cushman filled the position for a few months. In September, 1825, Rev. Zenas Caldwell, the first Methodist from Maine who had graduated from a college (Bowdoin), was elected principal. Under his direction the school attained a high degree of success, but failing health caused him to resign in the fall of 1826, and in December of the same year he died, at the age of twenty-six.

In 1827 the school was under the charge of Dr. Samuel Stevens, a graduate of Waterville College; and in the spring term of 1828 Joshua Randall, a graduate of the same college, acted as principal. In the fall term of 1828 Merritt Caldwell, of Bowdoin, a brother of Zenas, was elected principal, and conducted the institution with marked success till 1834. During his administration a woman's department, which afterward grew (in 1860) to the dignity of a college, was established under the care of Miss Urania Merritt. During this period many young men of rare promise were attracted to the school, among them being: John Johnston, afterward professor of natural science in Wesleyan University; Rev. Joseph Cummings, president of Wesleyan, later of Northwestern University; William H. Allen, late president of Girard College; Bishop D. W. Clark, late bishop of the M. E. Church; and Hon. Timothy O. Howe, late postmaster-general.

Though intellectually the school continued to prosper, its finances were in a deplorable state, and it became necessary to employ agents to solicit funds. Among those who acted in this capacity, from 1830 to 1840, were: Reverends Asa Heath, Charles Baker, Gershom F. Cox and Mr. James Dinsmore. During this time about \$16,000 was raised.

In 1834 Mr. Caldwell, having been elected professor of metaphysics in Dickinson College, Pa., resigned as principal, and the school continued during the year under the direction of Charles Collins, James Bell and A. T. Wheelock. In 1835 Rev. William C. Larrabee, principal of Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y., was elected head of the seminary, and ably filled the chair until 1840. In this latter year the financial crisis came, the income of the school having continued to fall below its expenses. The institution was bankrupt; all its alienable property was sold for the benefit of its creditors, and still several thousand dollars were left unpaid. Mr. Larrabee was himself heavily involved in the financial wreck, and accepted a professorship in Asbury University, Ind. Still a brave struggle for life was made by the school. In 1841 Rev. Stephen Allen, of the Troy Conference Academy, Vt., was elected principal. He remained until 1844, when he resigned to enter the itinerant service in the Maine Conference.

In this year Rev. D. B. Randall was appointed agent, and succeeded in cancelling the debt of the institution and raising funds for a new seminary building. Rev. Henry P. Torsey, who had served as assistant during the year 1843, was elected principal, and from the date of his wise and energetic administration began a new era for the school, both financially and intellectually. A sketch of this able teacher's life may be found in this chapter.

On August 10, 1860, the spacious and elegant Sampson Hall was dedicated. The financial credit of the institution was restored, a broader curriculum of studies was established, the faculty was increased in number, the principal became a president, diplomas, in classic style, were granted to graduates, and degrees were conferred. This new departure was followed by a large increase in the number of students, to accommodate whom the erection of Bearce Hall was begun. The building was completed in 1871, at a cost of \$42,000, largely contributed by Samuel R. Bearce, late of Lewiston, and Hon. William Deering, of Chicago. In 1883, in close proximity to Bearce Hall, a house for the president, Blethen Hall, was erected. A conservatory of music and a commercial college were also established in connection with the institution.

In 1882, after thirty-eight years of remarkable service, Mr. Torsey was compelled, through failing health, to resign his position as president. His mantle fell upon competent shoulders, however, his successor, and present head of the school, being Rev. Edgar M. Smith, a graduate of the seminary and of Wesleyan University.

The school is healthfully and picturesquely located near the head of Lake Maranacook, and many of its students come from the farms of the state. The policy of the institution is conservative progress and its discipline is strict. Five literary courses of study, a conservatory of music, an art school, a commercial college and a Normal school are now offered to patrons.

CEMETERIES.—The different parts of the town were settled so nearly at the same time that there is probably little difference in the years when the first burying grounds were established. That at the Corner has had the most interments and has been enlarged by the town. East Readfield has two and Dudley's Plains and Kents Hill each have one. Across the road from the present town house was a ground that was used after 1800, in which the mounds were distinct over the graves within the memory of men still living. It has been under cultivation for many years. There are private grounds near Armstrong's, near G. W. Hunton's and near George Whittier's.

SOCIETIES—Masonry had an early planting in Readfield, Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, being instituted here January 13, 1826. Its charter members were: Edward Fuller, Franklin Bean, Josiah Whittier, 2d, Ira S. Chapman, Asahel Brainard, George S. Currier, William C. Fuller

and J. S. Fillebrown. The chair of the W. M. was first filled by Lory Bacon, and for the next six years by Josiah Whittier, 2d, James Williams, Edward Fuller and Samuel Snell. From the year 1832 to 1849 there is no record. The charter, which had been surrendered, was reissued May 20, 1850. Josiah Whittier, 2d, was again master, and was succeeded by J. F. Taylor, George S. Currier, John Vosmus, Emory O. Bean, Ira S. Chapman, Oliver Parsons and George M. Fillebrown. From 1880 to 1892 S. J. Hawes, N. D. Gordon, Phineas Morrill, jun., H. O. Nickerson, Joseph Gilman, C. T. Kimball and W. G. Hunton have been masters. The present membership is eighty-one.

Maranacook Lodge, No. 345, I. O. of G. T., was organized October 15, 1884, with thirteen charter members. Lee Yates first filled the chair as W. C. T., in which the following members have succeeded him, some of them for several terms: Fred Hunton, Charles Folsom, A. H. Wilson, Eva Smith, J. W. Hatch, John M. Williams, Harry Whittier, George C. Hunton, Allen White, Joseph Maswell, E. H. Hatch, Sidney Stevens, Walter Smith and D. M. French. The present membership is sixty-five.

Nawoc Commandery, No. 381, United Order of the Golden Cross, was instituted February 12, 1889, with thirty-one charter members. Henry L. Hunton was elected P. N. C., George E. Coleman, N. C., and Miss Annie Coleman, K. of R. There are thirty-seven members and the number is increasing.

Readfield Grange, No. 217, P. of H., was organized in February, 1877, with thirty-nine charter members. James O. Butman was the first master, and H. O. Nickerson, F. L. Gordon, L. C. Luce and M. T. Mace have been his successors, holding the office from one to four terms each. The Grange had a coöperative store the first four years, which was closed out in 1882. Of the present forty-seven members, only seven belong to the original number.

Readfield Lodge, No. 30, A. O. U. W., was organized April 14, 1885, with twenty charter members. The master workmen have been: W. C. Strong, Fred I. Brown, A. H. Yeaton, Eli Merriman, A. H. Wilson, C. S. Kimball, I. L. Hopkins and W. D. Haines. The Lodge has sixty-one members and is prosperous.

SCHOOLS.—The number of school districts in town is six, in which there were 278 persons who drew public money in 1891, with an actual attendance at the different schools of but 143. This is in striking contrast with such statistics a half century ago, when Readfield had fourteen school districts. Judge Emery O. Bean and Miss Elizabeth H. Craig, who afterward became Mrs. Bean, taught the two departments in the village school in 1840, then, as now, No. 5, each having over seventy scholars—as many as the whole town sent to school in 1891.

Miss Gertrude L. Stone, an experienced teacher at Kents Hill, was elected supervisor of schools in 1891, and her administration of this

important department has proved the wisdom of the choice. There was a free high school at the village and another at the Depot, in district No. 14, in 1891 and 1892.

CIVIL HISTORY.—It is a matter worthy of record that the first town meeting, after Readfield was incorporated, was held in the spring of 1791, at the house of William Whittier, and again in 1793; the second town meeting convened at Joshua Bean's in 1792, also in 1802; the fourth at Josiah Mitchell's, 1794, also in 1798 and 1800; and the fifth at Joseph Hutchinson's in 1795. The record of 1796 cannot be found, but in 1797 the Methodist meeting house was chosen, and was the place of the annual meetings fifteen out of the next twenty-seven years, the last one being held within its walls in 1824. Eight annual meetings were held in the school house of district No. 5; the first in 1809 and the last in 1823. In 1824 the town voted to build a town house near Ellis Luce's, in which was transacted the town business for about fifty years, when the building becoming old, and the location not central enough, the site was sold, and the present town house at the village, formerly the Freewill Baptist church, was bought.

At the first election for the town of Readfield, in 1791, the selectmen chosen were: John Hubbard, who served 9 years; Robert Page, who served 1 year, and Christopher Turner, who served 1 year. In 1792 John Evans was first elected and served 9 years, and Dudley Haines, who served 1 year; in 1793, Joshua Bean, 2 years; 1797, James Cochran, 6, and Mathias Smith, 9; 1799, John Gage, 1; 1800, Samuel Page, 1; 1802, Enoch Smith, 5; 1803, Abiah Holbrook, 1; 1804, Levi Johnson, 5; 1805, Luther Sampson, 9, and John Sleeper, 2; 1807, Francis Fuller, 1; 1811, Daniel Campbell, 3, Eliphalet Hoyt, 10; 1814, John Smith, 5; 1815, George Waugh, 5; 1817, William Taylor, 2; 1819, Samuel Melvin, 1, and Lory Bacon, 6; 1820, James Fillebrown, 1, and Henry Carlton, 1; 1821, Eli Adams, 2; 1822, Benjamin Melvin, 3; 1823, John Smith, 3; 1825, Dudley Fogg, 4, and David T. Sampson, 8; 1828, Oliver Bean, 20; 1830, Elisha Prescott, 6; 1831, David Wheelock, 1; 1832, John Haines, 4; 1833, Silas Leonard, 1, and Josiah Whittier, 3; 1835, Asahel Brainard, 3; 1838, Dudley Haines, 7; 1840, Thomas Pierce, 1; 1841, Peter F. Sanborn, 1; 1842, Elisha S. Case, 24, and William C. Fuller, 4; 1845, Joshua Packard, 2; 1851, Abijah Upham, 1; 1852, John Lambert, 4, G. W. Hunton, 2, and Asa Brainard, 1; 1853, Joseph A. Sanborn, 3; 1854, David R. Sampson, 7; 1856, David Bowker, 1; 1857, David Elliott, 3, and Charles Kent, 4; 1860, John Lambert, 2, and Gustavus Clark, 6; 1862, H. O. White, 9; 1864, Alvin Packard, 2; 1870, Milford N. Cottle, 1; 1871, Albion Stevens, 11, George A. Russell, 6, and Samuel Fogg, 3; 1876, H. C. Packard, 1; 1877, W. H. Holmes, 2; 1878, J. B. Lowe, 7; 1879, R. W. Soule, 4; 1883, J. B. Mayhew, 2, and W. C. Record, 2; 1884, N. D. Gordon, 3; 1885, S. S. Willard, 3; 1886, B. W. Harriman, 3; 1888, F. I. Brown, 4, and David Dudley, 4;

1889, Noah Jewett, 1; 1890, W. G. Hunton, 3; 1892, James O. Butman, W. T. Mace.

The first town clerk of Readfield was John Hubbard, whose successors, with date of first election, have been: John Evans, elected in 1793; Samuel Currier, 1805; John Smith, 1809; Solomon Stanley, 1811; Edward Fuller, 1812; John Smith, 1813; Edward Fuller, 1814; Jonathan G. Hunton, 1825; George Smith, 1828; James Williams, 1830; Lory Bacon, 1836; John Lambert, 1837; Timothy O. Howe, 1840; Emery O. Bean, 1842; James Williams, jun., 1844; J. B. Fillebrown, 1846; Emery O. Bean, 1849; Asa Gile, 1851; Emery O. Bean, 1853; Reuben C. Morrell, 1855; John Haynes, 1856; G. M. Fillebrown, 1857; John Lambert, 1864; B. T. Richards, 1866; F. S. Hartwell, 1873; F. E. Bean, 1875; W. G. Hunton, 1878; G. W. Manter, 1879; F. I. Brown, 1885; and Eli Merriman since 1888.

The first treasurer was Nathaniel Whittier, and his successors, with date of first election, have been: Robert Page, 1794; Joseph Carleton, 1810; Robert Page, 1812; Luther Sampson, 1817; John Smith, 1820; Cromwell Pitts, 1821; James Fillebrown, 1825; John Smith, 1827; Dudley Fogg, 1829; Lewis Haines, 1830; John Smith, 1833; Dudley Haines, 1843; Matthew Hayward, 1844; John Vosmus, 1851; Daniel Craig, 1856; John Lambert, 1857; Matthew Hayward, 1860; Daniel Craig, 1864; Moses Whittier, 1868; Gilman Haines, 1870; D. R. Lampson, 1873; J. P. Johnson, 1874; J. B. Lowe, 1877; George W. Manter, 1878; F. A. Robinson, 1879; S. J. Hawes, 1844, and W. A. Lord since 1888.

In 1858 the town bought a farm on which to maintain its poor. This was sold and another bought in 1861, which was also sold in 1889. The population of Readfield in 1850 was 1,985; in 1860, 1,510; in 1870, 1,456; in 1880, 1,243. The valuation in 1860 was \$505,807; in 1870, \$589,171; in 1880, \$499,089; in 1890, \$363,728.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

David F. Austin, born in 1819, in Belgrade, is one of thirteen children of Nahum and Jane (Farnum) Austin, and grandson of Moses Austin, who came to Belgrade from Lebanon, Me., in 1789. Mr. Austin went from his native town to Boston, and held a position as messenger in Tremont Bank from 1849 until 1869, when he came to Readfield, having bought the old Doctor Hubbard farm of three hundred acres. He married Mary J., daughter of Nicholas Weaver. She was born in Belgrade. Their children were: Arthur E., M.D., of Dorchester, Mass.; John B., Mary E., and three that died—Carrie, David and Minnie.

Albert F. Bean, born May 5, 1821, is the fourth child and only son of Franklin and Sally (Macomber) Bean, and grandson of Joel Bean. Mr. Bean is a farmer on one hundred and sixty acres of the four hun-

dred acre tract purchased by his grandfather from the Plymouth Company. He married Ann J., daughter of Peabody H. Rice. She died leaving seven children: Emma J. (Mrs. L. G. Lord), Ellen L. (Mrs. C. I. Eaton), Laura A. (Mrs. S. W. Bennett), Anna (Mrs. A. E. Hanny), deceased; Edward F., Cora E. (Mrs. Andrew Chandler, jun.) and Myra L. (Mrs. John A. Larson). His present wife was Bethiah A., daughter of Enoch Shaw.

Jedediah Bourne was a son of Dea. Rouse and Hannah (Delano) Bourne, who came from Marshfield, Mass., to Readfield, in 1811, and bought a part of the Squire Page farm. Mr. Bourne was a farmer, and since his death in May, 1881, his youngest son, William F., has carried on the farm, and for the past five years has run a hay press and bought and sold hay. Jedediah Bourne married Polythea Turner, and their children were: Mary D., Angela, Jedediah T., Lorenzo P. (died at the age of four years), Hannah, Lorenzo P., Lucy A. and William F. On the Bourne farm is a vein of slate which was worked some fifty years ago, and from which many grave stones were made. Many of these stones may still be seen in the old cemetery at East Readfield.

FREDERIC I. BROWN, of Readfield, is the son of Lauren Brown and the grandson of Isaac Brown, who came from Brentwood, N. H., about 1800, to Chesterville, Me., where he bought land, built a house, changed a forest into a farm, and took rank among the most enterprising men of his town. His son, Lauren, the second in a family of eight children, was raised a farmer, succeeded to a portion of the paternal estate, and married Eliza Ann Stevens. Charlotte M. Brown, the eldest of their four children, has filled, since its organization in 1872, the difficult and responsible position of first matron of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, to whom "is entrusted the whole care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the managers and the counsel and assistance of the superintendent." Her sister, Eliza F. Brown, has for many years been assistant matron. The third child was Henry S., and the fourth and youngest Frederic I., who was born in Chesterville December 26, 1850. He grew to maturity surrounded by rural influences and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which were very pleasantly and profitably interlarded with a few terms of school at Kents Hill. In 1879 he thought best to exchange farming for a trader's calling, and so came to Readfield and located near the woolen factory as a member of the mercantile firm of Fogg & Brown. The next year there was a change of partnership to Stevens & Brown, which lasted one year, since which time Mr. Brown has been sole proprietor. His business as dealer in meats, groceries, flour and meal has grown under good management to ample proportions for a country village, keeping a wagon on the road five days in the week.



RESIDENCE AND STORE OF MR. F. I. BROWN, READFIELD, ME.



F. J. Brown

Requiring larger quarters, combined with the advantages of modern appliances, he erected in 1890 the large and attractive building he now occupies, standing about midway between the woolen mills and the Corner. In connection with other public spirited citizens Mr. Brown is one of the purchasers of the Readfield Woolen Mills, which after several years of inaction bid fair through the efforts of their new owners to enjoy another period of their old time prosperity.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Brown was elected by the republicans to the office of town clerk, to which he was reelected each of the two succeeding years. In 1887 he was chosen one of the selectmen of Readfield, a position from whose duties his townsmen have not yet been willing he should retire, as he is now in his sixth consecutive year of service. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the state legislature, and served on the State Reform School, engrossed bills and the councillor apportionment committees. He was married January 19, 1881, to Miss Annie M. French, of Chesterville. The accompanying view includes a glimpse of their pleasant and attractive home—the old residence of General Robert Batchelder, a noted citizen, for many years high sheriff of Kennebec county, who bought it about 1850 and lived in it till his death.

Henry S. Brown, born in 1846, is a brother of Frederic I. Brown. He came to Kents Hill in 1888 and bought of W. C. Record the old Kent farm of two hundred acres, where he is a dairyman and farmer. He married Caroline E., daughter of William F. Morrell. Their children are: Nathalia E., Venessa M. and Harold E.

JAMES O. BUTMAN.—One of the most charming sections in the western part of the county is between Winthrop and Readfield, along the west shore of Lake Maranacook. Here is many a bit of landscape worthy of the artist's pencil—glimpses of the placid lake set like a sapphire in its banks of emerald green; and substantial and inviting farm houses, suggestive of the general prosperity attendant upon agricultural pursuits in this highly favored region.

In one of these houses, about a mile south of Readfield Center, lives James O. Butman, whose success in sheep husbandry and orcharding has not been paralleled in the town. Mr. Butman was born in Vassalboro, September 7, 1836. His father, Thomas, removed to Augusta when James was about eleven years old, and here the boy attended school until he reached his sixteenth year, when he went to Lynn, Mass., to learn shoemaking. Having remained in Lynn about a year, he returned to Augusta, entered the shoe business there, and followed it successfully for six or seven years. During this time, on January 2, 1858, he married Ellen F. Hilton, of Augusta, by whom he has two children. The elder, Lizzie, was born February 11, 1860. On her twenty-third birthday she married Frank Rollins, a school teacher

and now professor of natural science in the high school in New Britain, Conn. They have four children: Ethel, Mabel, Elsie and an infant son. Mr. Butman's other child is J. Warren, born September 7, 1880.

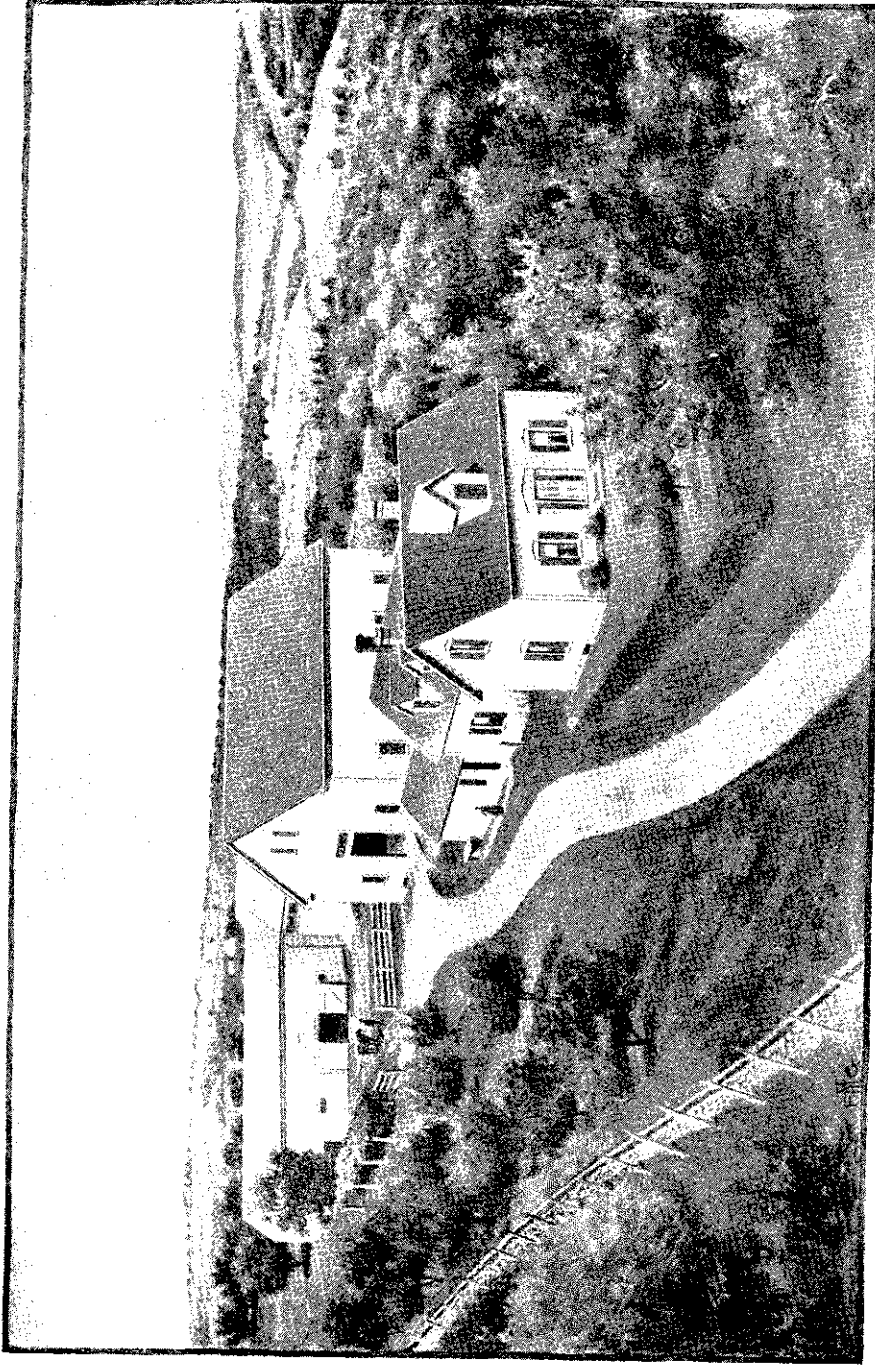
About two years after his marriage Mr. Butman removed to Detroit, Me., and was there at the breaking out of the late war. In 1863 he returned to Augusta and bought a small place, but soon sold it and removed to Readfield, where he purchased the old Johnson farm on the Winthrop road, where he now resides. Here, besides other farm products, he sends to market many remarkably fine Baldwins, but it is in sheep husbandry that he especially excels. He makes a specialty of raising early lambs, shipping them to the Boston markets. He also keeps a small herd of high grade Jerseys, which produce an annual average of three hundred pounds of butter.

Mr. Butman, although a staunch republican in a republican town, has never aspired to public office, though in 1892 he was elected selectman, after having for several years previous declined to run. He does not believe that farming and politics mix well, and certainly the labor he devotes to farming is productive of more substantial and permanent results than could ever be derived from tilling the stony field of politics.

George E. Coleman, born in 1862, in Augusta, is a son of Barzillai and Amy L. (Greenleaf) Coleman, and grandson of Seth, whose father, Captain Owen Coleman, came to Vassalboro from Nantucket, Mass., in 1800. Mr. Coleman was employed as a printer in Augusta for some time, and in 1887 came to Readfield, where he is a farmer and fire insurance agent. He has been secretary of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society since 1890. His wife is Jennie, daughter of G. C. Hunton, granddaughter of Samuel, and great-granddaughter of Peter Hunton.

David Dudley, born in 1832, is one of eleven children of Henry, grandson of Eliphalet, and great-grandson of Stephen Dudley. Mr. Dudley's mother, Dorothy, daughter of Eliphalet Maxfield, jun., was born March 5, 1795, and is now living. Mr. Dudley was twenty years an oilcloth maker, and has since been a farmer on the original Dudley homestead. He has been selectman four years, and in 1891 was chairman of the board. He married Mary E. Thompson, and they have one son, Irving C.

John Colby Dudley⁹, born in 1823, is a son of Samuel⁸ and Mary (Childs) Dudley, and his line of ancestors were: Eliphalet⁷, Stephen⁶, James⁵, James⁴, Stephen³, Samuel² and Thomas Dudley¹, who came to America in 1630. Mr. Dudley is a farmer and orchardist, and resides near where Stephen⁶ settled, in 1780, when he came to Readfield from Brentwood, N. H. He came from Brentwood when a little boy to Hallowell, then called the Hook, and came through the woods to Read-



RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES O. BUTMAN, READFIELD, ME.

field by spotted trees. John C. married Mehitabel, daughter of John Dudley, and their children are: Jane C., Martin V. and Amey A.

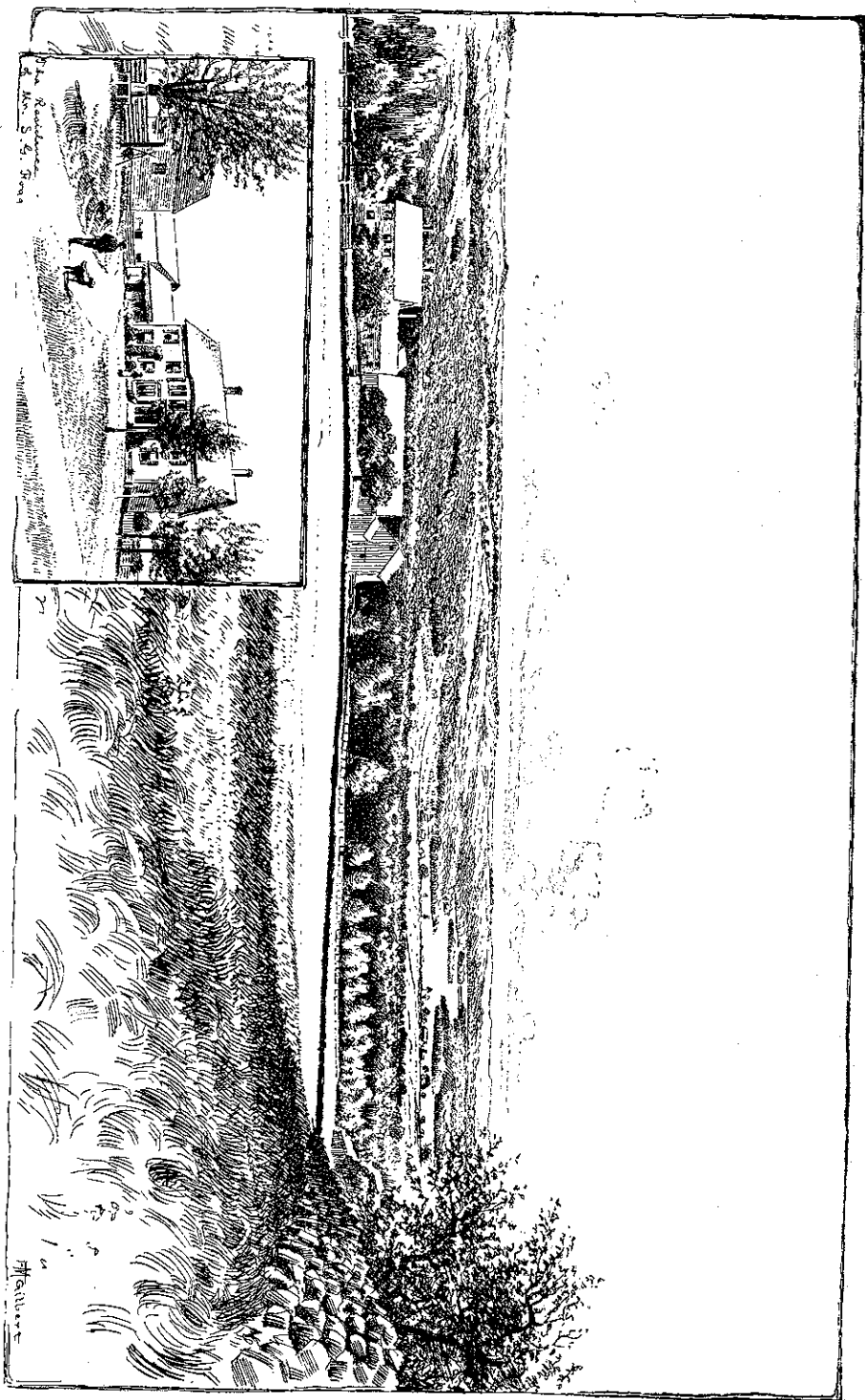
David Elliott, born in 1808, is a son of William and Abbie (White) Elliott. William Elliott was born in 1777, came from New Hampshire to Readfield in 1805, where he died in 1875. David Elliott is a farmer on the place where he was born, and which his father bought of Andrew Blunt, when he came to the town. He married in October, 1832, Sarah S., daughter of Samuel Courier. Their children were: Marilla M. (Mrs. B. T. Richardson), Abbie (Mrs. David Courier), William S. O. and David O. (deceased).

William S. O. Elliott, the only surviving son of David Elliott, was born in 1845. He is a farmer and speculator, and lives on a part of the farm settled by his grandfather. He married Annie R., daughter of Gideon Lambert, and their children are: Fred D. and Guy W.

Benjamin H. Fifield, born in 1823, is a son of Weaver and Roxana (Curtis) Fifield, grandson of Ebenezer and Mary (Samborn) Fifield, who came to Readfield from Kingston, N. H., in 1805, and built their house in 1806. Mr. Fifield is a farmer on a part of his grandfather's farm. His first marriage was with Lovina, daughter of Nathan Hall. His present wife was Rachel A., daughter of Dan. Hill, and granddaughter of Jephther Hill. Mr. Fifield is the eldest of nine children: Benjamin H., Joann M., William E., Alanson C., Calvin, Lucretia L., Eben, Mary S. and Harrison, who died April 24, 1879. Calvin and Mary S. occupy the north part of their grandfather's farm and the house that he built in 1806. All of the family except Benjamin H., Calvin and Mary S. removed to California many years since.

Josiah N. Fogg, born in 1815, is a son of Dudley Fogg (1782-1855), who came from Raymond, N. H., to Readfield, where he was a farmer. His wife was Nancy Gove. Mr. Fogg is a farmer. He owned and operated the Readfield grist mill with his father for some years, and he owned it from his father's death in 1855 until he sold it in 1888. He was representative in 1875. He married Hannah W., daughter of Captain William S. Shaw, of Wiscasset, Me. Their children are: Augustine N. and Charles H., living; and Dudley S. and Annie L., deceased.

Samuel M. Gove, son of Elias and Betsey (Johnson) Gove, was born in 1817. He is a farmer, and since 1855 has owned and occupied the Joseph Greeley homestead. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mehitabel Greeley. Their five children, all deceased, were: Elias H., Charlotte, Samuel M., Sarah J. and Mary E. Elias H. was in Company H, 8th Maine, and died in 1863; and Samuel M., jun., was in Company H, 20th Maine, and died in 1864. Mr. Gove's present wife was Elmira, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Sprowl) Maxwell. Mr. Gove's eldest daughter married William P. Bailey, March 2, 1863, and died February 10, 1884, leaving three children: Mary F., Lottie E. and William M.



A VIEW FROM THE HILL ABOVE MR. S. G. FOGG'S RESIDENCE, READFIELD, ME.

SAMUEL G. FOGG.—North from the Readfield depot on rolling land overlooking the beautiful Messalonskee, is one of the best cultivated farms in Kennebec county. Here Dudley Fogg, a son of Major Josiah Fogg of Raymond, N. H. (a descendant of Samuel Fogg, of New Hampshire), settled in 1802, with his wife, Nancy Gove, and purchased this farm of 150 acres. The youngest of their eight children, the present owner of the farm, is Samuel G. Fogg, who was born in 1823. His first wife was Mary A. Stevens, of Monmouth, who died leaving one son, George O. His second wife is Ann M., daughter of Ebenezer Prescott, of Raymond, N. H. Their children were: Nellie D., Frank P., Chase E., Mary M. and Sarah L. The accompanying illustration includes a glimpse this homestead and its picturesque surroundings.

Henry Greeley, son of Henry and Mehitable Greeley, and grandson of Joseph Greeley, was born in 1823, and married Nancy, daughter of Moses Whittier. Their children were: Ella (Mrs. S. H. Morrill), Charles W., Etta F., died 1852, and O. Preston, died 1860.

Samuel Greeley, born in 1823, is the eldest son of Samuel and Nancy (Taylor) Greeley, and grandson of Joseph Greeley, who with his two brothers, Samuel and Noah, came to this part of Maine—one to Hallowell, one to Mt. Vernon, and Joseph settled in Readfield. Mr. Greeley was eight years in Boston, and aside from that has been a farmer on the farm where his father lived, it being a part of the Squire Page farm. He married Harriet, daughter of Gordon Haley, who died in 1889.

George Guptill was born in 1840 in Belgrade, on the farm which his grandfather, Nathaniel, settled, and where his father, Nathaniel Guptill, was born and spent his life. Nathaniel, jun., married Sallie Yeaton, of Belgrade, by whom he had ten children. George enlisted in 1863 and served under General Banks on the Red River expedition. He was next in the Shenandoah Valley and lost his left eye at Cedar Creek, on the morning that General Sheridan made his celebrated ride from Winchester. George married first, Matilda Tracy, of Rome, in 1863, and second, Ellen Lord, of Belgrade, in 1876. She died in 1880, leaving two children: George F. and Earl, since which he has lived five years in Rome, and since 1889 in Readfield.

Dudley W. Haines, farmer, born in 1834, is a son of Dudley and Rosanna (Hunton) Haines, and grandson of Captain Dudley and Alice (Ford) Haines, who came from New Hampshire to Readfield and had ten children. Mr. Haines married Clara A., daughter of William Hankerson, and their children are: Emma A. (Mrs. Frank S. Willard), Alice E., William D., Celia J. (Mrs. Eli Merriman), and Clyde B.

George W. Handy, born in 1838, in Wayne, is a son of Robert and Kate W. Handy. He served in the late war from November, 1861, to November, 1862, in the 4th Maine Battery. His first wife, Jennie W.

Wood, died leaving one son, Bertie A., who since died. He has one son, Charles A., by his second marriage.

Aaron Hannaford, born in Farmington in 1817, son of Robert and Keziah (McKinney) Hannaford, came to Kents Hill from his native town in 1877, where he has since been a farmer on the John Jewett farm. He married Calista, daughter of Moses Stevens, and their children are: Eli S., M. D.; Ellen A., Emma B., Mattie Edna, Filmore A., Edwin H. and Howard C., who died.

BENJAMIN W. HARRIMAN.—If consistency is a jewel, so also is persistency, for the latter quality rightly directed, is the true secret of success. To this salient characteristic is attributable the substantial success in life achieved by Benjamin W. Harriman, of Readfield. His father, James Shepherd Harriman, was born in South Kingston, N. H., in 1785. He was a farmer and cooper and a captain of a cavalry company in his native state. About 1810 he removed from Plaistow, N. H., to New Sharon, Me., where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1843. His first wife, Sarah George, of New Hampshire, died in New Sharon in 1830, having borne him six children, two of whom, Abigail and Ira F., are still living. His second wife, Cynthia, daughter of Daniel Gould, was born in New Sharon in 1806, and died in Gorham, Me., in 1883. They also had six children, all born in New Sharon: Daniel G., born in 1833; Benjamin W., 1835; Asa G., 1836, who died in infancy; Mary E. (Mrs. Henry Leavet), 1837; Hannah A., 1839; and Ellen A. (Mrs. B. L. Hammon), 1841. The daughters are now all residing in Gorham.

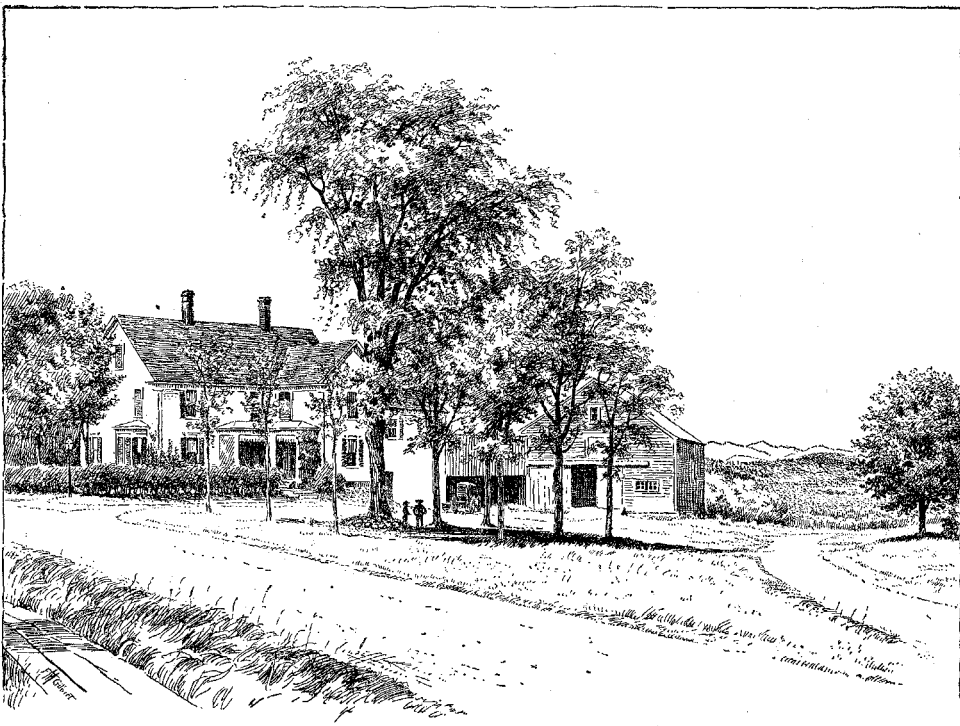
The elder son, Daniel G., lived on the home farm until he was seventeen years old. Shortly after reaching his majority he was sent as delegate to the first republican convention in the county, held at Strong, August 7, 1854. From 1864 to 1866, inclusive, he held a professor's chair in Kents Hill Seminary. Resigning from this institution, he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1867, removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and since that time has very successfully pursued his profession in New York city. Being an earnest student of political issues he was active on the stump in support of the republican ticket in the campaigns of 1880, '84 and '88, and possessing a mind of keen perceptive quality, and strong logical instincts, he contributed much of value to the political literature of his party. In 1888 he wrote a pamphlet entitled *Protection vs. Free Trade*, which attained the remarkable circulation of over 1,250,000 copies. Another pamphlet, *American Tariffs, from Plymouth Rock to McKinley*, written in 1892, attained during the first two months after its issue a circulation of more than 150,000 copies.

Benjamin W., the younger son and principal subject of this sketch, was but eight years old when their father died, and he soon, obliged to become self-supporting, went to work with the energy that has



B. M. Harriman

characterized his entire business life. In his leisure hours he gained such education as could be obtained at the common schools of his native town; but as in the history of many other successful men, the world was his best school, and experience his greatest teacher. In 1860 he removed from New Sharon to Kents Hill, and attended the seminary there in 1861 and 1862. In the latter year his mother bought the Dudley Moody house, which had long been the only tavern at Kents Hill. In that and the following year Mr. Harriman, with Gustavus Clark as partner, traded at Kents Hill for eighteen months. In 1863 Mr. Harriman bought the mail route and express



Residence of BENJAMIN W. HARRIMAN, Kents Hill, Me.

business between Kents Hill and Readfield Depot, and for seventeen years conducted it with marked success.

In July, 1870, Mr. Harriman married Mary, daughter of Rev. Parker Jaques, one of the early Methodist preachers of Maine. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1817. At the age of eighteen he entered the seminary at Kents Hill to prepare for the ministry, supporting himself while at school. He soon after entered the ministry and in 1837 received his first appointment, at Dixfield Circuit. He died March 31, 1885, after forty-six years of itinerant service, during which he took no vacation. From 1875 to 1881 he served as presiding

elder. He was a diligent and thorough student, and received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Harriman is also an earnest and substantial supporter of the Methodist church.

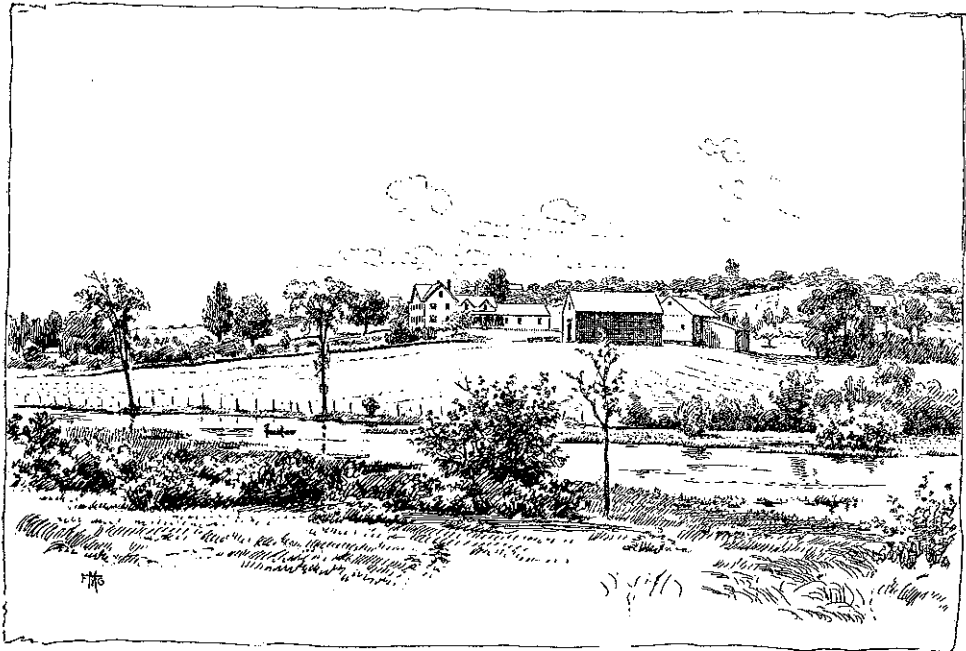
In 1875 the house bought by Mr. Harriman's mother was burned and Mr. Harriman purchased the place and built upon it his present attractive residence, as it appears in the illustration on page 915. By his persistent attention to business he has amassed a handsome competency. He has dealt in agricultural implements and carriages since 1880, and at his residence and at Readfield station has supply depots for various kinds of farming machinery. Probably no man now living in this section of the country has had business relations with as many people of these towns as he. Since 1881 he has been engaged in buying cattle for the Brighton market, shipping by rail to that point as many as sixty oxen in a single week. For the last ten years he has been a large buyer of wool, having in one year bought in Readfield and other places over 50,000 pounds. In connection with his large business interests he has also since 1870 represented at Readfield leading insurance companies. Mr. Harriman has held various town offices, and in 1879 was elected a member of the legislature. He has three sons: Mearle J., Benjamin W., jun., and Carl R.

WILLIAM HARVEY was born at Readfield June 26, 1841. His parents were of English and Scotch extraction. His father, William, was born at North Yarmouth, Me., in 1800, and died at Augusta at the ripe age of eighty. His mother, Dorathy Ann Smith, was born at Mt. Vernon in 1823, and died in Readfield in 1889. Mr. Harvey's early boyhood was passed in Readfield, where he attended the common schools and later the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. In 1864 he married Elsie W. Brande, of Readfield, by whom he had four children, three of whom are still living: Roscoe W., James E. and Elsie L.

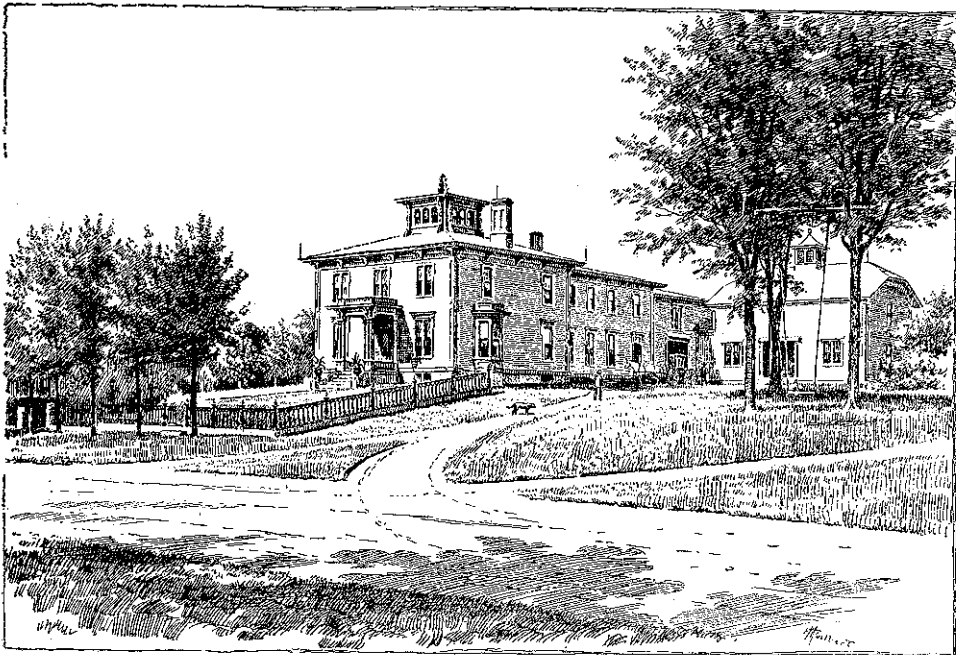
In 1862 Mr. Harvey became interested in the salt industry and has been engaged in it ever since. From 1867 to 1875 he carried on extensive lumber operations in Lenoxville and Warwick, P. Q. Since the latter year he has been connected with various manufacturing enterprises in the state. The salt business in which he and his sons are now engaged is carried on under the name of the Dirigo Salt and Soda Company. They also are engaged in the manufacture of edge tools, under the firm name of William Harvey & Sons.

Mr. Harvey lived in Augusta from 1865 to 1883, but since the latter year has resided in Readfield. He had three brothers: John R., Franklin and Winfield S. John R., of Readfield, is the only one living.

John Henderson, son of Thomas Henderson, was born in 1827 in England. Thomas Henderson was born in the county of Kent, England, and died in Pepperell, Mass., in 1842. He was married in Bristol, Eng., to Sarah, daughter of John Philips, keeper of Market House,



Harvey Homestead, half-mile south of Readfield Corner, on Lake Maranacook,
where William Harvey was born June 26, 1841.



Present Residence of

Wm Harvey

Readfield Corner, Me.

at Milford, Milford Haven, Wales. John Henderson came to America in 1839 and was paper maker and manufacturer at intervals until 1876, since which time he has been a farmer. He bought the Jacob Graves farm in Readfield in 1864, where he has since lived. He married Orinda S., youngest daughter of Franklin and Sally (Macomber) Bean. Their children are: Frank T., Alice J. and John H.

William H. Hunt, born in 1844, is the youngest of five children of Noah F. Hunt (1802-1882), who came to Readfield from Kingsfield, N. H., when a boy, with his parents, Robert and Betsey (Maloon) Hunt. Mr. Hunt was eleven months in the late war in Company F., 21st Maine, was one year in California, and has since been a farmer in Readfield. He married Frances C., daughter of Moses and granddaughter of Henry Dudley. They have two children: Warren A. and Lillian (Mrs. Albert Stevens).

George Washington Hunton, born in 1809, is the eldest of five sons of Peter, and grandson of Jonathan Hunton. Peter Hunton came from New Hampshire to Maine when a boy, and died in 1836, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Hunton's maternal grandparents were Christopher and Catherine (Carlow) Turner. He is a farmer on the place where Shubael Luce settled in 1789. He was representative in 1856 and was several years selectman. He married Emily A., daughter of William C. Fuller and granddaughter of Francis Fuller. Their children were: Nancy, Elizabeth, William G. and Edna, who died.

Henry A. Hutchinson (1808-1865) was the twelfth of a family of thirteen children of Joseph and Annie (Whittier) Hutchinson. Joseph Hutchinson came to East Readfield from New Hampshire and settled where Charles A. Mace now lives. Mr. Hutchinson was a mechanic. He married Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Dudley. They had four children: Sarah E. (deceased), Elmina S. (Mrs. George L. Royall), who has taught about one hundred terms of school, and has two children by a former marriage—Edwin M. and Elizabeth S. Hutchinson; Mary N., now the widow of Albion Stevens; and Henry A., who has been station agent at Walnut Hill, Mass., for twenty-three years.

Noah Jewett, born in 1835, is one of four survivors of a family of eleven children of John and Betsey (Barker) Jewett. He was educated at Kents Hill. He served fifty-two months in the late war; after two years' service in Company B, 10th Maine, he was discharged as sergeant; he reënlisted as second lieutenant in Company B, 2d Cavalry, and was twice promoted, leaving the service in 1865 as captain. He was engaged in mechanical work ten years, and since 1875 has been a merchant at Kents Hill, where he also did barber work. He was postmaster from March, 1875, until August, 1885, and was reappointed in July, 1889. He married Sarah, daughter of Zelotes Marrow. They have one child living—Susie M., now a music teacher in Auburn and Lewiston—and two that died—Harry and Fannie.



Harvey Sedgwick

Nathaniel Jordan, born in 1818 at Cape Elizabeth, Me., is a son of Richard and Sarah (McKinney) Jordan. He learned the trade of edged tool maker, and followed it in different places until 1864, when he bought a farm in Readfield, where he has since lived. He married first, Sarah J. Woodbury, who died leaving three children: Etta, William E. and Arthur D. His second wife was Abigail Dresser, and his present wife is Hannah, sister of Gustavus Smith.

HARVEY LADD, of Readfield and Winthrop, was in the seventh generation from Daniel Ladd¹, of England, who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass to New England in the ship *Mary and John*, of London, Robert Sayers, master, March 24, 1633. Daniel landed and settled in Ipswich, where he bought land, and removed to Salisbury, and thence to Haverhill, of which town he was one of the original settlers, and in 1668 one of the selectmen. He was a man of good social position, which was the highest mark society could bestow in the days when the vulgar distinctions of wealth were not possible, because everybody was poor. Daniel Ladd died July 27, 1693, in Haverhill.

Nathaniel², the seventh of his eight children, was born March 10, 1651, in Haverhill, and married Elizabeth Gilman, July 12, 1678, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., who was a delegate to the assembly, speaker of the house, and the founder of a family that for two hundred years was distinguished in the annals of the state. Nathaniel died from wounds received in fighting the Indians, August 11, 1691.

Nathaniel³, his oldest child, was born in Exeter, April 6, 1697. He was a farmer and lived in a brick house, and married Mrs. Mercy Hilton for his third wife. Paul⁴, their oldest child, was born in March, 1719, married Martha Folsom, and removed to Epping, N. H., where he was a well-to-do farmer.

Simeon⁵, their sixth child, born January 15, 1757, was a farmer and married Lizzie Hines, of Nottingham, N. H., where he lived for a time and removed to Readfield. Simeon, jun.,⁶ their fourth child, was born February 23, 1780, and married Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel Folsom, of Mt. Vernon. She died in 1820, and he married Lydia Sanborn. The children by his first wife were: Gorham, Paul, Warren, Harvey⁷ and Hiram. Simeon Ladd⁸ was a farmer and lived one mile north of Readfield Corner, where his son Cyrus, by his second wife, now lives.

Harvey Ladd⁹, whose portrait appears in connection with this family sketch, was born January 21, 1814. He was brought up on the old homestead, and with his farming, learned the carpenter's trade of Joshua Packard, whose daughter, Laura Ann, he married September 30, 1839.

In 1842 he bought and settled on a farm in Winthrop, which was

his home for over forty years. Here he divided his time between the arts of husbandry and the art of building, working sturdily at his trade a part of each year during the whole of his active life. Both vocations were profitable under his management. He was a thrifty farmer, a reliable mechanic, a life-long democrat and a good citizen.

Harvey Ladd by his first wife had two children: Harriet E., born April 21, 1841, who married Greenwood Arnold, of Augusta; and Laura Frances^s, born April 21, 1843. She married, December 24, 1874, Lewis Curtis, son of Atsett Luce, of Readfield. Mr. Ladd lost his first wife in 1846, and in 1850 he married Rebecca Holmes, who died about 1860. His house and buildings in Winthrop were burned in 1890, after which his home was with his daughter and her husband, Lewis Curtis Luce, at whose house in Readfield he died, June 27, 1892.

Kidder R. Linnell, born in Skowhegan in 1840, is a son of Robey K. and Charlotte G. (Clark) Linnell, and grandson of Sturgis Linnell, who came from Cape Cod, Mass., to Belgrade, Me., and later removed to Skowhegan. Mr. Linnell had been a blacksmith at Lowell, Mass., for six years, and in 1878 he came to Readfield, where he is a farmer. He married Ella F., daughter of David Larrabee. They have one daughter, Ada E.

Joseph B. Low, son of Stephen Low, was born in 1819 in Vassalboro, and was a farmer there until 1869, when he came to Readfield, where he has since lived. He was representative from Vassalboro in 1864, and was several years selectman there; he has been six years on the board of selectmen in Readfield, and has held the office of town treasurer. He has been secretary, agent and president of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. He married Susan A., daughter of John Simpson. She died in 1891.

John Edward McCormick, son of John and Serena (Dudley) McCormick, was born in Gardiner in 1856. His maternal grandfather was John Dudley, who married a daughter of Abram Brown, who kept a tavern and was a farmer, being succeeded in 1827 by his son-in-law, Mr. Dudley. In 1884 Mr. McCormick bought the farm and now occupies it. He married Margaret, daughter of Daniel MacDonald. Their two sons are: John C. and Daniel A.

RODERICK MACDONALD was born in Arisaig, Nova Scotia, August 15, 1826, to which place his father, Donald MacDonald, came from the Highlands of Scotland, and married Margaret MacDonald, who belonged to a family of his name, in Arisaig, and there settled as a farmer. Their eleven children were: Angus, Nancy, Catherine, Alexander, Mary, Ronald, John, Donald, Roderick, John and Hugh. Roderick staid at home, faithful on the farm and dilligent at school till he was fifteen years old, when he began a three and a half years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade. When this was completed he



Roederick MacDonald

worked at his trade in Nova Scotia till August, 1849, when he went to London, Eng., in the schooner *London Kate*, as steward.

After spending a week in London and a week in Liverpool, he sailed in the ship *Michael Angelo*, which landed in Boston in October, 1849, after losing thirty emigrant passengers with ship fever during the gloomy passage. The following winter he worked at tailoring in Boston, and for the next three years in Lowell, Mass. Two of these years he was employed by S. H. Hastings, in whose shop he became acquainted with Julia Franklin Bean, also an employee. This acquaintance resulted in their marriage the next year. The new relation was profitable as well as pleasant—side by side in their vocation, the great partnership for life was most fitly begun.

After another year's work they came to Readfield. Roderick, in the meantime had been slowly yielding to an attack of the California fever, which in its genuine form could only be cured by going there. Accordingly he hastened to New York, and took passage July 20, 1853, in the steamer *Cortes* for Aspinwall. At that time only eight miles of the isthmus railroad were completed, from the end of which the party Mr. MacDonald was with easily walked the balance of the distance to Panama in one day. At the latter place they took the steamer *Golden Gate*, arriving at San Francisco August 16th. From there a steamer took them to Sacramento, and another to Marysville, and from thence a stage to Grass Valley, where Roderick found his brother, Ronald, who had already been a year on the Pacific coast, working in a mine at Industry Bar, on Yuba river. Roderick joined him at once, staying there till the November rains set in, when they found employment in a deep mine at Grass Valley.

The next summer Roderick again returned to his old job at Industry Bar, and during the following winter he worked in Grass Valley for the Rocky Bar Mining Company, owned largely in Massachusetts. They had rich diggings and made a great deal of money. An absence of three years from his young wife and his home, and the very comfortable reward secured for the time thus spent, decided Mr. MacDonald to return east. So he left the mines in May, 1856, and reached San Francisco just after the celebrated vigilance committee had hung a half dozen desperadoes—among them James P. Casey and the noted gambler, Cory. Mr. MacDonald put up at the What Cheer House, kept by the proprietor of the since noted Woodward Garden. In the night he was called on by the vigilance committee, and assisted them two days and nights in guarding public and private property. June 5, 1856, he left San Francisco on the *Golden Age* for Panama, crossed the Isthmus, and returned to New York in the steamer *George Law*.

After a visit at home he worked in Woburn, Mass., for two years, and in Portland and Thomaston, Me., another two years, at his old

trade. In July, 1860, he established his present business in Readfield amid prophecies of starvation and failure. Self-supporting from the start, his trade has grown to large proportions for a country village. Moderate prices and sterling quality have made customers who send back to the home shop from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Chicago, Kansas, Montana and California, for regular supplies of clothing. Scotch persistence and honorable dealing have done it.

Roderick MacDonald and Julia F. Bean were married at Nashua, N. H., July 6, 1852. Three children were born to them: Richard H., who died when three months old; Hattie L., born April 7, 1859; and Julia M., who was born May 22, 1870, and died September 15, 1886. Mr. MacDonald and his daughter, Hattie L., experienced the great loss of a faithful wife and a devoted mother by the death of Mrs. MacDonald, August 24, 1892. She was the daughter of Franklin Bean, whose father, Joel Bean, was born in Readfield, and whose grandfather, Joshua Bean, all prominent citizens, came from Gilmanton, N. H., to this section at a very early day.

Charles Ansel Mace, born in 1839, is the only son of Charles and Martha A. (Dudley) Mace, grandson of Richard, and great-grandson of Andrew Mace (1757-1845), who lost both hands by the premature explosion of a cannon at the muster grounds, East Readfield. Mr. Mace has been a teacher and farmer, and has been for several years a member of the school board of the town. He married Lucy A. Richardson, of Monmouth. Their two sons are: Will T. and Burt E. Mr. Mace owns and occupies the old Joseph Hutchinson farm at East Readfield.

John W. Manter (1812-1878) was a son of Henry Manter, of Industry, Me. He came to Readfield in 1863, and six years later bought a mercantile business at Kents Hill, where he was postmaster and merchant six years. In June, 1875, he bought the business at Readfield Corner, where, since his death, in 1878, his sons, George W. and Melville W., have continued. He married Hannah C. West, and their children were: George W., John W., Melville W.; and two daughters that died, Juliet W. and H. Ellen.

D. D. Merriman, born at Harpswell, Me., in 1831, is a son of Robert and grandson of Walter Merriman. In 1850 he began to learn tailoring in Richmond, Me., and was engaged at that trade in various places in connection with other mercantile business. In June, 1872, he came to Readfield, where he has since been a merchant, and thirteen years of that time has manufactured clothing. He married Emeline M. Perkins, and has two sons: Edward A., now editor and publisher of *The Madison Bulletin*, Madison, Me.; and Eli, who is a tailor in Readfield. Both sons graduated from Westbrook Seminary.

Dudley Moody, born 1789, and died 1865, was a son of Gilman and Annie (James) Moody. He came to Kents Hill in 1826 from Mon-

mouth, where he had kept store and been a farmer; and he followed the same vocation here, kept tavern, was several years postmaster, and was officially connected with the seminary for many years. His wife was Mary Richardson, and they had four children: Elizabeth J., Mary Ann, Joseph G. and Harriet A. Only two are now living: Harriet A., the widow of Alvin Packard, and Elizabeth J., widow of Rev. Howard Brooks Abbott, who died in 1876, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Abbott now lives at Kents Hill.

George S. Morrill, born in 1837, is the oldest son of Major Jacob Morrill (1799-1879), and grandson of Captain Levi Morrill, who was a blacksmith and farmer, as was his son, Jacob. Dea. Levi Morrill, father of Captain Levi, came from Brentwood, N. H., in 1790, with three brothers. Mr. Morrill is a farmer, and occupies the homestead place with his sister, Mary A.

Phineas Morrill, born in 1830 in Brownville, Me., was a son of Captain Phineas Morrill, who came from Brownville to Readfield in 1847, and was engaged in manufacturing. Mr. Morrill was three and a half years in California, was for several years overseer of the woolen mills here, and after that a farmer and speculator until his death in 1890. He married Elizabeth W., daughter of Enos, and granddaughter of Elijah Fairbanks, of Winthrop. Their children are: Mae (Mrs. Harold E. Martin), Edgar, who died in infancy, and Elmer A.

H. Owen Nickerson, born in 1833, in Waterville, and died in Readfield in 1891, was a son of Hiram and Mary J. (Smith) Nickerson, and grandson of Thomas Nickerson, who came to Maine from Cape Cod, Mass. Mr. Nickerson was a farmer, was two years a member of the state board of agriculture, and was several years an officer in the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. The farm where he lived and where his widow now resides was then Captain Dudley Haines homestead. He married Georgia C., daughter of James and Sophronia (Clough) Packard, and granddaughter of Caleb and Lydia (Ford) Packard. Their children are: Annie A., Arthur S., Walter A. and James O., who died in infancy.

William C. Record, born in 1837, in Hallowell, is a son of Isaac and Martha (Blaisdell) Record. He was in California and Nevada from 1857 until 1877, mining, excepting the last five years, during which he was engaged in the lumber business. He bought a farm on Kents Hill, Readfield, in 1877, and followed farming until 1888, when he bought the grist mill which he now operates. He married Mrs. Malvina Currier, daughter of Samuel Dunn. They have one son, Charles D.

Reuben Russell, born in 1817 in Weld, Me., is a son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Ireland) Russell. He came from Weld to Readfield in 1845, and after three years in the hotel business, bought the farm where he now lives. He married Anna M., daughter of Marmaduke

Masterman. Their only son, George A., was educated at Kents Hill. He was one year lieutenant of Company F, 21st Maine. He held the office of school supervisor, served one term in the house, and one year in the senate. He was four years postal clerk on the railroad, and four years at Augusta post office. Since 1887 he has been steward of Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He married Lydia A. Millett, and has one daughter, Lillian F.

Amos A. Sampson, born in Readfield, is the youngest and only survivor of seven children of David F., who was the only son of Luther Sampson, a revolutionary soldier, who came to Readfield from Marshfield, Mass., in 1799. Mr. Sampson owns and occupies the farm where his grandfather settled, and from which he gave the seminary lot. He married Nancy J., daughter of Mark Stevens. Their children are: M. Etta (Mrs. F. L. Russell), Mary R. (died November 3, 1884), Nellie A. and Lillian A.

Joseph T. Sherburne, born in 1835, is a son of Captain Thomas and Lovina (Fifield) Sherburne, grandson of Job, and great-grandson of John Sherburne, who died in Readfield in 1789, aged seventy-six years, and is buried at Dudleys Plains. Mr. Sherburne is a farmer on a part of the farm settled by his grandfather. His first wife, Mary N., daughter of Randall Currier, died leaving two children: Herbert L. and Maynard C. His second marriage was with Georgia A., daughter of Nathan Porter. They have one daughter, Jennie M.

Llewellyn Sherburne, born in 1845, is the only brother of Joseph T. Sherburne. He owns the old Sherburne homestead and 120 acres of the original farm. He married Sarah A., daughter of Randall Currier, and their children are: Hattie L. and Thomas E.

Gustavus Smith, farmer, born in 1829, is one of eleven children of Carpenter and Reliance (Stone) Smith, and grandson of Matthias Smith, who came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and settled on the farm where Gustavus now lives. The latter was in California from 1852 until 1856. He married Lydia A., daughter of Gorham Ladd, who died leaving four children: Eva C., Harry C., Walter G. and Amy E. Mr. Smith served one year in the civil war.

David Stevens, born in 1806, in Loudon, N. H., was the youngest of ten children of John and Martha (Marden) Stevens, and grandson of John Rogers Stevens. Mr. Stevens came from New Hampshire to Wayne, Me., in 1807, with his parents, and his father died there in 1829, aged sixty-seven years. He was a farmer in Wayne until 1861, when he came to Readfield, where he now lives. He married Jeannette Haines, who died in 1890. Their children were: Alfred, Jeannette F. and Charles H., the only survivor, who is a farmer with his father. He married Lottie E. French and has children: Nettie B., Charlotte E., Mary M., Robert (deceased), and Nellie F.

Zadock H. Thomas, born in 1844, is one of four children of Seth and Cynthia (Baker) Thomas, grandson of Nathan and Sally (Watson) Thomas, and great-grandson of Nathan Thomas, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Nathan, jun., came from Massachusetts to Mt. Vernon, and his son, Seth, came to Readfield in 1849. Zadock H. served eleven months in the late war, in Company K, 3d Maine, and his only brother served in the same regiment and company. He married Sadie E., daughter of Hiram H. and Charlotte S. (Pierce) Hewitt.

HENRY PIERSON TORSEY, LL.D., D.D., was born at East Monmouth, Me., August 7, 1819. His father, John Atkinson Torsey, was the third child of Dr. Gideon Torsey, who came from France as surgeon in the army during the French and Indian war. Dr. Gideon Torsey married and settled in Gilmanton, N. H., whence his son, John A., moved with the New Hampshire colony that settled a large portion of the territory now comprised in the town of Monmouth.

John A. Torsey was a man of extraordinary character and broad range of genius. As a mathematician he had few equals. He was employed by the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase to run their lines in the southern extremity of the county at that critical period when land surveyors and muskets were often intimately associated. He married a near relative of General Henry Dearborn, of military fame, and from this union came the subject of this sketch.

As might be expected of one in whose veins flowed the blood of the Dearborns crossed with the impulsive temperament of John A. Torsey, he exhibited early signs of great activity. Like his grand-uncle, General Henry Dearborn, for whom he was named, his boyhood was marked with a great fondness for the natural sports of the day; and unlike any one named in history or tradition, with a greater love for unusual sports of his own invention. Playing ball, wrestling and skating were entertaining enough to make him expert at each, but were rather tame pastimes for a boy who could walk on the ridge-pole of a house on his hands with his heels in the air, and keep his feet on the back of a running horse with the ease of a professional acrobat. However useless these performances may have been, his knowledge of swimming, skating and wrestling served him many a good turn in later years. At least four persons have been saved from drowning by his remarkable agility in the water and on ice.

His school life began in the little "Blaketown" district, at East Monmouth, under the tutelage of that familiar figure in Kennebec politics, Hon. Alanson Starks. At the age of sixteen he entered on a course of study at Monmouth Academy, under the tuition of Nathaniel M. Whitmore, from whom he received his first certificate to teach. Many have been the times, doubtless, when he has hurled anathemas at that proud document. Teaching has been to him, in all his years of success, a constant drag. And no one thing evinces more conclu-

sively that the element of success was inborn than the fact that while he had gained the reputation (voiced by such men as Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Tremont Temple, and Rev. Dr. Day, of New York) of being the greatest teacher of young men in America, that reputation was won in a vocation that was always distasteful to him in the extreme.

At about the age of seventeen he became converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was soon licensed to preach, and through the influence of friends was led to take a course at Kents Hill Seminary.

In 1840 he received elder's orders at the hands of Bishop Hedding. One year later he left Kents Hill to take charge of the Normal department in East Greenwich Academy. Rev. Dr. Tefft was then its principal, and under him his college studies were pursued.

In 1842 he returned to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary as assistant to Dr. Stephen Allen. During the same year Doctor Allen resigned, and his assistant, after much persuasion, reluctantly consented to take his place. The condition of the school at that time was lamentable. Only about seventy students were registered; the buildings were all but worthless, and the interest on a debt of \$10,000 was threatening to crush out its very existence. So hopeless were the prospects of the institution that the Maine Methodist Conference declined to take it as a gift. With these conditions and nothing but erudition, tact and determination to fall back upon, he began. Carefully considered plans, all the details of which had been previously arranged in his mind, were at once put in operation. In a few months the attendance increased to a degree that was as alarming as the other extreme. Every house on Kents Hill was filled to its greatest capacity, and still the students came. Stage-load after stage-load came bringing dollars to the institution and consternation to the overtaxed principal. Soon every house to the Fayette line was packed to overflowing, and still they came. Such is the history of the growth of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary during the first years of Doctor Torsey's superintendency. Its later history is noticed at page 902.

This institution is largely the embodiment of the genius and indomitable energy of Henry P. Torsey. For the meager sum of \$500 per annum he did the work of four professors, hearing thirteen classes and spending a large portion of his nights in chemical and electrical experiments.

In 1845 Doctor Torsey was married to Emma J., daughter of Rev. Ezekiel Robinson, a prominent member of the Maine Methodist Conference. In this relation, as in all other affairs, the doctor chose wisely. Heartily sympathizing with him in all his plans for the development of the school, and possessing talents and accomplishments which enabled her to assume the superintendency of important department work, Mrs. Torsey's life, like that of her husband, became



H. P. Torsey

utterly merged in the interests of the school, and in thus supplementing her husband's plans and labors she enabled him to accomplish that which must have remained a tantalizing theory had he depended on the less efficient and less interested labor of hired auxiliaries. She was not only the preceptress, but she was also at the head of the department of art and of the modern languages. Although she retired from active work in the school room after seventeen years of arduous service, it was during these years that the institution was lifted from its insecure position to the first place among the college preparatory schools of Maine.

Not only was Doctor Torsey fortunate in securing a life companion whose interests and purposes were identical with his own, but as a result of uniting with the Robinson family he secured from it two other able instructors—Rev. F. A. Robinson, Ph.D., a brother of Mrs. Torsey's, who was connected with the institution twenty-seven years, and Miss Pronie B. Robinson, who served as principal of the art department from 1845 to 1879. Professor Robinson had charge of mathematics and the ancient languages, and always performed the president's duties when Doctor Torsey was sick or absent. He was one of the three persons who carried the school to its position of usefulness and power.

At the time of his election to the presidency of the seminary he was reading law with Judge May. How great might have been the honors gained in this profession we can only conjecture, but in any vocation he could not have failed. Doctor Torsey was elected to the state senate in 1855-6, where, as chairman of the committee on education, he and Judge H. K. Baker had much to do with the drafting and passage of bills which essentially changed the common school laws. In 1865 he absented himself from the school for a time, on account of failing health, and accepted the position of supervising treasury agent for Florida, South Carolina and Georgia, his duties being chiefly related to freedmen's interests. He had previously declined the office of secretary of Montana territory, and the pledge of promotion, the second year, to its governorship. Following this was a tender of the consulship of Valparaiso.

While shut up in a darkened room in Florida, totally blind, he received a telegram from Senator Hamlin announcing his appointment to the consulship of Beirut. Whether either of these positions would have been accepted, had his physical condition permitted, can only be guessed.

While discharging the duties of supervising treasury agent he had opportunities for gaining large wealth that only a man based on the firmest foundation of principle could have refused. Speculators were picking gold out of the state treasury in almost unlimited quantities, and thousands of dollars were placed before the superintendent

to secure his connivance. As soon as circumstances would permit he retired from the service; but such was the estimate of his value as a public custodian that he was immediately summoned to Washington and offered \$4,000 additional to his salary, if he would return and take charge of the department. "I cannot do it," said he, firmly; "there are now thirteen salaried officials in that department, and I can perform the duties of the whole by working two hours a day." "That is not your business," was the rejoinder; "the government appropriates the salary and demands an incumbent to the office." "I have a conscience," replied the doctor, "and cannot accept emolument without service." Six months after he left the government service the announcement came: "Your salary for the past six months awaits your order." It was a temptation \$2,500 strong. Without hesitation a reply went back to the treasury department: "I have discharged no public service in the past six months, no salary is due me, and I shall accept none." Doctor Torsey brought back from the South a sum equivalent to a fair teacher's salary. He brought what was of far greater value—a character unstained in public life.

As a minister of the gospel his promotion would have been rapid and his fame widespread; but he chose to give this promotion and fame to others and to teach them how to use both to the glory of God. It is true he left his work at Kents Hill twice to accept the honors of the Maine senate; but even here he had a duty to perform, and that it was well performed the present system of education bears witness.

But if honors have been unsought, they have not been withheld. Three times he has been elected to represent Maine's largest ecclesiastical body at the General Conference; and institutions of learning, recognizing his merit and the value of his attainments, have conferred on him the honorary degrees of LL.D. and D.D.

The secret of his success as a teacher may be concentrated in one word—*love*. Every pupil in his charge was compelled to feel that the power that held him in check bore toward him more the attitude of a father than of a pedagogue. As a disciplinarian he was strict and exacting, as a parent should be toward the child in whom his loving interest centers. His vigilance over those committed to his care, and the infallible certainty with which he brought to light the hidden things of darkness and meted out justice to the guilty, smack strongly of the sensational detective stories in which our youth delight to revel, and have always excited curiosity, and, for that matter, always will, for here is a subject of methods on which he is provokingly reticent; but the students knew and felt that his rules were only necessary parts of their education—helps to study.

The winter of 1888-9 Doctor and Mrs. Torsey spent in California, every day of which old Kents Hill students flocked to express with moist eyes and in grateful tones their belief that to his efforts, more

than to any other influence, they owed the successes and the integrity of their lives. Over and over they told how his work and his love had taken the bad out and put the good into them, and they emphasized their gratitude by golden presents characteristic of their adopted state.

Doctor Torsey, now in his seventy-third year, active still and vigorous in intellect, if not in body, is enjoying the fruitage of his life-work at his pleasant home on Kents Hill, as well as the pains resulting from his excessive labors will allow. He rejoices when honors come to one and another of his 17,000 pupils, and exclaims, with merited pride, "He is one of my boys."

Thomas J. Townsend, born at Limerick, Me., in 1828, is a son of William and Sophia (Dowle) Townsend, and grandson of Thomas Townsend. He is a farmer, and since 1863 has owned and occupied the farm which was settled in 1767 by Robert Waugh. He married Mary J., daughter of Stephen Abbott. Their children are: Herbert S., Alvin A., Lottie M., Nellie S., and George W., who died.

George Whittier, born in 1824, one of six children of Josiah, 2d, and Sally (White) Whittier, is a farmer where his father and his maternal grandfather lived. In his early life he was three years in California; he has been fifteen years in the meat business, also a carpenter and farmer. He married Sarah, daughter of Calvin, and granddaughter of Isaac Porter. Their children are: Horace P., Charles D., Henry D. and Mary Ellen.

Sullivan S. Willard, born in 1825, in New Sharon, Me., is a son of Nathaniel, grandson of Joseph, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Willard, who was among the early settlers of Industry, Me. His maternal grandsire was Benjamin Savage. Mr. Willard came to Readfield in 1872, where he is a carpenter and farmer. His wife, Olive A. Gould, died leaving three children: Frank S., Mellen G. and Angie S.

Josiah Wesley Williams, born in 1853, is the youngest of five children of Miles, and grandson of John Williams, who came from Woolwich, Me., to Readfield and bought of Constant Nickerson the place where Mr. Williams now lives, containing 175 acres. Josiah W.'s mother was Abigail Whittier. He married Della F., daughter of James H. Dudley, of Hallowell.

Miles Everett Williams, farmer, born in 1850, is a son of Miles and Abigail (Whittier) Williams. In 1879 he bought the south part of the Samuel White farm, where he now lives. He married Ellen S., daughter of Samuel, and granddaughter of Benjamin Joy, of Winthrop. They have one son, Walter E., and have lost a son and daughter.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TOWN OF MOUNT VERNON.

Washington Plantation.—Settlement.—Characteristics.—Incorporation.—Pioneers.—Town House.—Post Offices.—Early Mills.—Traders.—Taverns.—Manufactures.—Societies.—Churches.—Cemeteries.—Villages.—Civil Lists.—Personal Paragraphs.

MOUNT VERNON, by its early settlers, who began to come about 1774, and were largely from New Hampshire, was first called Washington Plantation. John Stain, one of the very first, was born in Germany, and came here from Readfield. Nathaniel, Caleb and John Dudley, John Stain, Daniel Gordon, Jonah and John Bean, Nathaniel Ladd, Peltiah Cobb and Reuben Rand are believed to have been the first men who brought their families, and built their houses here. The latter two cleared farms on Bowen hill, and raised corn on land now covered with the second growth maples, some of them two and a half feet through.

It is said that a party of timber hunters from Lewiston came before any white man lived here, and camped one night at West Mount Vernon. Judging they were about that distance from home, they called that stream Thirty-mile river. The next morning they climbed the highest point of land in sight to get a better view of the unbroken forest. One of the party was a Mr. Bowen, and that hill has borne his name from that day to this. Mount Vernon easily takes rank as the equal of any of her sister towns, in original wealth of forest, strength and productiveness of soil, percentage of tillable to total acres, and of income to outlay.

Like its neighbors, it abounds in ponds of infinite variety of situation and size, which add so greatly to the charming surprises and picturesque attractiveness of scenery, for which all the towns in Kennebec county are so justly and so widely celebrated. Long, Parker, Crotched, Flying, Greely and Moose are its principal ponds, and Bowen, Currier, Cobbs and McGaffey hills, the latter sometimes called a mountain, are its highest elevations of land.

The act of incorporation by which Mount Vernon was erected into the eightieth township in the province of Maine, was completed June 28, 1792. Levi Page was authorized to call the first town meeting,

which was held in July at the inn of Benjamin Eastman. Solomon Leighton, John Dudley and Paul Blake were elected as the first board of selectmen, and at a subsequent election Nathaniel Dudley was chosen as the first representative to the general court. The first six town meetings were held at the house of Benjamin Eastman, "Inholder," and the next two at Stephen Scribner's inn. The area of the town was 15,000 acres, and its population was about 600. In 1850 its population was 1,479; in 1860, 1,464; in 1870, 1,252; in 1880, 1,171; and in 1890 it numbered 940. In 1870 its valuation was \$397,034; in 1880, \$393,381; and in 1890 its assessed valuation was \$273,283.

It is high praise of any town in Kennebec county to say that the quality of its early settlers was as good as that of its neighbors. Mount Vernon claims this and no more. But a record must be made of the acts of one woman and one man among her pioneers. Mrs. William Whittier every night put food on her table, a light in her window, a log on the fire when the weather was cold, and left her door unbolted with the latch string hanging out—a standing invitation to any tired, belated settler passing in the dead hours of the night, to stop and eat and rest, and go where he chose—the free gift of a grand woman's great heart.

During the memorable cold season of 1816 Theodore Marston had corn to sell. To people who came with the money to pay for it he would say: "You can buy of any one who has it—I must sell my corn to poor people who have no money; I will trust them;" and he did. Such men and women are rare. Their deeds illuminate a whole horizon, and ennoble the lives of all subsequent generations.

Some of the earliest and most prominent settlers, the most of them here before 1800, were: Charles Atkins, a Methodist minister near Dunn's Corner; Jonathan Prescott, a surveyor; Levi and David French, Joses Ladd, Solomon Leighton, Theodore Marston, Benjamin and Nathaniel Philbrick, John R. Robinson, John Stephens, Stephen Scribner, Phineas Taylor, Deacon Nathan Thomas, Paul Blake, Samuel Cram, Peter Folsom, John Hovey, Deacon Samuel Thing, Nathaniel Philbrick, Dr. Samuel Quimby, Noah Greeley, Daniel Thing, Reuben Hanscomb, Nathaniel Rice, Nicholas D. Robinson, Caleb Cressey, Reuben Daniels, Samuel S. Gilman and Nathaniel Kent.

The following interesting extracts from the town records are good history: "October 1, 1799. Voted to build a meeting house by subscription on condition that a spot of ground can be reasonably purchased near Benjamin Eastman's. Voted to choose a committee of five to oversee said business, and that they shall have nothing for their services. Voted, committee as follows: Nathaniel Dudley, Paul Blake, John R. Robinson, Jabez Ladd, Jacob Jewel. Voted, to build said house 50 by 60, and twenty-three feet posts. Said house shall be

for town business, and the worship of God. Located on south side of road near Benjamin Eastman's house."

"Said house shall be for the use of the Baptist society and church one-half of every month, and the other half, or as much of it as is not wanted or occupied by other societies." "Voted to raise \$250 to build said frame. Voted Captain William Whittier as chairman of the building committee."

The building was duly finished in 1800, and for the next thirty-seven years was used for "town business and the worship of God." It contained fifty-three pews, which Captain Blake sold at auction. Benjamin Eastman paid \$77 for No. 1, Reuben Rand and Moses Basford each paid \$61 for a seat, and three seats were bid off at \$31 each, the lowest price. The sale realized \$2,206. A wide, strong gallery was built on three sides, and on special occasions hundreds of people would obtain standing room after all the seats were full. Daniel H. Thing thinks he saw when a boy nearly a thousand people in the house listening to Judah Prescott, a noted woman preacher.

But the time came when the question of repairing the old house or building a new one was decided, as these extracts from the records show: "1836. Met in the old meeting house. Voted, to build a Town House. Voted, to locate the Town House at Dudley Lyford's Corner, which shall be completed on or before the first of March, 1838. Voted, to raise a committee to petition the Legislature for leave to sell the old meeting house."

The last town meeting in the old house was held November 25, 1837, and the first meeting in the new town house was held March 12, 1838.

It was more than twenty-five years after the settlement, and nine years after the incorporation of the town, before its inhabitants, who must have numbered nearly one thousand, got their first post office. It was established July 1, 1801, and was named South Mount Vernon, which shows the locality in which the greatest number of families then lived. The names of postmasters, with dates of appointment, were: Benjamin Philbrick, July 1, 1801; Samuel Thing, August 3, 1803; Stephen Wells, July 25, 1823; Nathan Robinson, September 17, 1823; Samuel Thing, January 31, 1831; John Philbrick, June 25, 1833; Darius Robbins, June 14, 1845; Elijah Farnham, May 20, 1847; and John Stevens, July 20, 1849. This office was discontinued December 22, 1851. In February, 1849, the office was called Mount Vernon Village for nine days. The first postmasters kept the office at their houses on "Fat" street, and it is said they could have put a weekly mail in their hats.

The name and date of the next post office indicate the period when that locality became the center of business, and demanded recognition as such. Mount Vernon Village post office was established February 26, 1828. February 8, 1849, the name of the post office was

changed to Mount Vernon. Its postmasters have been appointed as follows: Dexter Baldwin, February 26, 1828; Joshua Wells, December 19, 1838; William H. Hartwell, December 25, 1840; Upham T. Cram, August 16, 1843; William H. Hartwell, January 26, 1844; Benjamin Gilbraith, May 27, 1845; Waldo A. Blossom, February 9, 1849; Abner Small, September 18, 1850; Daniel M. Teague, July 26, 1855; Rufus M. Mansur, May 28, 1861; Fernando C. Fellows, September 19, 1866; George McGaffey, April 4, 1883; Charles C. Gilman, June 15, 1885; and William E. Carson, September 16, 1889.

The third post office, established June 5, 1830, was named East Mount Vernon. Greenleaf Wing was the first postmaster; and Samuel M. Ingalls, appointed November, 1836; Silas B. Wing, February, 1839; and Stephen Gilman, September, 1844, were his successors. The office was discontinued in June, 1845. After an interval of forty-four years it was reestablished in October, 1889, with Fred A. Wing as postmaster.

West Mount Vernon post office was not established till July, 1860, and was named Walton's Mills till January, 1868. Nathaniel Larabee was appointed postmaster in July, 1860; Andrew J. Smith, December, 1863; Thomas Scofield, December, 1874; Fred C. Huse, May, 1879; Roswell S. Kent, November, 1880; Orlando Brown, December, 1883; Francis O. Dolloff, September, 1889; and Daniel Kimball in May, 1890.

Mount Vernon Center post office was established March 8, 1852, Hiram S. Bean, postmaster; it was discontinued in June following.

The saw mill built by William Whittier about 1800 was the nucleus, first called "Whichers," around which the village of Mount Vernon grew. It is said that he brought the first saw on his back from Gardiner. Perley Morse was the next proprietor, and his successors have been: William Hartwell, Benjamin Gilbraith, John Williams, Aaron Cogswell, Abial and Charles Walker, Wellington Wood, and Severy, Filbert & Williams. About 125,000 feet of lumber are cut each year and 100,000 shingles.

William Whittier also built the grist mill and Perley Morse was one of the first to run it. Since Mr. Morse, James Maxwell, Benjamin Gilbraith, Aaron Cogswell, Abial Walker, Charles H. Severy, E. M. Tracy, H. L. Thompson and Timothy Currier have had control of the mill, which has three runs of stones, and once did a large business.

Richard Rice built before 1800 a fulling and cloth dressing mill where the brick building stands. He was succeeded by his brother, Nathaniel Rice, whose son, Peabody, in 1829 formed a partnership with James Hanna, from Providence, and together they built the present brick mill and put in cards and a picker. Subsequent owners have been: John O. Dearborn, Anson P. Morrill, David M. Carson, Gilbraith, Hartwell & Maxfield (the latter firm sold the cards and picker

and rented power to Newell and George Carpenter, who made pill boxes there), John Williams & Sons (who in 1855 changed it to a wood working factory and manufactured carriages), H. A. Comstock and Wilder Taylor. Charles C. Gilman occupies the brick building and manufactures picker sticks and levers, used in cotton and woolen mills. Mr. Gilman originated this industry, the factories formerly making these articles themselves.

The brick building near the Ladies' Hall was built about 1840, by Calvin Hopkins and Gilbert Taggart for a potato starch factory. Mount Vernon has always been a productive potato town. Mrs. Eben Leighton relates that when she was twelve years old, her father, Stephen Carr, and another man would dig seventy bushels of potatoes per day, and that she picked them up easily. The starch factory was next used by Nathan Sanborn for a tannery. For the past eight years John and George Fairbanks have made shingles and have manufactured shovel, hoe and broom handles, besides sawing large quantities of white birch for spools, in the old brick building.

At the foot of the pond, as early as 1800, Nathan Philbrick built a grist mill that was not used after 1830. On the same ground Joseph Hopkins built a tannery that he carried on nearly thirty years. Nothing more was done there till Alvin Butler, in 1875, built the saw mill which he sold to Charles Fairbanks in 1887. The present dam is sixty years old and is the third one that has been built. Mr. Fairbanks cuts 200,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles annually. This stream has long been known by the name of each of these early builders—Philbrick and Hopkins.

The first trader was Samuel Gilman, in a store standing just east of where Captain Davis now lives, on the hill. Doctor Morse bought the building and moved it down on the north side of the street, and kept a store there from 1810 to 1815. It is now the dwelling house of Charles Webber. Jabez S. Thing was a partner with Doctor Morse for awhile. Upham T. Cram began as a trader in 1823 and continued for over twenty years. About 1833 Calvin Hopkins commenced a very prosperous career as a merchant. He was a strong temperance man and never kept any liquor for sale. The innovation was so novel that many said he would fail, but he made money, continuing in trade till 1875. H. S. Robinson and Sewall Eaton went into trade about 1840, followed by Morrell Carson. In 1849 Moses T. Mayhew began trade, and in 1860 he was joined by Albion T. Cram for seven years. In 1867 the firm of Cram & French was established, and seven years later Mr. Cram purchased his partner's interest and is still in business.

From about 1840 to 1864 Dr. Ira Thing kept a store, adding drugs and medicines. Jabez Thing sold to Marston & Tilton. Rufus M. Mansur built a store in 1856 and kept it till 1862, when B. F. Butler

bought it and was succeeded by his son, H. L. Butler, and he by E. M. Tracy. Ex-Governor A. P. Morrill had a store on the north side of the street, followed by Dearborn & McGaffey. John M. Fifield was for a time in trade in the brick store, and George McGaffey was the last. In 1848 Blake & Leighton traded in U. T. Cram's building and were closed out by the great fire in 1850. About 1856 Frank Richardson built the store where the post office is and kept a merchant tailor establishment there. F. C. Fellows followed with a tin and kitchen hardware store till W. E. Fellows, in 1888, set up the first boot and shoe store in Mount Vernon. Allen Brothers bought of the Mayhew estate in 1887 the store they now keep, and W. T. Morrill built the store he trades in in 1891.

The village of Mount Vernon barely escaped total destruction by a fire that broke out in the hotel stable of Waldo A. Blossom just before daylight one morning in September, 1850. The hotel, which stood where Butler's store is, Doctor Thing's store and Lothrop's tailor shop were burned on that side of the street. Across the street Doctor Morse's dwelling house and the brick store in which Marston & Tilton were trading; Jabez Thing's dwelling house; Calvin Hopkins' brick store; Upham T. Cram's building, in which Blake & Leighton were the traders; Captain Small's shoe shop; the old carding machine in which Moses Mayhew kept a store, and two barns on the shore of the pond were all burned. The fire was stopped by pulling down a small tailor shop standing where the post office building, belonging to William Morrell, is. The total loss was estimated at \$15,000 and Moses Mayhew was the only man insured.

Benjamin Eastman was an "innholder," according to the town records, in 1796 and 1797, and Stephen Scribner in the two following years. Benjamin Philbrick succeeded them till his death in 1812, when his wife, known as "Aunt Betty," continued the old tavern stand many years. Captain John R. Robinson kept tavern in 1800, and was succeeded by Franklin Blunt till 1840, where John P. Carson now owns. Nathaniel Philbrick and his son, John, were innholders till 1850. At West Mount Vernon John R. Taylor was the earliest innkeeper; Peleg B. Otis next, and John Veizie till 1855.

The earliest tavern at or near the village was kept by John Whittier on the first hill east of the pond, where C. H. Severy lives. Jabez Morse was the first landlord in the village, followed by "Shube" Vance, William Hartwell, Joshua Wells, H. O. Reed and W. A. Blossom. Daniel M. Teague, George H. Wills, Oliver Stevens, Loren F. Dolloff, David M. Bent, Charles Record, A. H. Wilson, Ora M. Sibley, John Fairbanks, Moses T. Bean and Eben Leighton comprise most of the landlords since the fire of 1850.

John Williams, and following him his sons, Charles and Cyrus, were the first wagon and carriage makers in the village. William

M. Tyler was the next, and at the same time Edwin V. Carr, whose shop stood where it now does—a half mile north, on the Vienna road. From a small beginning, Mr. Carr has developed a manufactory that turns out from twelve to fifteen carriages a month—the largest in Kennebec county.

The harness makers in the village have been: Carlton & Carr, Benjamin Wells, Charles Morse, A. H. Wilson, and for the last ten years Jacob A. Rundlette. Josiah Pearl was a cooper in the village, Oliver Trask had a shop on the Augusta road, and James and Sewell Dolloff had shops on the Belgrade road.

John Douglas and Josiah Ladd were early blacksmiths. Ethel Buzzell, Isaiah McClinch, Captain Samuel Davis, Benjamin Leighton and Harvey Boles were blacksmiths in the village before 1850. Hardin Morse, — Perry, John Coffrin, Charles Gilman, Hiram Comstock, Fred Allen and George H. Poole have been the later smiths. Joseph Buzzell made felt hats in early times, that were widely known and worn.

Brick have been made by Benjamin Dudley at Dunn's Corner, by Daniel and Steven Wiggins at the foot of the pond for most of the brick buildings in the village, also in places northeast of the village. Samuel Davis made brick in the south part of the town, and John R. Rundlette had a kiln on his farm. The brick for Nathaniel T. Robinson's house were made from a clay bed close by. Abram and Samuel Smith made brick where Walton stream enters the pond.

Dr. Elijah Morse built a potash near where the Methodist Episcopal church stands, that Jabez Thing carried on, and near it, on the bank of the pond, stood another run by Upham T. Cram. John R. Taylor had an ashery at West Mount Vernon in 1820. Benjamin B. Dudley made brick east of Dunn's Corner before 1840.

For its largest public building Mount Vernon is indebted to its women. In 1880 they organized a sewing circle that in 1883 was chartered as the Ladies' Hall Club, "for the purpose of building and owning a building in which shall be a hall for private and public purposes." The very next year they erected the large and commodious building known far and near as the Ladies' Hall. It cost \$2,000 and was paid for by the profits on fairs, sociables, home talent theatricals, and many other schemes that the fertile brains and tireless hands of resolute women never fail to devise and execute. Louise D. Mayhew was the first president, and her successors have been: Laura McGaffey, Etta Smith, Hattie E. Hall, Mrs. Lucretia Smith, Hattie Mayhew, Nellie Butler and Mrs. Laura Fellows.

SOCIETIES.—Mount Vernon Grange, No. 211, was organized in 1875 with thirty-eight members. This branch of the Patrons of Husbandry was very prosperous, and soon numbered one hundred members. A Grange store was established in 1877, and was discontinued after two

years of unsatisfactory results. Eben Leighton was the first storekeeper, and E. M. Tracy was the second and last. Daniel H. Thing was the first master, and is the present secretary. Harrison W. Weber was the first secretary, and Augustus Thomas is the present master. The regular meetings of its thirty-five members are held monthly in the Ladies' Hall.

Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, F. & A. M., was chartered May 3, 1860. Moses S. Mayhew was the first master, and his successors have been: J. J. Wood, Charles B. Williams, Samuel Davis, Dr. Silas Burbank, Daniel H. Thing, Thomas Robinson, Augustus F. Smart, Henry Graves, Oman F. French, George McGaffey, Everet J. Lowell, Fernando C. Fellows and W. T. Morrill. The present secretary, Doctor Burbank, has filled that office for twenty years. The Lodge built their hall in 1866, at a cost of \$1,500, in which they hold monthly meetings, with a membership of one hundred.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is represented in Mount Vernon by Lodge No. 31, which was instituted April 27, 1885, with eleven charter members. Ozro A. Weston was chosen the first master workman, followed by: Charles V. Wells, Charles Dolloff, N. Cora Leighton, Noah G. Sanborn and W. H. H. Williams. A. P. Cram has been recorder from the first.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—On Thursday, the eighth day of August, 1799, at the house of William Whittier, the following persons were embodied into the First Particular Baptist church in the town of Mount Vernon: John Hovey, Samuel Thing, Nathan Thomas, Joshua Stevens, William Whittier, John Whittier, Samuel Quimby, Jacob Jewell, Levi Jewell, Hannah Thing, Anna Hovey, Dorcas Stevens, Rhoda Hutchings, Elizabeth Thomas, Polly Colbeth, Polly Baker and Ruth Gilman.

John Hovey was the first clerk and Samuel Thing was the first deacon. Elders Eliphalet Smith and Isaac Case were the earliest preachers; Henry Kendall was the next and Peter Moore was pastor from 1807 to 1815, when he was dismissed for doubting the divinity of Christ. Arthur Drinkwater followed in 1816, and was a great favorite, preaching at intervals till after 1840. Reverends William Johnson, Caleb Clarke, William Bradbury and Walter T. Sargent served the church between 1821 and 1845. This society worshiped in the old meeting house erected by the town just south of Moose pond, in 1800, and in school houses till 1826, when Esquire James Robinson gave a plot of land near the Robinson burying ground, on which was built the First Particular Baptist meeting house in Mount Vernon. Elijah Morse, Dudley Robinson and Daniel Thing were the building committee. Here the Baptist society had a house for over half a century, the last sermon being preached by Elder C. E. Young, in July, 1879.

The present Baptist church was built in 1849, by Methodists, Universalists and Freewill and Calvinistic Baptists, as a union meeting

house. In 1886 the Calvinistic Baptists obtained control of the house, and the improvements made since that time amount to over \$3,000. Since 1843 John Billings, Simpson Powers, W. H. Clark, Charles E. Young, Joel R. Herrick and Henry M. Heyward have been the ministers of this church. The number of members is ninety-eight.

Methodism was planted in the soil of Mount Vernon by its great apostle, Jesse Lee, who preached the initial sermon October 18, 1793, probably in the Philbrick school house, near Moose pond. The preacher spent the night with Stephen Scribner. There is no record of Methodist meetings again till Eaton Shaw, from Kents Hill, and C. H. Lovejoy, from Readfield, assisted by several seminary students, came in 1836 and held meetings in the Baptist church and in the Philbrick school house.

A Methodist class was formed consisting in part of: John S. Philbrick, leader, and Susan, his wife; Franklin and Nancy Blunt, and their daughter, Charlotte N.; Joshua and Mary Wells; Benjamin S. Philbrick and his sister, Hannah G.; Rufus and Hannah Rundlette, and Olive H. C., their daughter; Olive Wells; John and Mary Neal; Mary Williams; Polly Carson and her children, Samuel G. and Sally.

Only occasional Methodist sermons were heard in town for the next ten years, some of them by Charles Atkens, a local preacher and a pioneer settler. In 1847, mainly through the efforts of James F. Blunt, a two days' meeting was held by Reverends John Allen and George Webber, in the school house at Thing's Corner, from the impetus of which Mount Vernon, in 1848, was connected with Kents Hill, under the pastoral charge of R. H. Stinchfield.

The Union chapel was built at the village in 1849, the Methodists taking the lead. In 1881 the Methodists thought best to build a house of their own. A site was donated by Harrison W. Webber, on which the present attractive church was dedicated February 25, 1885. The society is in a prosperous condition, with a church membership of eighty.

The preachers sent by conference to Mount Vernon have been as follows: Rufus H. Stinchfield, 1848; Samuel Ambrose, 1850; and Joseph Hawkes, 1851. For the next seven years no regular appointments were made, but the occasional preachers were: Andrew D. Goodwin, H. M. Eaton, John McInnis and John Cumner. In 1858 True Whittier was appointed, and James W. Hathaway, Joseph L. Morse and James Armstrong were supply preachers till J. R. Masterman was appointed in 1872. He was succeeded by J. Wesley Smith in 1874; William F. Marshall, 1876; Oliver S. Pillsbury, 1878; H. B. Wardwell, 1880; O. H. Stevens, 1882; Melvin E. King, 1885; Asbury C. Trafton, 1887; Hezekiah Chase, 1889; and Elbridge Gerry, 1892. In 1891 William H. Foster and David Church were supplies.

There was a Freewill Baptist church organized in the school house

at Dunn's Corner in 1828. Thomas, John, Henry, David, Benjamin and Anna Dudley, Ephraim Hunt, Isaac and Sarah Porter, Dudley and Nancy Fogg, Samuel Stain, David and Betsey Basford, Simeon and Mary Ladd, William Elliott, Peter and Elvira Dunn, John Brown, John B. Swanton, Samuel Eldridge, Henry Clough, John and Betsey Wright, Sally Fogg, Sarah Jacobs, Eunice Stevens, Nancy Folsom and Sarah Porter were the original members.

Elders Thomas Dudley, Samuel Hedge, Hubbard Chandler, James Young, — Scales and Samuel and Elias Hutchins were preachers before 1846. During that year Elder Buzzell preached in the neighborhood and made a small division in the church. Elders Edgecomb, Ely, E. G. Page, S. P. Morrell, B. Sylvester, E. N. Berry, — Royce, A. C. Brown, Seth Perkins, George M. Park, Miss Haines, Elder Lewis and Elder Bates have preached since 1846. The church was built in 1845. The present membership is sixty.

A Christian Church, often called the Christian Band, was organized in the Bean school house March 24, 1818, with over fifty members. A few representative names signed to a statement of their principles and proposed methods were: David McGaffey, David and Simeon Leighton, John, Benjamin and Andrew Brown, Neal Bean, Caleb Cressey, Timothy Leighton and Dr. Samuel Quimby, and the wife of each. Peter Mooers, Josiah and Jonathan Bradley, Levi and Increase Eldridge, W. M. Ingham, B. P. Reed, Jedediah B. Prescott, Vinal Thompson, Jacob Tebbetts and Wilson P. Jackson were the ministers who preached to this society at stated periods in the Bean school house for the next twenty-seven years.

This church was united and prosperous till 1845, when a few people, among whom were Levi Fletcher, Samuel S. Robinson and James Dolloff and their wives, organized a Freewill Baptist society in the same locality, and demanded the use of the Bean school house a share of the time. The Christian society could not endure the interruption of their regular services of so many years' standing, which resulted in the discontinuance of all religious meetings and the disruption of both churches. Reverend Joseph Edgecomb was the Freewill Baptist preacher.

CEMETERIES.—One of the singular and unaccountable practices of the early inhabitants was that of establishing so many private burial places. Every neighborhood had one or more, and a score of families buried on their own land—often with nothing but a mound of earth to mark the spot. The result is that many a pioneer sleeps beneath the passing plow and the growing grain. The number of still visible graveyards is over forty. Of these the town owns but one, known as the "Potash" ground, at Dunn's Corner. It was bought from the Gilman Dudley farm about seventy years ago. A private

ground adjoins it, taken from Ober O. Lane's land, and near by is one taken from Peter Dunn's land.

The names of those interred in each yard would be a valuable record, but space forbids—the localities can only be designated. There are graves on lands belonging to C. B. Williams, A. P. Cram, Doctor Shaw and to Captain Samuel Davis, in Mount Vernon village. The yards are known as Philbrick, Robinson, Captain Stevens, Hanna, or Butler yard, Larrabee, Taylor's Mills, Dolloff, Tilton, Blunt, Marston, Webber, Joseph Hopkins, Wells cemetery, Wells (two yards), Greely, Locke's Corner, Bean, Currier's Hill, George Fairbanks, Quimby, H. A. Ladd, F. B. Dolloff, E. C. Carson, Charles Robinson, Moses Philbrick, J. H. Stain, Benjamin Dudley, Stephen Cram, Noah Clough, and Hovey; and on D. H. Thing's land Captain Joseph Philbrick is buried.

VILLAGES.—The first use of the water power at West Mount Vernon was made by Paul Blake and Phineas Taylor, who built a dam and a saw mill. Mr. Taylor put up a building with a turning shop in the upper part and a tannery in the basement, and his son, Orren Taylor, ran it. The saw mill was afterward owned by Doctor Quimby, Jerry Dunn and Reuben A. Huse. The latter tore down the old mill and built the shop that Curtis and Amzie Butler bought in 1880, and in which they now manufacture shingles, barrels, cooper ware, tool handles and excelsior. On the same dam Ithuel Packard had a blacksmith shop in which was a trip-hammer. In 1840 Amos D. King built, and ran for years, a carding and fulling mill on the same ground. Moses Sanborn bought it and carded wool, but did no more cloth dressing.

The old stone grist mill, known so long as Taylor's mill, belonged to Doctor Quimby in early times, and it is supposed he built it. John Batchelder, in 1837, was the last man who ground grain in it. From 1850 to 1860 Charles Marston made shovel handles and barrel shooks there, and R. A. Huse tore it down when he built the Butler mill.

On the next dam above, Samuel S. Smith, in 1855, built a grist mill, which he sold to his brother, Abram Smith, who ran it ten years. Isaac Bean had it a year and then, in 1888, Mr. Smith sold it to the present owner, Thomas U. French, who is making shingles there at the rate of a half million a year. The stones for grinding are still in place, and may be used again. On the same dam was a pioneer grist mill that burned, and was replaced by another that was also burned. Doctor Quimby owned the first, and may have built it.

The tannery at West Mount Vernon, one of the most important industries in town, was established by Thomas U. French in 1881, who bought Moses Sanborn's carding mill and water privilege. The carding building he moved across the road, and in its place erected the large tannery buildings now in operation, at a cost of \$14,000.

His business is mostly confined to sheep skins, of which he tans 300 dozen per week, mostly for Boston parties. Doctor Wright, of Readfield, had for a time an interest in the business. Mr. French employs four men in his tannery and four in his shingle mill.

Noah Greeley built the first saw mill on the upper dam at West Mount Vernon. Mr. Hadley, the next proprietor, sold it to Moses Walton, Columbus Lane and Samuel French. Mr. Walton bought his partners out, and his son, John Walton, tore away the old mill and built the present one in 1857. He also built the red shop, in 1850, in which Sylvanus Fairbanks and Benjamin Dresser made hand rakes for one year, and were followed by Timothy Gray, who made pill boxes for twelve years. John Larrabee, a rake maker, and A. J. Smith, a box maker, were occupants till about 1885.

In 1888 Charles E. McInnis bought the property in company with John W. Leighton. The next year John W. McInnis bought Leighton's interest, and McInnis Brothers now cut large quantities of lumber, besides making clapboards and packing cases. They employ five men.

John R. Taylor, son of Phineas, the pioneer, was a cooper by trade, and employed as many as ten men at a time to make fish barrels for the Portland market. He built a store at West Mount Vernon, and was the first trader there. After him were: David Morgan, — Goodwin, Henry Folsom, who quit in 1840, and Moses Sanborn. Orlando Brown is the present trader on that site. Nathaniel Larrabee started a store on the other side of the stream, where Fred Hall is now in trade, and was followed by Abram Smith, Lyman F. Norris and S. K. Scofield.

At East Mount Vernon, familiarly known as Wing's Mill, on the outlet of Long pond, a surveyor by the name of Jones, built a log dam and a saw mill, at an early date. This so excited the owners of the Chandler saw mill in Belgrade that they came and wreaked their spite by fixing one end of a heavy lever under the log dam, and then felling a convenient tree across the other end. The scheme worked well, and Mr. Jones had to repair his dam and wait for another pond of water.

The mill privilege next passed into the hands of Greenleaf and Silas B. Wing, who built another saw mill and a grist mill, which they operated for years and allowed to run down about 1840. The Wings also built a large carding and cloth dressing mill that did a prosperous business. Near by David Austin made axes that were in great demand among choppers.

The settlement at Dunn's Corner collected around the grist mill built by Dr. Samuel Quimby, owned afterward by Benjamin Dudley, and still in possession of his heirs. The mill continues to do some grinding. At the foot of the bog Doctor Quimby built a saw mill that

ran till about 1850, and between that and the grist mill, he had a shingle mill that did work for thirty years.

West of this Nathaniel Currier owned and carried on a tannery, that was discontinued about 1849. Near the tannery stood the carding and cloth dressing mill, built and operated by Amos King. Peter Dunn came in 1820 and kept the first tavern at the Corner, and Harvey Porter, who followed him, was the last. Jefferson Norton was the first trader, and the builder and operator of an ashery. Mr. Porter was also his successor in each of these occupations, and the last, moving to Readfield Depot in 1852.

Some time in the early settlement at Locke's Corner, Emerson Stain built a saw mill on the stream below the road, that had flourished and was smitten with age before 1820, but was run a few years after. In 1824 Samuel Locke built a tannery just above the road, with a bark mill, in which he made leather thirty-one years, and then his son, John, succeeded him for thirty years more, till a fire in 1883 destroyed the works. The Corner took its name from Samuel Locke's father, who came from New Hampshire. Just north of the old tannery John H. Stain makes large quantities of barrel hoops for the seaboard markets.

In 1850 Samuel and Edwin Kendall built the saw mill which they still operate, near Dunn's Corner. Near it they lost a shingle mill by fire in 1865. Once a reality, but now a misty memory, stood Atkin's grist mill on the same dam.

CIVIL LISTS.—By the reports of the town officers for the year ending February 22, 1891, it appears that it cost \$611.23 to support the poor, \$698 for highways, and \$1,631.34 for the support of schools. The number of children who draw public money is 181. The free book law has been in operation four years, costing the town so far a little less than \$500. The schools are all supplied, and the change is popular with the best informed citizens.

The Selectmen, with the year of first election and the number of years of service of each have been: 1795, Nathaniel Dudley, 5; John Dudley, 10; Benjamin Philbrick, 3; 1796, Paul Blake, 5; 1797, Robert Blake, John Bean, 2; Nathaniel Gilman; 1798, John Hovey, 15; 1799, Nathan Thomas, 2; 1803, Samuel Thing, 10; 1808, John R. Robinson; 1810, Elijah Morse, 3; 1811, Nathaniel Gilman, jun., 2; 1812, Nathaniel D. Robinson; 1814, Isaac Porter, 7; 1815, Daniel Thing, 4; 1816, David McGaffey, 9; 1817, John Stevens, 9; 1818, James Robinson, 5; 1821, Stephen Gilman, 2; Daniel Marston, 9; 1824, John Blake, 12; 1825, Caleb Dudley, 3; 1826, Samuel Davis, 6; 1831, Franklin Blunt, 2; 1832, Edward French, 4; 1833, Peabody H. Rice, 3; 1835, John Gilbraith, Peter Dunn, 2; 1838, James Chapman, 3; Albert G. Gilman, 6; 1839, Calvin Porter, 6; 1842, George McGaffey, 2; David French, jun., 4; 1844, Elisha C. Carson, 3; 1845, Aaron S. Tyford, 13; 1848, Stephen S.

Robinson, 3; 1850, Gilbert Taggart, 6, John Philbrick, 8; 1852, Samuel W. Taylor, 2; 1853, Elijah Clough, 3; 1854, John Walton, 3; 1855, Daniel H. Thing, 16; 1857, Washington Blake, 3; 1860, Albion Stevens, 3; 1861, Alonzo Brown, 3; 1863, Isaac Tucker, 5; 1866, Simeon Leighton, 3; 1869, James R. Marston, 2, James C. Howland, 4; 1871, J. A. Robinson, 13; 1872, John Jacobs, 3; 1873, Alfred Weston, 3; 1875, John B. Wright, 9; 1876, John R. Yeaton, 3; 1878, Rufus F. Fletcher, 2; 1879, Charles H. McGaffey, 3; 1880, Benjamin S. Philbrick, J. M. Robinson; 1884, O. A. Weston, 3; 1885, E. V. Carr, 5; 1886, C. E. Dunn, 3; 1890, Hiram Gilman, 3; and in 1892, W. T. Morrill.

The first Town Clerk was Nathaniel Dudley, and his successors, with dates of election and years of service, have been: 1797, Samuel Thing, 23; 1807, John Hovey, 5; 1825, Nathan Robinson, 6; 1831, Upham T. Cram, 3; 1834, Samuel Davis, 3; 1837, John Stevens, 5; 1842, Abner Small, 2; 1844, Stephen S. Robinson, 3; 1847, W. H. Hartwell; 1848, A. S. Lyford, 11; 1855, M. S. Mayhew, 7; 1859, Calvin Hopkins, 2; 1861, George McGaffey; 1869, A. P. Cram, 11; 1879, Silas Burbank; 1880, M. S. Philbrick; 1882, H. L. Butler, 10; and in 1892, J. W. Allen.

The Treasurers have been: 1795, Nathaniel Philbrick, jun., 8; 1803, Samuel Winslow, 2; 1805, Nathan Thomas, 3; 1808, Nicholas D. Robinson, 10; 1812, Daniel Thing, 20; 1813, Samuel Quimby; 1816, John R. Robinson; 1822, William N. Giles, 2; 1842, Stephen S. Robinson; 1843, John Stephens, 4; 1847, H. S. Bean, 3; 1849, Stephen Ladd, 5; 1855, E. C. Carson, 4; 1859, Alfred Weston, 4; 1863, Albert Stover, 3; 1866, Francis Lyford, 5; 1871, M. S. Mayhew, 8; 1879, James F. Blunt; 1880, Joseph Blake, 3; 1882, A. H. Wilson; 1884, B. S. Philbrick, 2; 1886, W. E. Carson; and in 1887 E. M. Tracy, the present incumbent.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Amzie and Curtis E. Butler are the sons of John and Mary (Soper) Butler, and the grandsons of John Butler, all of Mount Vernon. The latter, whose English ancestors, Winslow by name, settled in Kittery, Me., received the name of Butler by adoption, and was a Freewill Baptist minister. His son, John, married Deborah Carr and had children: Alvin, Sylvia M., Amzie, born October 25, 1845, and Curtis E., born June 20, 1848. Amzie Butler married Henrietta Bishop January 3, 1870. Curtis E. Butler married Annie L. Philbrick May 1, 1877. Their children have been: Edith M., Alice E., Carroll C., Mildred A. and Warren A. The Butler brothers are farmers and manufacturers of lumber.

Edwin V. Carr, born in Vienna in 1849, is the youngest of twelve children of Stephen and Betsey, and grandson of James Carr. He married a daughter of James Dutton, of Mount Vernon, and their children are: Lillian L., Archie B. and Lucy M. He learned the carriage trade in Amesbury, Mass., came to Mount Vernon and started a

shop, and now makes about 150 buggies each year. He was chosen selectman in 1887 and has since filled that office.

Elisha C. Carson, born in 1807, is one of seven children of James and Mary (Greeley) Carson. He married Lucy Cram, who died in 1882. Their children were: Elizabeth, who died in 1860; John P., George A., who died in 1864; Ella F. (Mrs. Maurice Philbrick), and Horace E., who married Ellen B. Robinson, and has one son, Hermon.

Albion P. Cram was born in Mount Vernon in 1838. His father, Upham T. Cram, came to Mount Vernon in 1823 and was in the mercantile business here until 1850. He then removed to Readfield, Me., and was in trade there about ten years, and resided there until his death in 1880. His wife, who was Nancy D. Smith, of Winthrop, died in 1871. Albion P. Cram started in trade in Mount Vernon in 1860, where he has since carried on a general store. He married Susan M. Fletcher, who died in 1864 and left two children: Melville F. and Nellie A. He afterward married Lora V. Walker, by whom he has five children: B. Ralph, Charles M., Archer P., Margaret E. and Lora B. Mr. Cram has always been a republican, was town clerk for ten years and auditor two years.

Albert Creasy, born in 1826 on the farm where he now lives, is a son of Caleb and Dorcas (Brown) Creasy, and grandson of Caleb Creasy, who came from New Hampshire. Caleb, jun., had four sons: Benjamin B., John G., Charles H. and Albert, who married Alma Spaulding. Their children were: Emily (Mrs. Lewis Gordon), Lizzie M. and Florence. Mrs. Creasy died October 5, 1891. Mr. Creasy lives on the old farm, where his father died in 1864.

Peter Dunn, son of Christopher Dunn, came to Mount Vernon in 1800 and had six sons: Joshua, Eldridge G., Peter, Richard, Albion K. P. and William P., who married Debora, daughter of Albert G. Foster. They had five children: William F., Clarence E., Ernest E., Peter G. and Mary L. Since his father's death in 1877 Clarence E. has run the farm, and in 1887, '88 and '89 was selectman. He lives on the farm where Peter Dunn settled in 1800.

Melzar W. Fish, born in Massachusetts in 1861, is a son of Eben and Ruth Fish, who had two children: Amy, who died in 1886, and Melzar W., who in 1884 married Edna, daughter of Edwin and Mary (Marston) Stevens, and came to the farm where he now lives. His father died in 1862, and in 1875 his mother married Alfred Weston and came to Mount Vernon.

Peter Folsom, born in Mount Vernon in 1810, was the son of Peter S. and Mary (Lane) Folsom, and grandson of Peter Folsom, who came to Mount Vernon from New Hampshire, settled on what is called Folsom hill, and had six sons. Peter S. had four sons: John N., Samuel L., Henry H. and Peter, who married Eunice Dorman. She died in 1865, leaving four children: Sarah (Mrs. Charles Clough), Philura

J. (Mrs. Oliver Chesley), Ferdinand and Myra. Mr. Folsom married for his second wife Mrs. Julia A. Brown-Phillips. He is a farmer and has lived on his present farm for fifty-three years.

Thomas U. French, born in 1839, is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Upton) French, and grandson of Samuel French. Prior to his coming to Mount Vernon, in 1880, he lived on the farm with his father in Chesterville, where he dealt in real estate and horses and was selectman for three years. In 1881 he built the tannery at West Mount Vernon, having for a partner Doctor Warren A. Wright, and in 1889 he took full charge of the business, employing about eight men. He also owns a farm and other real estate.

Albert G. Gilman, son of Joseph Gilman, born 1806 and died 1871, in Mount Vernon, was educated at Kents Hill and was a school teacher. He served as school committee for several years and held the office of selectman a number of terms. By his wife, Rachel C., he had six children: W. F., E. A., Mary F., Annie M., Hiram and Marcelle J. Hiram was born in 1851 and married Carrie H., daughter of William F. Eldred, of Belgrade, Me. He is a carriage maker and house and sign painter by trade. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1888, was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1892, and established a post office at South Mount Vernon in 1892.

Charles C. Gilman, born in 1833, is one of the nine children of Bela and Catherine (Wheelock) Gilman. His grandfather, Taylor Gilman, came from Gilmanton, N. H., in 1772, settling in Mount Vernon, where his children, six boys and six girls, were born. Of these Bela Gilman, born in 1795, was the youngest. Charles C. married Lydia A. Dudley. Their children are Ellen F. and Rose J. Mr. Gilman was formerly a machinist and blacksmith. He is now manufacturing reclining chairs and weavers' supplies. He was appointed trial justice in 1881 and re-appointed in 1888.

Jesse Gilman, born in 1816, is a son of Moses and grandson of Samuel Gilman, who came from New Hampshire to Mount Vernon about 1765. Jesse married Sarah Beede, of Vienna, and their children are Lafayette and Florence. Mr. Gilman was a farmer in Vienna until 1883, when he bought and moved to the farm in Mount Vernon where he now lives.

Roswell Gordon, born in Mount Vernon in 1835, is a son of Ithial and Sallie (Smith) Gordon, grandson of Samuel, and great-grandson of Daniel, whose father, Jonathan, came from England and settled in Mount Vernon in 1780. Ithial Gordon had eight sons: Elisha, John, Henry, Albert, Edwin, Moses, Roswell and Granville. He died in 1878, aged eighty-two. Roswell has been a farmer and wool dealer.

Rozendall H. Jacobs, born in Mount Vernon in 1854, is a son of Lewis and Ann (Creasey) Jacobs, and grandson of Jesse E. Jacobs, who came from New Hampshire to Mount Vernon. His sons were:

John, Jesse, Edward and Lewis, who died in 1860, leaving two children: Jennie E. and Rozendall H., who married Alice C., daughter of Rufus M. Manser. Their children are: Merton R. and Caro E. Mr. Jacobs is a carpenter and carriage maker. He ran a carriage and repair shop in Clinton for two years, and in 1884 he bought the farm where he now lives.

Roswell S. Kent, born in 1828, is a son of Nathaniel and Polly (Hunt) Kent, and grandson of Captain Warren Kent. His brothers and sisters are: William H., of California; Eliza, who died in 1841; Mary A. (Mrs. Daniel H. Thing); Warren, born October 20, 1825, died August 3, 1827; and Emily (Mrs. Lyman R. Mace). He married Teresa A., daughter of Captain John Blake, and their children were: Harry H., who died in California in 1882; Millie, died in 1864; Ellis, died in 1861; Lizzie C., Minnie L. and Clarence R. Mr. Kent came to the farm where he now lives in 1866. He kept the West Mount Vernon post office for three years. Captain Warren Kent was born December 20, 1764, and died May 28, 1834. His wife, Bethiah Turner, was born August 20, 1768, and died September 1, 1829. They were married December 19, 1786. Captain Kent and his brother were the first settlers on Kents Hill.

Abner O. Lane, born in Readfield in 1829, is a son of John and Sally (Haskell) Lane, and grandson of Samuel Lane, of Chester, N. H., who came to Readfield in 1797, and had four sons—John, Stephen, Samuel and Manley—and one daughter, Polly. John's children were: George, Hannah, John, Abner O., Mary, William and Sarah. Abner O. married Helena E., daughter of Thomas Sherburne. She died November 20, 1887, leaving one daughter, Georgia E. Mr. Lane is a stone mason by trade, and devotes part of his time to farming.

William H. Leighton, born in 1836, is a son of Joseph and Polly (McGaffey) Leighton, grandson of Joseph, and great-grandson of Smithson Leighton, who came from England. He married for his first wife Jane M. Trask, who died in 1876. His second wife was Mary A. McGaffey, who died in 1891. He was for several years engaged in building and repairing bridges on the New York Central railroad prior to 1873, when he came and settled in Mount Vernon on the farm where his father lived from 1850 until his death in 1875.

Charles H. McGaffey, born in Mount Vernon in 1832, is a son of John B. (1808-1839) and Mary (Dolloff) McGaffey, and grandson of James McGaffey, who came to Mount Vernon from New Hampshire with his two brothers, David and George. John B. had two children: Sarah (Mrs. John R. Manchester, of Augusta), and Charles H. The latter married Lizzie D. Knowlton, and their children are John B. and Lora M. Charles H. lives on the old homestead, where his father settled when he married and lived until his death in 1889. He was one

of the selectmen of the town for two years prior to 1888, and is now a farmer.

Charles E. McInnis, born 1854, is the son of John McInnis, who came from Prince Edward's Island to Kents Hill school, where he met Harriet Davenport, of Winthrop, and married her in 1850. He became a Methodist minister. Their two children were: John W. and Charles E., who in 1877 married Amanda M. Norris, and lives on the farm where his grandfather, Rufus Davenport, who married Anna Stevens, settled in 1822. Their five children are all dead but Polly and Solon. Ebenezer Davenport, the pioneer, came from Dorchester, Mass., to Hallowell, and two years later to Winthrop, where his son, Elijah, the father of Rufus, was born in 1773.

Benjamin F. Mitchell, born in York county, Me., in 1824, is a son of James and Olive (Day) Mitchell, and grandson of John Mitchell. Benjamin F. married Isabelle Q., daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte Folsam, of Vienna. Their children are: Oliver M., Benjamin F., Horace E., Oscar R., Josephine A., Georgia E., Archie L. and Gillie (twins), and Francis A., who died in 1872. Mr. Mitchell lived in Boston, Mass., for five years, where he was night watchman. He then moved to Rome, Me., and fourteen years later to Belgrade, where he lived for seventeen years, coming to Mount Vernon to the farm where he now lives in 1884.

William T. Morrill, born in Vienna in 1850, is a son of Saunders and Abigail (Johnson) Morrill, and grandson of Daniel Morrill, who came from New Hampshire to Vienna. Their sons were: Saunders, William H., Dexter and Oliver. Saunders Morrill had five children: J. Augustus, who died in the army; Charles E., Levi L., who was drowned in Mount Vernon pond; Fannie E. and William T., who after traveling for some fifteen years for a drug company, returned to Vienna in 1888, and in 1889 sold his farm and moved to Mount Vernon, where he made sleighs for one winter, and in 1891 built a store and started in trade. He married in 1891, E. Elizabeth Cummings, of Connecticut.

Lemuel Porter, born in 1835, is a son of Nathan and Harriet (Gove) Porter, and grandson of Captain Isaac Porter, who came from Massachusetts in 1805, and settled in Mount Vernon a little west of where Lemuel Porter now lives, where he died in 1827. Lemuel Porter married Lydia, daughter of Dea. Henry Dudley, and they have one daughter, Della H. He was in the war in Company C, 24th Maine. He came to the farm where he now lives in 1871. He has a sword that bears the date 1311, left him by his grandfather.

James A. Robinson, born in 1826, is a son of James and Betsey (Scribner) Robinson, and grandson of Edward Robinson, of New Hampshire. His father came to Mount Vernon in 1800, and settled

on the farm where he died in 1860, and where James A. now lives. He had three sons: Stephen S., Edward G. and James A., who married Elvira, daughter of Jeremy Dunn. They had five children: Ellen B. (Mrs. Horace Carson), Edward A., Lavina H., Emma E. and Florence A. Mr. Robinson was selectman sixteen years, and in 1875-6 he represented his district in the legislature.

Jesse Robinson is a son of James (1805-1887) and Lucinda (Robinson) Robinson. James Robinson came to Mount Vernon in early life. His children were: Jesse, Felicia and Ephraim. Jesse lives on the old homestead with his maiden sister, he being a bachelor. He has been prominently connected with the Baptist church for many years. He is a great grandson of David Robinson, who was one of the first settlers in Brentwood, N. H., and a grandson of Jesse Robinson.

J. Augustus Rundlette was born in 1836 in Mount Vernon, and when twenty-one he went to Kansas. Returning to Mount Vernon in 1860, he began harness making at home, and after carrying it on in connection with farming until 1882, he bought the shop and fixtures of A. H. Wilson at Mount Vernon village, and has since carried a stock of general horse goods. His first wife was Sarah M. Anson, who died in 1885. He married for his second wife, Abbie P., widow of Leroy D. Hopkins, who had one son, Fred S.

John H. Stain is a son of John and a grandson of Emerson Stain, whose father, John Stain, was one of the early settlers. He came from Germany and later returned to that country. On his return to America he brought with him his mother, brother and sister. They settled first in Readfield and later in Mount Vernon.

DANIEL H. THING was born in Mount Vernon, July 14, 1822. His grandfather, John Thing, was a revolutionary soldier, and died at Washington's winter quarters, at Morristown, N. J., while still serving in the army. Major Daniel Thing, father of Daniel H., was born at Brentwood, N. H., June 10, 1772. In 1793 he came to Maine in a sailing vessel, occupying two weeks in reaching his destination. He first located at Readfield, where he hired out on a farm for six months for \$50. At the end of that time he removed to Mount Vernon, where he worked as a shoemaker for one winter, and then removed to New Portland, Me., at which place he found employment in a saw mill for one year. He subsequently returned to Mount Vernon, conveying his family in an ox team over the snow, and established himself near the center of the town on a portion of the present Dolloff farm, passing the remainder of his life in tilling the soil.

Major Thing was a man of great force of character, and exerted a wide influence in the town of Mount Vernon. He filled all of the town offices, served in the legislature in 1843 as an old line whig, and was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years. He was actively connected, as early as 1814, with the state militia, and attained the



D. H. Thing

rank of major. He passed away November 20, 1851, leaving a good estate to his children.

Major Daniel Thing married April 17, 1797, Mary Whittier (born April 16, 1782), a daughter of Captain William Whittier, one of the early settlers of Mount Vernon, and who built the first saw mill at the village. Mary (Whittier) Thing died April 6, 1814. Two children were born to the union, both of whom died young and unmarried. The second wife of Major Daniel Thing was Parthenia B. Foster, born in Winthrop, Me., May 18, 1792, and married to Major Thing at New Sharon, January 22, 1815. She was a daughter of Richard Foster and Clarissa (Harlow) Barton, his wife, the latter of a Windsor family, who came from Oxford, Mass., at an early day. Samuel Foster, father of Richard, served as a soldier in the revolutionary war. The children of Daniel Thing and his second wife, Parthenia, were: Mary W., born August 29, 1816, married John Neal, of Vienna, leaving three children at her death; Hannah, who died in infancy; Hannah D., born January 23, 1820, married Charles Kent, of Kents Hill, leaving two children at her death; Daniel H., the subject of this sketch; George R., born May 27, 1824; Augustus H., born October 2, 1826; Winchel C., born May 16, 1829. The last three sons died unmarried.

Daniel H. Thing—who had enjoyed only such educational advantages as the district school of the town afforded—went in the fall of 1842 to Bangor, Me., and engaged in the lumber business, returning to Mount Vernon in 1845 to take charge of his father's farm. About 1872 he was compelled to perform the same duty for his wife's parents in Windsor, Mr. and Mrs. Kent having also become so advanced in years as to require the coöperation and assistance of their daughter and her husband in their farming operations. In 1886 Daniel H. Thing purchased, near the center of the town, the Bartlett place, which he has greatly improved, and where he now resides.

He has always occupied a prominent place in public affairs in the county, and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected first president of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. In 1856 he was elected one of the selectmen of Mount Vernon, and filled that office, at different periods, for sixteen years. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1863, as the candidate of the republican party. He also filled the office of county commissioner for six years, and was the candidate of the greenback party, in fusion with the democratic party, for congress in the Third Maine district in 1882, making an excellent showing and running ahead of his ticket. He has administered on many estates, and has been a justice of the peace for forty years. He has been a member of Vernon Valley Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., for thirty years, and is a past master of that organization.

He has been particularly interested in Grange affairs, was one of

the organizers and first master of Starling Grange, of Fayette, in 1877, and two years later was elected master of the State Grange, serving four years. He was also elected lecturer of the State Grange, and at the request of the executive committee of the National Organization, lectured in sixteen different states upon Grange matters.

During his entire life, Mr. Thing has manifested great activity, and has uniformly attained prominence in whatever direction he has become interested. He has displayed considerable independence in political affairs, having first been identified with the republican party, subsequently with the greenback movement, and is now a consistent supporter of democratic principles.

He married June 27, 1847, Marianne, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Hunt) Kent, of Kents Hill, the family having originally come from Marshfield, Mass. Of this union were born two children: Milard F., who is now engaged in farming at New Sharon, and who when sixteen years of age, enlisted as a private in one of the Maine regiments at Augusta; and Nathaniel Kent Thing, who located at Breckenridge, Col., where he subsequently died, and where his daughter now resides.

Augustus Thomas, born in Oxford county, Me., in 1827, is a son of Daniel and Sally Thomas. He had two brothers, Justin and Daniel. He married Adelia, daughter of Benjamin and Sybil (Foster) Robinson, of Winthrop, who died March 16, 1892. Their children are: Frank A., who lives in California; Fred M. and Flora M., who married Fred H. Shattuck. Mr. Thomas lived in Peru, Me., for eleven years after his marriage, and came to Mount Vernon in 1865.

Isaac Tucker, born in 1815, is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Smith) Tucker, and grandson of Isaac, who lived in New Hampshire and had two sons, Isaac and Stephen. Mr. Tucker came to Maine in 1833 and was for five years a workman on the arsenal at Augusta. In 1840 he married Abigail Bartlett, by whom he had four children: Joseph, Sarah, Thomas and Mary. She died in 1847, and he afterward married Philina G. Smith, who bore him five children: Lizzie V., Frank, Josie, Minnie and Henry. He was selectman for several years.

Ozro A. Weston, farmer, born in Mount Vernon in 1850, is a son of Alfred and Saphronia B. (Watson) Weston, and grandson of Thomas F., who came from Massachusetts, and had three sons: Alfred, Simeon and Thomas. The children of Alfred were: Sylvia T., Dura, Emily A., Lorenzo, Costello, Roscoe and Ozro A. The latter married Nettie W., daughter of James Dill, and their children are: Roscoe A., Harry O., Charles O. and Gertrude M. Mr. Weston was selectman for three years prior to 1890. He came to the farm where he now lives in 1878.

Allen F. Williams, born in 1821, is a son of John and Mary Williams, who settled in Readfield, where John died in 1839. His wife

died in 1887. Allen F. Williams married Lydia A., daughter of Alvin and Nancy Courier, and in 1853 moved to Mount Vernon, on the farm where he now lives. Their two children are: Estelle (Mrs. Hannibal H. Bachelor) and Clarence E., who stays on the farm with his father.

Luther Woods and his two sisters are the only survivors of the eight children of Sampson and Dorathy (Wadleigh) Woods, who came to Belgrade from New Hampshire in 1806, and in 1817 moved to Mount Vernon, settling on the Nathan W. Copp farm. Their children were: Jacob S. (Sampson, who died young), Dorathy J., Emily, Luther, Greenlief W., Martin V. and Ellen C. Emily is now living in Randolph, Me., and Ellen C. resides in Washington, D. C.

Elbridge G. Wright, born in 1819, is one of five sons of John and Jane Wright, the others being: John, Alden B., Warren and George W. Their grandfather was John Wright, who came from England and settled in Woolwich, Me. Elbridge G. Wright married Hannah, daughter of Amasa Porter, and their children are: James M., Sarah E., Martha J. and Isaac P. Mr. Wright came to Mount Vernon in 1835 and worked as a carpenter until 1861, when he enlisted in the 4th Maine Battery, and in 1864 returned to Mount Vernon, where he has since lived.

John B. Wright, born in 1822, is the son of John and Jane (Blinn) Wright, and grandson of John Wright, who came from Massachusetts in early life, settled in Woolwich, and had three sons: Roland, John and Daniel. John B. married Betsey Dunn, who died in 1846. He afterward married Mary A. Whittier and they had two children: Lafforest B. and Josiah W., who died in 1869. Mr. Wright has been a farmer and drover. He was selectman for nine years prior to 1886, and a justice for fourteen years. He has lived at his present residence for fifty-seven years.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TOWN OF FAYETTE.

By GEORGE UNDERWOOD, Esq.

Natural Features.—Early Mills.—Settlement and Settlers.—Cemeteries.—Incorporation.—Civil Lists.—Churches.—Schools.—Societies.—Business Interests. Post Offices.—Personal Paragraphs.

FAYETTE, originally Starling Plantation, is located in the north-westerly part of the county, fifteen miles north of west of Augusta, and contains about thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by Chesterville, in Franklin county, and Mt. Vernon, on the east by Readfield, on the south by Wayne, and on the west by East Livermore, in Androscoggin county. The surface is somewhat more broken and hilly than that of her sister towns, but it compares favorably with any of them for farming purposes, while her grazing lands excel those of many of them. Her lakes, abounding with many kinds of fish, are not surpassed in numbers, magnificence or beauty by those of any town in the county, and probably not by those of any town in Maine. The picturesque view of the Androscoggin valley from the Ridge, the magnificent lake view from Watson hill, and the extended view from Baldwin hill, are truly wonderful. The westerly and northerly portions abounded in pine timber, which long since gave way to the lumberman's axe. There has, however, sprung up in its place another growth of pine, which is already being utilized for timber purposes, and is quite abundant. Other portions of the town were generously supplied with hemlock and cedar and the hard woods indigenous to this region, of which there is now a large quantity.

There are three water-powers in town—one in the north, one in the south and one in the east part, besides one partially in the town, on its western border. These localities were formerly known as Bacheller's, Fisk's, Underwood's and Smith's mills. At Bacheller's Mills a saw mill has been in active operation from the settlement of the town, manufacturing long and short lumber, shingles, etc. At Fisk's Mills Mr. Alden Wing, of Wayne, built and operated a saw mill and a grist mill between eighty and ninety years ago. This prop-

erty has passed through several hands in these many years. There is still at this place a saw mill and an excellent novelty mill.

At Underwood's Mills, in early days, there were upon the water-power, a saw mill, shingle and clapboard mill, grist mill, wool carding and cloth dressing establishment, and tannery. Subsequently the North Wayne Scythe Company constructed extensive scythe works here. In 1857 every building on the power was destroyed by fire. A new scythe shop and tannery were at once erected and put in operation. The new tannery, however, shared the fate of the old one within a few years. Later a new saw mill was placed on the site of the old one, and is now in successful operation. The North Wayne Company occupied the new shop a few years and then suspended operations, when the late R. B. Dunn purchased the property. The Dunn Edge Tool Company operated the works until within a few years, when the business was again suspended.

At Smith's Mills there was once a saw mill, erected partly in Fayette and partly in East Livermore, the saw holding the line between the two towns. An officer attempted to serve a process on an operative in this mill. The fellow was a little too sharp for him. When an officer from one or the other of the counties appeared, his man was found at the wrong end of the log to make the service valid, consequently it required the two to arrest the culprit.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.—Chase Elkins located in town in 1781 and was the first man who settled here. "He was the first man who broke the wilderness for cultivation in this town." Vestiges still remain and mark the spot where this first settler's shanty stood. The rude hut was located about midway between Oak hill and Fayette Corner. Asa Wiggin came to the locality now called Fayette Corner and felled a few trees in 1779, but soon left and did not come to remain until after Mr. Elkins had made a clearing and a home. It is a well established fact that Mr. Elkin's son Chase, born January 7, 1784, was the first white child born in town, in honor of which Mr. Elkins was awarded a prize. Polly Judkins was the first female. She was born February 9, 1784.

Among the early settlers were: Benjamin Clifford, William Morrill, Joel Judkins, Nathan Lane, James Bly, James Bamford, Stephen French, Richards Tilton, Eleazer Goodwin, Enoch Watson, Perley Dow, Jeremiah Tuck, Cyrus Baldwin, John Judkins, Henry Watson, Abner Talbot, Benjamin Bodge, Matthew Pettengill, Unight Brown, Benjamin Pike, John Berry, Abijah Crane, Joseph Anderson, Moses Judkins, Joshua Walton and Elnathan Wing. This Wing was captain of a coasting schooner and while he was away on a voyage his wife heard that the proprietors of Starling Plantation were to have a meeting to dispose of some lots of land. With a child in her arms, she traveled all the way from East Readfield, about ten miles, following

a trail by spotted trees. She bought 150 acres of new land, paying for it a cow and a feather bed. Her husband afterward moved his family to the locality.

While Elnathan and his sons, Benjamin and Joseph, were felling trees, one struck and killed him. Benjamin cleared and occupied the farm. Thomas Wing married Benjamin's daughter and settled on this farm sixty-two years ago. He is now eighty-one years of age, the oldest inhabitant in South Fayette. He says that there is not another person living between Fayette Corner and Wayne village who owns and lives on the same farm as at the time when he took up his residence there. On this place was the first stoned-up well and the first brick chimney in town. The first framed and painted house built in town is still standing just across the green from the Baptist church at Fayette Corner, and has been occupied by Eliphalet S. Gordon for many years. It used to be known as the "white house."

Among those who followed these early settlers were: James Young, Turner Swift, Andrew Sturtevant, Ezra Fisk, Scott Wing, James Watson, Francis Hubbard, Joseph H., Thomas and Parker L. Underwood, John Lovejoy, John Bodge, Elias Craig, William Bussell, Reuben Ham, Israel Chase, John Hewett, Jeremiah Lane, a Mr. Norcross, Rufus Walton, Samuel Williams, Lewis Stacy, Gilman Bacheller, John Dane, Asa Hutchinson, Benjamin Palmer, James Lane, Joel Fuller, Samuel Page, John and Isaac Fellows, Samuel Walton, Jonathan Perkins, William Bamford, Captain True, Jesse, Jeremy, John, Samuel and Joseph Tuck, Joseph, Noah and Thomas Watson, Montgomery Morrison, Nathan Raymond, Rufus Davenport, Jacob Stevens and Harvey and Alden Josselyn. At one time there were nearly or quite one hundred persons in town by the name of Watson, and the name of Tuck followed closely upon it. There are but two of the former and four of the latter name now in town.

In early days and for many years the Corner was the business center—the "hub" of all the town. At one time there were three meeting houses—Baptist, Free Baptist and Methodist—three taverns and five stores in the place. Solomon Bates was the first postmaster and the first tavern keeper. He was the father of Rev. George Bates, a prominent Universalist clergyman, and of Dr. James Bates, once superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital. Daniel Judkins succeeded Esquire Bates in each position, keeping the tavern and holding the post office for many years.

Among the store-keepers may be named: Elisha Pettengill, John A. Page, James Underwood, Jesse Aiken, Jotham Crane, John Haines, Richard Packard, Sullivan True, Dearborn Fellows, David Watson & Son, Gilman Bacheller and Merrill Smith. For many years there has been neither store nor tavern at the Corner, and the Free Baptist and

Methodist churches disappeared long ago. However, since the disappearance of these churches a Methodist chapel has been erected.

The main thoroughfare leading through this place was thronged with teams of horses and oxen, drawing clapboards and shingles from towns in Franklin and Oxford counties to Hallowell, and bringing back merchandise for the country trade. Daniel Judkins used to make the statement that any time when he stepped to the door of his tavern, summer or winter, night or day, he could hear the rumbling of wheels, the creaking of axles or the jingling of bells.

The old Baptist meeting house, with its high galleries built on three sides of the audience room, was torn down and the present one erected more than seventy years ago. When the Bowdoinham Baptist Association met here in those days there were booths and shanties all round the green and along the roadside, where rum and other refreshments were dispensed to the hungry and thirsty assemblage. The pious laymen patronized freely and the preachers took generous drams as a stimulus for their sermons.

The only post office in town was maintained here for many years. This, too, brought the townspeople together once a week, on Saturday afternoons, to get their mail and glean the news. This office was on the regular mail route from the Kennebec river to the Androscoggin, and a four-horse coach brought in the mail.

When the Underwood road was built it changed the current of travel through the town, and the glory of Fayette Corner departed. After the building of this road Annis Tilton established on its line, at North Fayette, a tavern which, under his administration and that of his successors, did a flourishing business until the completion of the Androscoggin railroad, when the patronage ceased and the hotel business in Fayette has been at a standstill since that day.

The first merchant who opened a store at Underwood's Mills—more familiarly known as the "Mills"—was Joseph H. Underwood. He was in active business in this place more than fifty-five years. He not only carried on his store, but for several years was engaged in wool-carding, cloth-dressing and tanning. His business at one time was so extensive that he had accounts open with more than eight hundred people at the same time. His patronage extended all along the line from Andover, in Oxford county, to Edgecomb, in Lincoln county. He was the first to introduce and breed Hereford cattle to any extent in Maine. Merchants who followed him were: Jesse Aiken, Samuel Nason, Daniel Hutchinson, Howard B. Lovejoy, William H. Thorn, Dean Smith, N. B. Buxton, Daniel Safford, Andrew Pinkham, Lowell Sanborn, W. D. Weymouth, G. & M. Nolan, J. S. W. Hewett, Frank Laughton, Fred A. Wing and Enoch Whittemore.

Deacon Elias Craig owned and operated a grist mill here for many years. The deacon and Esquire Underwood were both practical jest-

ers, and many of their mutual jokes have been handed down and have afforded amusement even to the present generation. In the earlier days Henry Craig manufactured hats and John Bodge earthen ware in this place.

Prominent among the original proprietors of Starling Plantation was one Esquire Emerson. When his estate was settled many lots were bought at auction by the early settlers. One Mr. Brown was also quite a heavy original owner. Nathaniel Gilman Bacheller bought of Robert Waugh the place on the hill near the Ridge, which has ever since been known as the Bacheller place. He formerly owned a farm and mill property in Kensington, N. H. On this farm, in recent years, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company have built a depot, and the old Bacheller house stands intact. With the proceeds of the sale of his New Hampshire property Mr. Bacheller bought in Fayette about 1,500 acres of new land and about 600 in Chesterville. He owned so much real estate that he bequeathed to each of nine of his children about 200 acres of land and made ample provision for the maintenance of two unmarried daughters.

The first settler in the north part of the town was Daniel Bacheller. His wife did not see another white woman for six months after they moved here. Then three women came on snow shoes to visit her. They were Mrs. Wiggin and Mrs. Judkins, from Fayette Corner, and Mrs. Davis, from the Ridge. Mr. Bacheller planted orchards in his clearing, and later he raised two hundred bushels of pears, besides large lots of apples, and made large quantities of cider.

David Walton was one of the first settlers in the Moose hill region. Mrs. Walton was often seen going to church, at Fayette Corner, on Sundays. At times she would go on horseback, with one child in her arms and two on the horse behind her. In the summer season she frequently went on foot, with one child in her arms and leading another by the hand. So careful was she of her shoes that she would often go barefoot until within a short distance of the church.

So steadfast in the faith and so zealous to attend public worship were the saints in those days that they were determined to overcome any and all obstacles. Among the early residents there were firm believers in witchcraft. The wife of John Knowles had the reputation of being a witch, and having the baleful power of the "evil eye." When somebody was churning and the butter was "long a coming," it was thought that Mrs. Knowles bewitched the cream. So a red-hot horseshoe was thrown into the churn. Straightway there was heard a most unearthly scream, and it was believed that the witch was so badly burned that she suffered for several days.

Mrs. Harriet Crane, of Fayette Ridge, widow of Abijah Crane, jun., was born in 1802. She is the oldest person now living in town. Her father, the late David Fifield, was one of the first settlers on the

Ridge. She remembers events and relates incidents clearly that occurred in her childhood. Since Mrs. Crane was seventy years old she has set and sewed seventy patch-work quilts. Some of them contain from one thousand to two thousand pieces each. These are now the property of persons residing in several states of the Union. The aged lady retains her faculties to a remarkable degree and converses fluently and intelligently on general subjects. She is the mother of Rev. A. R. Crane, D.D., a prominent Baptist clergyman.

Reuben Crane, son of Abijah Crane, sen., was a man who figured conspicuously in musical circles, and will long be remembered for his fine musical talents and for the sweetness and melody of his voice. For a long time he was the leading instructor of vocal music in this vicinity. For many years he was the leader of the choir in the Baptist church at the Corner and the beloved superintendent of its Sabbath school.

Frederick A. Chase, nephew of Mr. Crane, inherited the musical talent of the Crane family to an eminent degree. He, too, has been a popular teacher of vocal music, and for many years has occupied the same position in the Baptist choir and Sabbath school that Mr. Crane held so long. At the age of more than three score and ten years, he still retains his musical ability and is yet an acknowledged leader in the service of song. His brother, Mr. Simeon Chase, at the age of eighty-five years, does the greater part of the work on his farm, and still takes a lively interest in the affairs pertaining to the welfare of his town. At this advanced age he seems to possess a good share of vitality and apparently a firm hold on life. He is the oldest man in town.

CEMETERIES.—The old burying ground near the Mills is located about one mile south, on the old road leading to North Wayne. It is on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. It is supposed that the spot was once used, to a limited extent, by the Indians for burial purposes. The names of nearly all the early families in this vicinity are to be found on the tomb-stones in this lot.

Recently another beautiful spot, more conveniently situated and nearer the village, has been selected, in which several have already found their last resting place. At the Corner the cemetery adjoins the Baptist church grounds. Here, too, may be found the names of the very early settlers, as well as those of all the generations that have succeeded them. On Chase Elkins' head-stone in this lot is the following inscription: "He was the first man who broke the wilderness for cultivation in this town."

A half mile distant from this cemetery Mr. E. H. Kent has a neatly graded and finely located ground. In it he has allowed others to bury when preferring to do so. Near the church, at the north, are two

grounds, also one on the Fellows road. These are conveniently situated and neatly kept.

INCORPORATION.—The town was incorporated February 28, 1795, taking its present name. The first town meeting was held April 13, 1795. Joseph Davis was chosen moderator, "to regulate the meeting;" Eleazer Goodwin, town clerk; Eleazer Goodwin, Benjamin Clifford and Ebenezer Hutchinson, selectmen. Another meeting was called for the fourth of May, at which Abijah Crane acted as moderator; John Knowles was chosen treasurer; David Knowles, constable; James Young, Francis Hubbard, Richard Tilton, Abijah Crane, Samuel Bacheller, Stephen Abbott and Joseph Anderson, surveyors of highways; John Knowles and Stephen Abbott, tythingmen; Asa Wiggin, pound keeper (his barn being used for a pound); and Samuel Smith and Stephen French, hog-recfs.

"Voted that swine should run at large by being yoked and 'rung' according to law. Chose Abijah Crane and Francis Hubbard a committee to assist the selectmen in dividing the town into districts of highway and schools. Voted £150 to be spent in the repair of highways, and that laborers on the highway shall be allowed four shillings per day till the last of September. Voted to lay out £30 in schooling and £30 to defray town charges. Voted that Mr. Daniel Rowell's house be the public place to put up warrants and advertisements."

In 1790 the plantation contained 166 inhabitants. They steadily increased until the number reached more than one thousand. The last few decades show a corresponding decrease. The last census indicates but 649.

CIVIL LISTS.—The names of town clerks from the organization of the town are: Eleazer Goodwin, Solomon Bates, Joseph H. Underwood, John A. Page, Gilman Bacheller, Ezra Fisk, Jotham Crane, James Underwood, Andrew Sturtevant, Howard B. Lovejoy, A. G. Underwood, J. H. Sturtevant, T. F. Palmer, Fred A. Wing, J. F. Stevens, J. S. W. Hewett and Lester R. Fellows.

The names of the chairmen of the board of selectmen are: Eleazer Goodwin, Francis Hubbard, Solomon Bates, Joseph Davis, Ebenezer Turner, Ezra Fisk, Joseph H. Underwood, Charles Smith, Samuel Parker, Merrill Clough, Samuel Smith, Henry Craig, Jotham Crane, John Hewett, Abijah Crane, jun., John S. French, Lewis Chase, Marshall Lane, Peleg F. Pike, J. W. C. Jones, Dr. Noah Watson, F. A. Chase, Dr. A. G. French, A. G. Underwood, Dr. Charles Russell, J. S. W. Hewett, Elias H. Kent, George Underwood, Enoch Whittemore and H. J. Hutchinson.

Superintending school committees: Rev. Mr. Bond, Rev. Arthur Drinkwater, Ezra Fisk, Joseph H. Underwood, Thomas Anderson, R. M. Wing, Marshall Lane, F. A. Chase, Dr. A. G. French, S. C. Tuck, George Underwood, Albion F. Watson, J. H. Sturtevant and Fred A. Wing. Those who have acted as supervisors of schools: F. A. Chase,

A. F. Watson, Jesse T. Parker, W. S. Hodgkins, George Underwood and Augustus Pease.

Those who represented the town in the legislature before the separation from Massachusetts were: Solomon Bates, Ezra Fisk, Joseph H. Underwood, Samuel Tuck and Elisha Pettengill.

Joseph H. Underwood was a member of the executive council in 1840, and Doctor Bates, a native of this town, represented the district in congress one term.

CHURCHES.—In its early history this town was distinguished for its religious as well as its educational spirit. There is no record of any preaching during the first eleven years after the settlement of the town, but in 1790 Rev. Eliphalet Smith, from Massachusetts, visited the region. In 1792 a Baptist church was organized, consisting of twenty-three members, and July 1, 1802, a meeting house was erected at the Corner. This was taken down and the present one erected in 1837. Rev. Oliver Billings succeeded Mr. Smith in the pastorate, and served the church forty years, having for associate pastors during this time Reverends Morton, Houghton and Stevens. Among other early preachers may be mentioned: Reverends Drinkwater, Bond, Barrows and Avery; later, Reverends Nugent, Rawson, Weston, Barstow and Whittemore. Among the members of this church who have served as deacons are: Abijah Crane, Benjamin Palmer, Samuel Tuck, F. A. Chase, J. H. Sturtevant and Fred W. Small.

A Methodist church was organized in 1827. A house of worship was erected and services maintained for a series of years. The house was subsequently moved to East Livermore, but a chapel was afterward built and services resumed. About the time of the erection of the Methodist house, a Free Baptist church was organized, a house built here and religious services were conducted for several years. The building was subsequently removed. A union church was erected about 1825 at North Fayette. This house was consumed by fire in 1832. A new one, with fifty-two pews, was built the same year. Several denominations held an interest in the house, certain Sabbaths in the year being set apart for each one to hold service. Some individuals had a Sunday or two each.

Among the noted Methodist preachers who have been placed in charge here may be mentioned: Reverends Benjamin Foster, D. B. Randall, "Camp-meeting" John Allen, Copeland, Nickerson, Charles Munger and W. H. Foster. The Methodists own one-half of the house, and for many years have occupied it the greater portion of the time. This house is located at the extreme north part of the town, and accommodates a portion of Chesterville as well as Fayette.

Following is a partial list of the names of those who have entered the ministry from this town: Oliver Billings, R. Watson, Gilman

Bachelor, John Billings, Lowell Porter, George Bates, S. B. Morse, A. R. Crane, A. E. Woodsum, A. J. Sturtevant and J. Wesley Smith.

SCHOOLS.—The early settlers of the town took a deep interest in educational matters, and zealously labored to establish schools for the instruction of the rising generation. These were early established, and as the population increased the facilities increased in a corresponding degree until every locality had a school house situated sufficiently near to accommodate all. Thus they continued under the old district system until 1890, when the new and more progressive town system was adopted. There has been no graded system in Fayette, but since the passage of the free high school law this town has been very liberal in its enforcement. It is believed that no town of its size in Maine can boast of having sent out more teachers and more successful ones than Fayette. They have gone into all parts of the country and into every grade of educational work. It is told by some of the older residents that when teachers presented themselves for examination the committee invariably asked the question, "For what is Fayette noted?" The stereotyped answer being: "For its big oxen and its schoolma'ams."

In the earlier days it was a usual thing to find from sixty to seventy-five pupils seated in the same school room, and not a rare occurrence to see one hundred. To day we often find six and rarely twenty-five.

ORGANIZATIONS.—In the early forties—in Tippecanoe times—there was in town a temperance society, known as the Washingtonians. This society flourished for a series of years, then ceased, though it left its general influence on the rising generation. At about the same time another society came into being, and was known as the Martha Washington Society, a ladies' organization. Its object was the furthering of temperance and charity. This, too, flourished for a time, accomplishing much good. In the intervening years, similar organizations have sprung up to fulfill their mission and pass away. At present there exists an order known as the Wide Awake Division of Sons of Temperance, which is in excellent working condition. Connected with the temperance work is a fine dramatic club, which furnishes many enjoyable and profitable entertainments. The amount of good resulting from the workings of these societies, perhaps, is incalculable, for it is safe to say that this town is remarkably free from that terrible vice, intemperance.

A Grange was formed in 1875. Its membership has reached nearly or quite one hundred. Dr. A. G. French was the prime mover in this work. Its masters have been: Doctor French, John H. True, Josiah H. Sturtevant, Cyrus H. Tobin, Joseph F. Stevens, Octavus E. Stevens and John O. Fellows.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.—There is a saw mill at Fayette, one at North Fayette, and one at South Fayette. There are also novelty

works at South Fayette. The mill at Fayette is now in excellent condition and is doing a good business in manufacturing long lumber, clapboards and shingles. The one at North Fayette has been a busy one for many years.

A few years since one of our most enterprising farmers conceived the idea that associated dairying would be a profitable industry to introduce into town, and by perseverance in this direction the object was accomplished and the factory established at North Fayette. The presidents of this association have been: The late Dr. Charles Russell, Osbert L. Basford, Edwin R. French and Enoch Whittemore.

Many of the early settlers were from the fruit-growing regions of southern New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts, hence they early conceived the importance of planting fruit trees. The forest on many a hilltop and hillside yielded to the apple and the pear orchards, remnants of which can now be seen in some localities. As these old orchards failed new ones were planted, and the acreage has been so increased that the raising of fruit has become a very important industry in the town, from which source a liberal revenue is realized.

Mr. Boardman in Chapter VIII. has noticed the prominence of Fayette in stock raising. Until recent years this was the banner town of Maine for fine oxen, but they are now giving place, in a measure, to the dairy cow.

Timber lands are yielding quite an income in these latter years. In some localities there is a large amount being cut each year, and yet there seems to be but little diminution in quantity.

Property appears to be more evenly distributed in this town than in almost any other within the writer's knowledge. We have no wealthy aristocrats and there are few who lean upon charity for support.

POST OFFICES.—Fayette post office was established April 1, 1804, with Solomon Bates as postmaster. Daniel Judkins was appointed April 21, 1822. For forty-seven years this, the only post office in town, was located at Fayette Corner. April 2, 1851, it was removed to the Mills and Howard B. Lovejoy was appointed postmaster to succeed Daniel Judkins.* Previous to this change the Mills people depended principally upon the Kents Hill office for their mail, the merchants in turn sending for and distributing the same to the patrons. Many has been the time that the writer has been dispatched on horseback or otherwise for the mail, when it fell to the lot of his father to perform this office.

* Isaac Randall, 2d, was appointed May 24, 1853; Howard B. Lovejoy, February 28, 1854; Gervis Nolin, April 26, 1869; Wesley D. Weymouth, January 24, 1872; Lowell Sanborn, August 29, 1873; Frank A. Nolin, January 29, 1878; John S. W. Hewett, April 15, 1878; Fred A. Wing, March 10, 1881; George Underwood, July 5, 1887; Edward F. Wyman, March 8, 1892.

The Fayette Corner office was established as Fayette Ridge, June 24, 1858, in charge of Richard C. Turner. Cyrus B. Judkins was appointed to succeed him December 14, 1874. The name was changed to Fayette Corner, January 26, 1875, and he was continued as postmaster.

North Fayette post office was established May 20, 1851, with Samuel S. Walton in charge. William Irish succeeded April 29, 1859, and Thomas F. Palmer was appointed May 31, 1865.

Fayette is located five miles distant, and midway between the Farmington branch and the main stem of the Maine Central railroad, consequently we labor under the disadvantage of higher transportation than that of railroad towns. Whenever the contemplated and already chartered railroad shall be constructed, in all probability it will pass up the Thirty Mile river, so-called, entering the towns of Wayne, Fayette, Mt. Vernon and Vienna, touching or going in close proximity to seven excellent water powers in a distance of fifteen miles, and then will Fayette be capable of competing with any of her sister towns in manufacturing.

If the author were writing a volume on Fayette, instead of a single chapter for a volume of larger scope, it would be a pleasure to treat more fully the genealogy of the early pioneers and their immediate successors, and record more fully events in the town's progress, which the present limit of space prevents. Before closing we would acknowledge the kindness of the aged ladies, Mrs. Harriet Fifield Crane and Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins Stevens, daughter of Chase Elkins, second—named in this chapter—for the items of interest gathered from them and probably not obtainable elsewhere. We would also extend our thanks to Thomas Wing, Benjamin Bacheller, Reuben Ham and Rev. A. R. Crane, D.D., for the substantial facts obtained from them; and we would not forget to mention the name of our fellow townsman, A. F. Watson, for his ceaseless and untiring efforts in obtaining data for this work.*

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

George Bamford is a son of Daniel and Orilla Bamford, and grandson of William Bamford, who came to the farm where George lives in early life and died here in 1836, leaving one son, Daniel. The latter died in 1886 and left seven children: Mary (Mrs. John Fellows), Jane (Mrs. Jonathan Pike), Augusta, William, James, George and Daniel E., who owns the old homestead with George. The latter married Jennie, daughter of John Knowles, and they have two children—John K. and George M.

Osbert L. Basford, born in 1843, is a son of David and Elizabeth

* Mr. Underwood's responsibility for this chapter ends here.

(Coffin) Basford, and grandson of John Basford, of New Hampshire, who had four sons. David had two sons: James L., of Boston, and Osbert L., who married May, daughter of Mark Stevens. Their children are: Herman L., died June 18, 1892, and Birdena L. Mr. Basford came to Fayette in 1861 and in 1862 enlisted in Company E, 24th Maine. Returning to Fayette, he has since been a farmer and is now serving his fourth term as selectman. His father died in January, 1891.

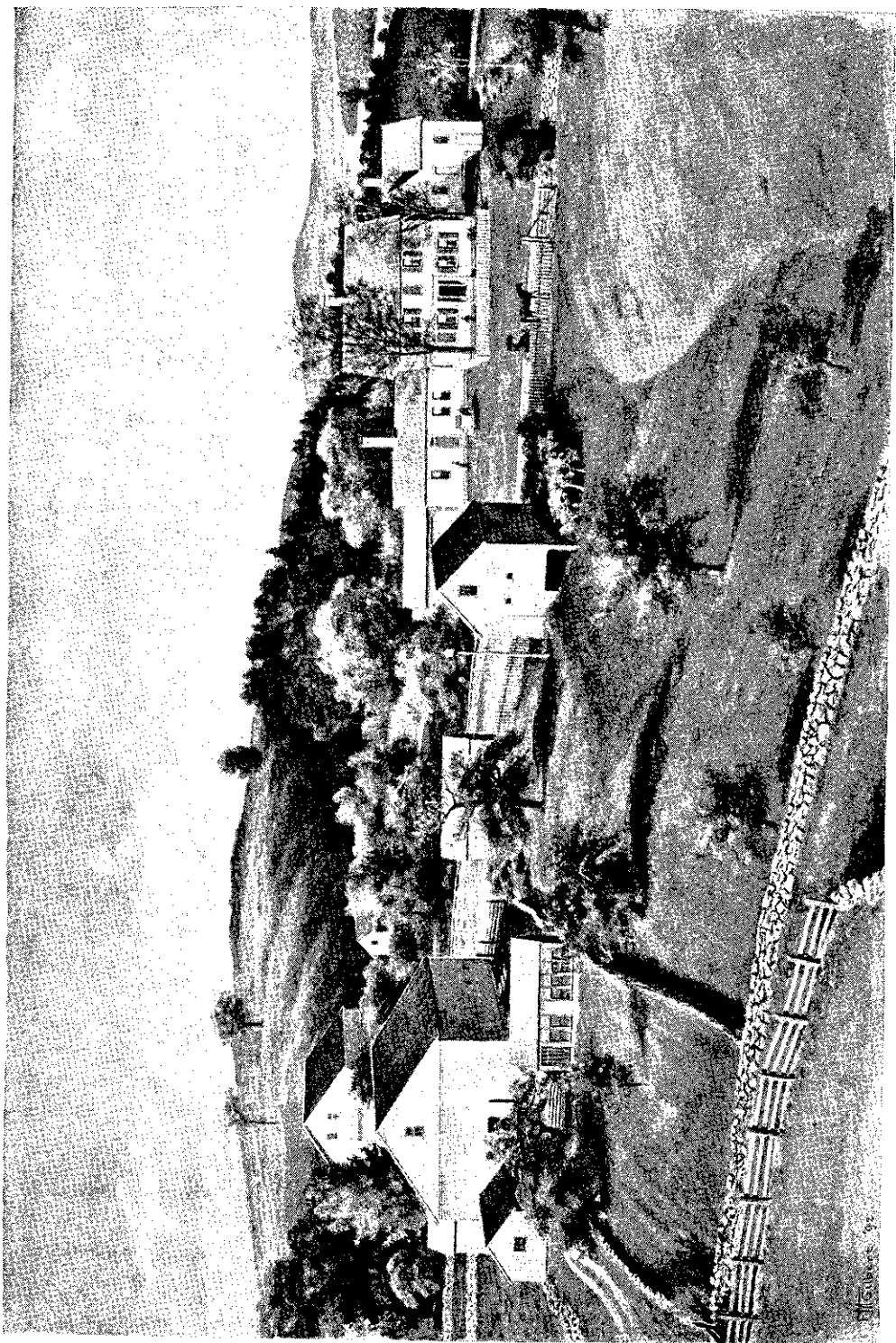
OLIVER BILLINGS* was born in Dedham, Mass., May 8, 1800, and died at Fayette, Me., June 13, 1880. He was a son of Elkanah Billings and Katherine Morse, and a nephew of Oliver Billings, a prominent Baptist divine. In 1808 his parents removed to Chesterville, Franklin county, Me., where they resided the remainder of their lives. January 31, 1829, Oliver married Cynthia French, of Chesterville, daughter of Dearborn and Anna French. Mrs. Billings was a person of strong character and held a high rank among the intelligent and useful women of her time. She died December 2, 1878. Had she lived a few weeks longer they would have celebrated their golden wedding, for which preparations were being made. Their children are: Anna Catharine, Helen Lurette, George Weston, Loannas Cyrillo, Azora Lavilla and Linn Leroy. These are all living save Loannas, who died June 3, 1871.

Mr. Billings remained in Chesterville seven years subsequent to his marriage. He then purchased the Asa Hutchinson place in Fayette, and resided on the same until March, 1854, when he purchased the Nathan Burgess farm, located on Oak hill, and there passed the residue of his life. His occupation was farming, and his thoroughly tilled acres and the well kept and tidy appearance of the buildings on the homestead attest the quality of his work and indicate that he was ever faithful to duty. He, however, in his younger days made quite a vocation of school teaching. He taught seven successive winters in Boothbay. He also taught in Mt. Vernon, Chesterville and Fayette.

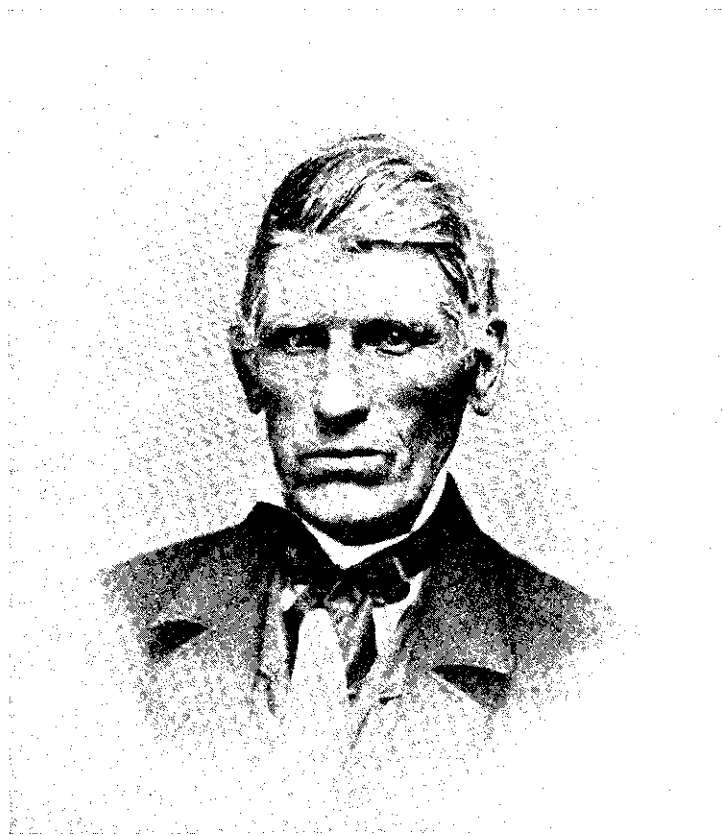
He was several times called to fill different offices in the gift of his townsmen. Religiously he was broad and liberal in his views. Politically he was a whig, believing firmly in the principles laid down by Clay and Webster. His character was beyond reproach and his integrity never in question. His carriage was always dignified and his language courtly and respectful toward persons of all classes.

Henry H. Bodge, born in Fayette in 1829, is a son of Moulton and Louisa (Lovejoy) Bodge, who had three children: Olive (Mrs. Warren C. Jones), Sarah (Mrs. J. S. W. Hewett) and Henry H., who married Charlotte, daughter of Daniel Ormsby. Their children are: Mary (Mrs. Harry Bamford), Thomas H., of Augusta, and Frank H. Mr.

* Sketch by George Underwood.



"OAK HILL."—THE BILLINGS HOMESTEAD, FAYETTE, ME.



Oliver Billings

Bodge is a grandson of John Bodge, who first started a pottery in Fayette. His father and mother died in 1873, and were both buried at one time.

Arthur D. Chase, born in Fayette in 1833, is a son of Lewis and Sally Chase, and grandson of Israel Chase. Lewis Chase was a colonel in the state militia. He was captain of Company H, 14th Maine, in the civil war. His father, Israel Chase, was one of the first settlers of Fayette, a man of some note in the early history of the town. He served as representative in the state legislature. Arthur D. Chase married Eliza A. E., daughter of Rev. James Smith, of Fayette. She died leaving one son, Arthur G. M. He married for his second wife, Abbie A. Stinchfield, and they have four sons: Lewis H., Ralph F., Russell M. and Leon G. Mr. Chase went into the war in 1861 in the 14th Maine Infantry and afterward in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, where he served until the close of the war, and has since then been a farmer.

Frederick A. Chase, born in Fayette in 1819, is a son of Israel and Betsey Chase, and grandson of Simeon Chase, of Berkeley, Mass. He married Rachel L., daughter of Andrew Sturtevant, and had three children: Frederick V., who is a lawyer in Portland; Mary A., who married Rev. Ansley E. Woodsum, and Ward B. Mr. Chase has been a school teacher eight years and has taught music fifty terms. He was one of the selectmen for thirteen years, was supervisor of schools for some years, and in 1869-70 he represented his district in the legislature.

Boardman V. Crane, born in 1832, is a son of Reuben and Mary Crane, and grandson of Abijah Crane, who came to Fayette about 1793 and settled on a farm here. He had four sons. Reuben staid on the farm and had one son and three daughters: Dulcina M. (Mrs. Luther D. Emerson), L. Maria (died May 3, 1887, in Troy, N. Y.), and Annie J. (Mrs. William Whitman). Boardman V. married Eliza Ryerson, and had three children: Gertrude A., Guy C. (who died in 1888) and Willis B. Mr. Crane is a farmer and lives on the farm settled by his grandfather. His mother's father was Samuel Tuck.

John O. Fellows, born in 1842, is a son of John and Sally (Page) Fellows, and grandson of Aaron Fellows. John Fellows died in 1870 and left five children: Nathan P., Henry D., Benjamin P., Elizabeth N. (Mrs. Abel Barker) and John O., who married Mary, daughter of Daniel Bamford, and had four children: Laura E., who died in 1878; Charles A., Nettie M. (Mrs. Mellen Fellows) and George H., who died in infancy. Mr. Fellows was one of the selectmen in 1888, '89 and '90, and is a farmer on the farm where his father settled when married.

Lester R. Fellows, born in 1866, is a son of Isaac N. and Lucy A. (Watson) Fellows, and grandson of Isaac, who came to the farm where Lester R. now lives about 1800. His only son, Isaac N., died in 1889,

leaving one son, Lester R., who married Cora B., daughter of Hiram S. Rice. They have had two children: Harold N., born January 18, 1891, died March 16, 1891; and Lucie A., born July 17, 1892.

Albion F. Gile, born in Mt. Vernon in 1834, is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Porter) Gile, the latter a daughter of Captain Isaac Porter, of Cape Cod. Joseph Gile's children were: Isaac P., Edwin T., Albion F., Charles K. and Caroline A. (Mrs. Seth W. Johnson). Albion F. married Arabel, daughter of Reuel Palmer. Their children are: Elmer E., Charles K., Irving B., Anice B., Gertie, Mearl L. and Ethel M. He came to Fayette in 1850 and is a farmer.

Albion Gordon, farmer, born in Readfield in 1841, is a son of Stephen and Lovina Gordon, and grandson of Daniel Gordon. Stephen Gordon's sons were: Harrison, Albion, Daniel, Nelson D., Loring and Stephen O. A. Albion married Nettie, daughter of George Keith, and they have one daughter, Alberta. Mr. Gordon came to Fayette in 1879, prior to which time he worked in the oil-cloth factory in Readfield for fourteen years. He has been one of the selectmen since 1887.

John S. W. Hewett, born in Hallowell, Me., in 1835, is a son of John and Betsey (Haines) Hewett, and grandson of John Hewett, who came from Massachusetts in 1810, and settled in Fayette on the farm where John S. W. now lives. Mr. Hewett came to Fayette in 1858, and has been prominently connected with the town as selectman, treasurer and collector nine years, and one year on the school board. He was postmaster at Fayette from April, 1878, to March, 1881. He has also been deputy sheriff for one term. He is now a farmer on the farm which his grandfather took from the Plymouth Company. He married Sarah M., daughter of Moulton Bodge. Their children are Alice M. and Warren S.

Willard S. Hodgkins, born in 1851, is a son of Henry T. and Ann G. (Stinchfield) Hodgkins, and grandson of True Hodgkins, who came from New Hampshire and settled in Vienna. Henry Hodgkin's children were: Willard S., Everett, Elizabeth, Lemuel B. and Alice H. Willard S. began teaching school when but sixteen and has taught nearly every winter since; he was supervisor of schools for one term. He came to the farm where he now lives in 1880. He married Augusta, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Bryant) Chase, of Jay, Me. She was born January 25, 1852. They have an adopted daughter, Helen B. Hodgkins, born January 10, 1885.

Moses H. Hubbard, born in Fayette in 1839, is a son of Moses and Betsey (Sweet) Hubbard, and grandson of Francis Hubbard, who had four sons: John, Moses, Richard and Samuel. Moses settled on the farm opposite his father's. He had ten children. The two sons were Moses H. and John, who died in 1887. Moses H. married Elvira, daughter of Luke Chandler, of Wells. They had two children: Ida

M., who died in December, 1887, and Milo A., who now lives with his father, who is a farmer.

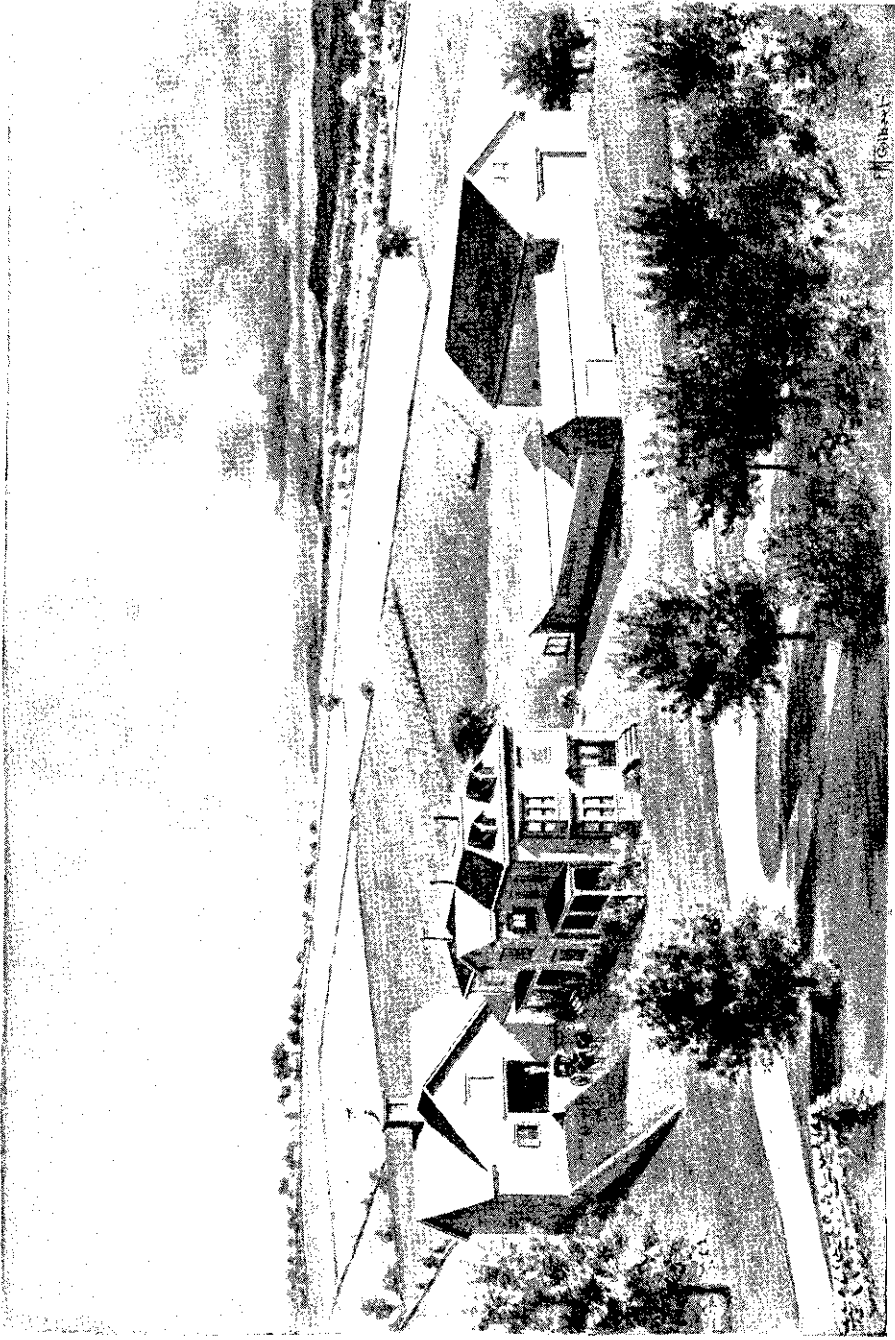
Moses T. Jones, born in Fayette in 1833, is one of the three sons of J. W. C. and Betsey (Tuck) Jones, and grandson of Sylvester Jones, who came to Fayette in 1802 and settled on the farm where Leonard Lothrop now lives, and had eight sons and one daughter. J. W. C. Jones had three sons and five daughters. Those now living are: Rebecca J. (Mrs. Smith), Ella M. (Mrs. Alger) and Moses T., who married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Judkins. They have two daughters: Addie M. and Kate T. Mr. Jones was in the late war in the 2d Maine Battery, and in 1865 he returned and took the farm where he now lives, where he and his mother were both born, a part of the land taken by his grandfather Tuck about 1790. His father died in 1885. He was selectman, collector and treasurer at different times for sixteen years.

ELIAS H. KENT.—Charles Kent and two of his brothers came to Maine prior to 1793, and settled in Readfield on the hill that has since been known as Kents Hill. Charles, who was a farmer, was the father of Barker Kent, who was born at Kents Hill in 1793. Barker Kent married Eliza, a daughter of Francis and Kate (Cofren) Hunt. Like his father, he was a farmer. He settled in Fayette shortly after his marriage, and there he passed the remainder of his life.

Elias H. Kent, one of his six sons, was born in 1826. Like most farmers' sons of that day he passed his boyhood on the farm, receiving the advantages of the schools of the town. He gave his attention to agriculture until 1849, when he went to Rocky Point, in the town of Warwick, R. I., where he had charge of a popular summer resort until 1881. In 1880 he was chosen to represent his district in the Rhode Island state legislature.

He married Amanda M., a daughter of Daniel and Sally (Baldwin) Judkins. Their only child, Lillian F., died in 1863. In 1880 he bought the Colonel Lewis Chase farm at Fayette Corner, and in that and the following year he erected the substantial farm buildings shown in the accompanying illustration. On returning to his native town he resumed the vocation of his early manhood and is now classed with the most thorough and successful farmers of this picturesque locality.

Leonard C. Lothrop, born in 1821, is one of five sons of Thomas and Cynthia (Brett) Lothrop, the others being: Osbert, Ebenezer, Thomas and Rufus. His grandfather was Captain Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts. Leonard C. married Sarah F., daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Baldwin) Judkins, and has two children: John C., who married Nettie M., daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Tuck) Crane, and is a farmer near his father; and Lillian F., who is a school teacher. Mr. Lothrop has lived on his present farm since 1855.



RESIDENCE OF MR. ELIAS H. KENT, FAYETTE, ME.

Thomas F. Palmer, born in Fayette in 1816, is one of ten children of John and Lydia (Morse) Palmer. He married Mary J. Tilton, who died in 1856, leaving eight children: Sarah A., Charles F. and George H., deceased; and Emma L., Fred G., Frank H., Mary L. and Albert. Mr. Palmer married in 1858, Sarah T., daughter of James Smith, of Readfield. He has lived at his present residence since 1841, has been postmaster for twenty-seven years and was town clerk for five years. He is a mechanic and has for fifty years operated a carriage and carpenter shop at North Fayette.

Thomas M. Pratt, born in 1845, is one of six children of Edward and Louisa (Merrill) Pratt, and grandson of Edward Pratt, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Turner, Me. Thomas M. Pratt married Osca, daughter of Warren Bigelow, of Livermore, and their children are: Warren B., Harold B., Irma L. and Celia M. Mr. Pratt is a blacksmith by trade. He was in the late war in Company D, 32d Maine, and was discharged in July, 1865. He spent fourteen years in the West prior to 1881. In 1884 he came to the farm where he now lives and has since been a farmer.

Joseph F. Stevens, born in Fayette in 1835, is a son of Richard (1802-1853) and Harriet (French) Stevens, and grandson of John Stevens (1761-1829), who came to Wayne in early life and had ten children. Richard came to Fayette in 1829 and had eight children: Pisarius, Sarah (Mrs. A. G. Herriman), Joseph F., Martha M. (Mrs. J. W. Hammond), Augusta A. (Mrs. B. F. Bryant), Cassius (died in infancy), Harriet F. (Mrs. Charles Wing), and Richard M., who died in Wisconsin in 1872. Joseph F. married Belle, daughter of John Chadbourne, and they have five children: Emma L., Carrie I., Mary A. C., Alfred F. and Augusta A. He has been justice for twenty years, and was town clerk for two years; he is a farmer.

Octavus E. Stevens, farmer, born in 1839, is a son of Mark Stevens and Sabrina Elkins, daughter of Chase Elkins, who was the first child born in Fayette. Mark Stevens' children were: Octavus E., Nancy J., Mahala T., Flora W., Joshua C., Lizzie E., and Charles M., who died in infancy. Octavus E. married Sarah E., daughter of Amos Parker. Their children are: Iza M., Charles E., Florence E., Marcia E., Christabel, Luther C. and Sadie E.

Josiah H. Sturtevant, born in Fayette in 1833, is a son of Andrew and Rhoda Sturtevant, grandson of Andrew, and a lineal descendant of Samuel Sturtevant, who lived in Plymouth, Mass., in 1645. Andrew¹ came to Wayne about 1779 and had four sons: William, Andrew², Moses and Ephraim. Andrew² had five sons, the only ones now living being Adoniram J., of Oakland, Cal., and Josiah H. The latter married Helen E., daughter of Daniel Ormsby, of Fayette. They have four children: May B. (Mrs. E. T. Whitmore), Chester H., Charles R. and Maude. Mr. Sturtevant enlisted in 1862 in the 17th Maine and

in 1863 was made lieutenant of the 80th U. S. C. T., and at the close of the war was acting regimental quartermaster of the same. He returned to Fayette and held various town offices until 1873, when he represented his district in the legislature. He has since then been clerk in the second auditor's office in Washington, and is now postal clerk in the United States senate.

John H. True, born in 1836, is one of seven sons of Moses F. and Eleanor (Kyle) True, grandson of Edward, and great-grandson of Thomas True. Edward True came to Fayette about 1800 and had eight sons. Moses True's sons were: John H., Edward M., Moses W., Charles E., Amos K., William F. and one who died. John H. married Helen E., daughter of Cyrus Brown, and they have five children: Winnie Ona (Mrs. R. A. Bryant), Cyrus H., Birdie E. (Mrs. Wallace W. Farrington), Katie M. (Mrs. George W. Farrington) and Charles E. Mr. True was in the late war as first lieutenant in 24th Maine. He has been a bookkeeper and is now a farmer.

Jesse D. Tuck, born in 1844, is a son of Jonathan and Mahala (Hilton) Tuck, and grandson of Jesse Tuck, who came to Fayette about 1795 and settled on the farm where Jesse D. now lives. His children were: Samuel, Jonathan, Madison, Mary and Nancy. Jonathan had two children: J. Granville and Jesse D., who married Olive, daughter of Lot P. Nelson. Their children are: Herbert J. and Mary E. Jonathan Tuck was selectman in Fayette for several years and was in the legislature one year. He died in 1868 and his wife died in 1887.

HON. JOSEPH HALL UNDERWOOD* was born in Amherst, N. H., June 13, 1783, and died in Fayette, Me., November 8, 1867. His parents were Thomas and Sally (Gage) Underwood. He received such an education as the common schools and academies afforded at the time of his youth. He came to Maine in his early manhood, and taught school in Thomaston, Readfield, Fayette and other towns. He finally settled in Fayette and commenced his successful mercantile and business career, which extended through more than fifty-five years. He was one of the best known business men in Kennebec county. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary Aiken, of Merrimac, N. H., was born July 31, 1784, and died July 22, 1822. Her children were: Joseph Hall Underwood, jun., who died in infancy; Mary Aiken, Eliza Hall, Joseph Hall, jun., Thomas Parker and Sarah Ann. His second wife, sister of the first, was Jane Aiken, who survived him several years. She was born July 14, 1799, and died October 24, 1884. Her children were: Jane Aiken, Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay, George, Gilbert and Helen. One child of the first wife and four children of the second wife are the only present survivors of this large family. Both wives were women of superior talents and attainments.

*Biographical sketch by Albion F. Watson.



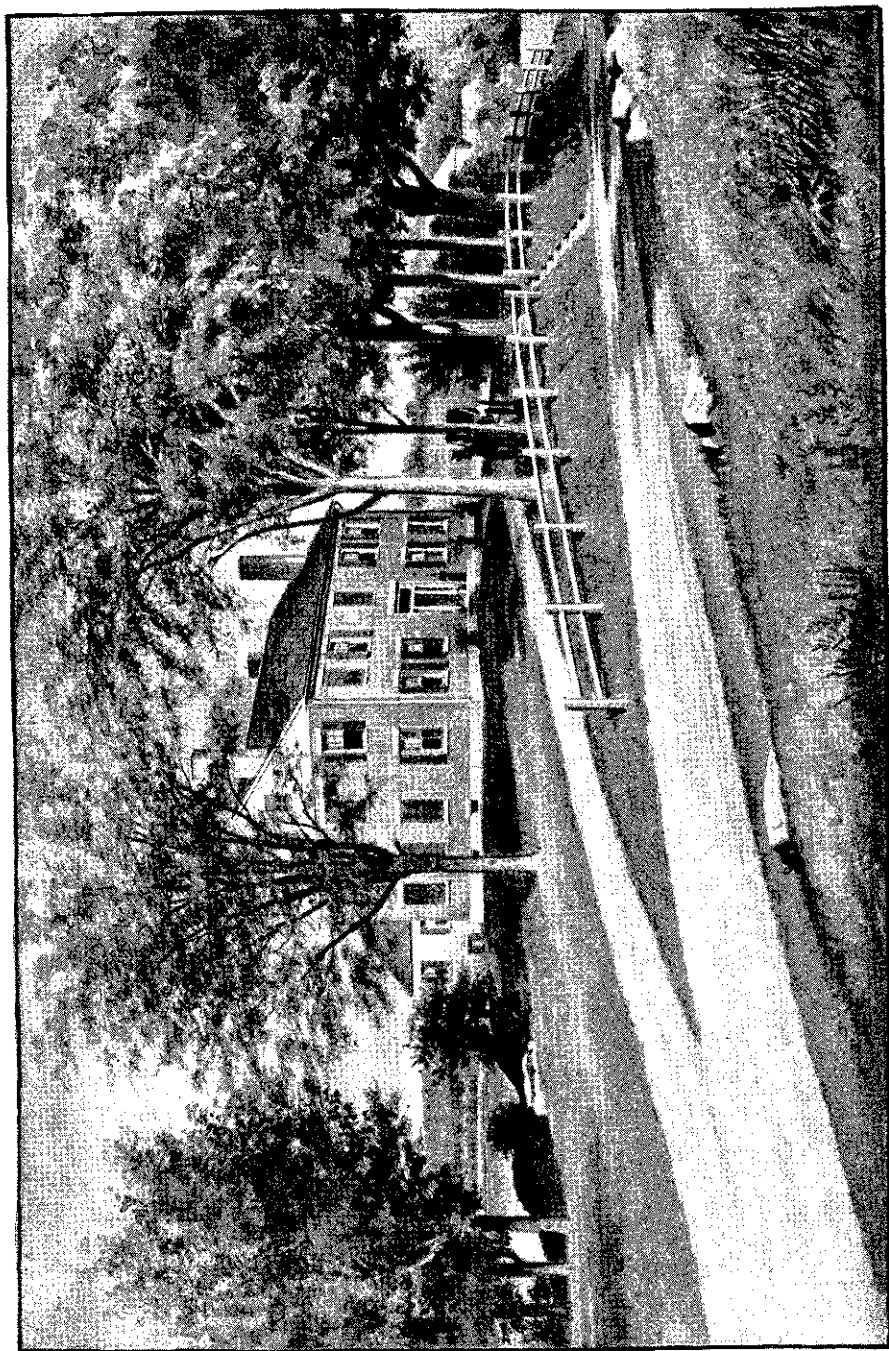
Joseph H. Underwood

Mr. Underwood, in his time, was the foremost citizen of Fayette, held the most prominent position in society, and always exerted a powerful influence in public affairs. He was always popular with his townsmen, and was elected to office many times by their suffrages. He was a leading whig politician in the state of Maine. He represented the town of his adoption in the general court of Massachusetts, and afterward served several terms as representative and one term as senator in the Maine legislature. Still later he was a member of Governor Edward Kent's council. He was also a candidate for presidential elector. Influential men of his party, believing that the use of his name would add strength to their ticket, urgently solicited Mr. Underwood to become a candidate for gubernatorial or congressional honors, but he respectfully declined, preferring to attend to his business affairs, rather than to go farther in politics. His keen sense of justice always led him to espouse the right side of every moral question. In all his business transactions he was methodical and exact to a remarkable degree. In personal presence and bearing he was ever dignified and gentlemanly.

He possessed a never failing fund of wit and humor, and highly enjoyed a good joke and a hearty laugh. Every worthy cause, and every social improvement had his hearty coöperation. He was a firm friend of education, and a strong patron of institutions of learning. His tendencies were progressive, and in his views he was broad and liberal. None rejoiced more than he at the onward march of science, civilization and true Christianity.

Gilbert Underwood, born in 1835, is a son of Joseph H. and Jane (Aikin) Underwood. The early ancestors of the Aikin family came from Scotland to Massachusetts in the 17th century. Mr. Underwood married Annie, daughter of John A. Holmes, of Readfield, and they have three children: Joseph H., Emma J. and May H. He is a farmer and breeder of Hereford cattle. He came to the farm where he now lives in 1877, having lived for ten years on the old homestead, where his father died in 1867.

HELEN UNDERWOOD GOODWIN is the youngest child of Joseph H. Underwood. September 7, 1867, she was married to William H. Goodwin, son of Beniah C. and Martha (Rice) Goodwin. He was born January 26, 1839, at Conway, N. H., and removed to Mercer, Me., with his parents, about 1850. He received the advantages of the common schools of his day, and on arriving at man's estate he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1865 he became connected with the hardware firm of Smith, Tibbets & Co., of Portland, and was traveling salesman for that house until his death, which occurred December 4, 1885. His thorough business habits and genial bearing especially fitted him for the place he filled in life. His last resting place is in the Wing family cemetery in Wayne, where an Italian marble shaft



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Hon. JOSEPH HALL UNDERWOOD, FAYETTE MILLS, ME.

on a granite base has been erected to his memory by his loving wife. His kind-hearted generosity made him ever ready with cheering words and a helping hand to assist the needy and unfortunate.

Mrs. Goodwin appears to have inherited a large share of her father's executive ability and keen business foresight. She is the only one of his large family who was born in the large brick house shown in the accompanying illustration. The bricks for its construction were burned on the farm, and during the building of the structure, in 1838, Mr. Underwood gave his personal attention to the selection of the bricks used. During his whole after life the care of his neatly kept home and its surroundings made them an ornament to his adopted town.

John A. Wing, born in 1829, is one of three sons (Albert, John and Charles) of Alden and Charity (Stevens) Wing, and a grandson of Allen Wing, who came to Wayne about 1787. John A. married Lucretia, daughter of John S. French, of Fayette, and their children are: Fred A., Albert F., Frank, who died in 1877, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Wing came to Fayette in 1855, and since his father's death, in 1871, has lived on the farm where he now resides.

Oscar E. Young, born in 1861, is a son of Chandler W. and Villa (Tobin) Young, who came to Fayette in 1868, and grandson of Joshua, who lived in East Livermore. Chandler Young died in 1890 and left two children: Oscar E. and Kate B. Oscar E. graduated at Kents Hill in 1881, and has devoted most of his time to writing articles for magazines and papers, more especially the *Chicago Sun*. He has also written and published a volume of poems. He married Eva J., daughter of John Dorsey, of Portland, and lives on the farm his father left, with his mother. He has one daughter, Ouida Estelle, born June 5, 1892.

Those who have entered the legal profession from Fayette are: Silas Bates, Samuel Tuck, Parker Tuck, Phillip Stubbs, Enoch Marshall, William Marshall, Oliver Bacheller, David True, Horatio D. Hutchinson, David F. Crane, Franklin Fisk, Albert Fellows and William Richards.

It is not known who the man was who set the first broken limb or administered the first dose of calomel in this town. Among the early physicians was Doctor Caswell. He was followed by Doctors Hale, Chase, Smith, Fuller, Lambright, Watson, French and Russell.

Those who have entered the medical profession from the town are: James Bates, Joseph Bacheller, Hiram Bates, Lemuel Russell, Noah Watson, Isaac Palmer, Lewis Watson, Samuel Chase, Albert G. French, James B. Cochran, George B. Crane, Willis A. Russell, Charles H. Wing and Lincoln French.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TOWN OF VIENNA.

Opposition to Incorporation.—Plantation Names.—First Settlers.—Enlargements.—Population and Valuation.—Post Offices and Postmasters.—Traders.—Good Templars.—Union Hall.—Mills in Various Localities.—Manufactures.—Churches.—Old Yellow Meeting House.—Cemeteries.—Civil Lists.—Personal Paragraphs.

VIENNA, the most northwesterly town of Kennebec county, was incorporated February 20, 1802, Jedidiah Prescott being authorized to call the first meeting. This township, when a plantation, was named Goshen. It was settled about 1786, the titles being given by Jedidiah Prescott, of Winthrop, and Nathaniel Whittier, of Readfield, who had purchased it from Massachusetts proprietors, and it was surveyed by Mr. Prescott in 1792.

In 1800 thirty-five inhabitants of the place—then called Wyman's plantation—petitioned for incorporation, representing the plantation to contain sixty ratable polls. Among the signers were Noah Prescott, Joseph Chapman, Timothy White, Abel Whittier and John Carr. An ineffectual remonstrance was made by several other of the inhabitants on the ground that "the petitioners were inhabitants of a place known to them by the name of Goshen, a tract of land wide from them by nature's laws," and that Chester was conveniently accessible for religious and town purposes.

The first settlers were: Joshua Howland, John Thompson, Patrick Gilbraith, Noah Prescott and John and William Allen. Following these were: Arnold Wethren, James and Robert Cofren, Jonathan Gordon, Jedidiah, Abel and Nathaniel Whittier, Gideon Wells, Elijah Bunker, Daniel Matthews, Benjamin Porter, Timothy White, Caleb Brown and Joshua Moore. At the first town meeting, which was held April 5, 1802, Noah Prescott was chosen moderator and Daniel Morrell, clerk. The selectmen chosen were: Jacob Graves, James Cofren and Joshua Moore.

The places of holding the town meetings from that time to the present have been: In 1802, at the dwelling house of Arnold Wethren; 1803, at house of Elisha Johnson; 1804, at Nathaniel Whittier's, and in 1805, at Moses Sanborn's. For the next nine years it was held in school houses. From 1815 to 1828 it was held in the "new meeting

house"—evidently the old Methodist church. From 1828 to 1848 it was entered on the records as being held at "the large meeting house," which must mean the old "Yellow" meeting house; and from 1848 to 1855 in No. 4 school house. Since that time the model town house, generously built and presented to his native town by Joseph M. Whittier, of Boston, has been used.

Vienna has been enlarged by two strips of territory taken from Rome—the first in 1814 and the last in 1833. It was the one hundred and thirty-second town incorporated, and had in 1850 a population of 871; 1860, 878; 1870, 740; 1880, 644; and in 1890, 495. Its valuation in 1860 was \$151,024; 1870, \$200,015; 1880, \$167,316; and in 1890 it was \$162,724.

POST OFFICES.—North Vienna post office, the oldest in town, was established March 21, 1808, as Vienna. The name was changed to North Vienna March 20, 1854. Its postmasters, with dates of appointment, have been: Elisha Johnson, March 21, 1808; Levi Johnson, April, 1825; George K. Porter, July, 1845; Alvan Bradley, March, 1847; Ira Neal, June, 1852; Amos C. Hodgkins, March, 1853; Sanders Morrill, March, 1854; Nathaniel Cochran, March, 1862; Henry Dowst, March, 1866; John Hall, October, 1866; Noah G. Cofren, March, 1873; Jacob S. Graves, April, 1874; Henry Whittier, September, 1885; Walter C. Pierce, June, 1887; and Henry C. Mason, July, 1889.

Vienna post office was established March 20, 1854, with Rufus W. Mansur as postmaster. His successors have been: Ira Neal, November, 1856; Hiram S. Abbott, July, 1861; Josiah Morrill, February, 1867; Henry Dowst, April, 1869; H. C. Whittier, February, 1886; Lewis F. Gould, July, 1887; and Laforest Dowst, June, 1889.

Mails are brought to the two post offices daily by a stage that leaves North Vienna each morning, reaching Augusta the same forenoon, and returning in the afternoon, connecting at Readfield station each way with trains on the Maine Central.

STORES.—Vienna village has exceptionally pleasant situation and surroundings. Its local importance was not fully established till in 1854, after a long, determined, bitter fight, it obtained the post office bearing the name of the town. But the mills had developed a center of business and North Vienna had to submit to the inevitable.

Captain Samuel Mowers was one of the first traders at Vienna village. Fred Stuart, Daniel Mowers and Lewis Bradley were the next. Up to this time the traders had sold liquor by the drink in public bars. But the very day Lewis Bradley began trade he invited his neighbors to come and take a free drink; then, taking a saw, he cut away the bar and told them he was done with the liquor traffic. That was about 1837, and was the last store bar in Vienna, although other stores sold liquor after that. Franklin Dearborn, Nathaniel Mowers, James Allen, Gerry Graves, Josiah Morrill, James Scales, James Wright, Daniel

Brown, Rufus Mansur, Byron Jewell and Hiram S. Abbott were successive traders till 1866, when Henry Dowst bought Mr. Abbott's stock and has been in business for twenty-six years. He built his present store in 1874.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The only representative the various secret societies have in town is Vienna Lodge, No. 88, of Good Templars, organized in 1887, with twenty charter members. The presiding officers have been: Lendall C. Davis, Henry Graves, Mrs. E. N. Allen, E. N. Allen, Alice M. Wait and Nettie Kimball. Guy E. Healey, Nellie Lawton, Charles Dearborn, Arthur Davis and Eugene Wait have held the office of secretary. The Lodge meets in Union Hall and has about thirty members.

UNION HALL, at the village, built by subscription in 1888, is kept for miscellaneous public gatherings. As a very proper recognition of their enterprise in its erection, lady officers are chosen.

MILLS.—Probably the first taskmaster the stoutly flowing stream at Vienna village ever met was Patrick Gilbraith, who laid a dam across its ancient bed and built a grist mill about 1800, compelling the lusty vagrant to tread a wheel which should grind the corn and the wheat of the hard-working settlers. Mr. Gilbraith and his son, Benjamin, ran the mill till Nathaniel Mooers, from Deerfield, N. H., became its purchaser in 1819. After many years' service the mill was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in 1840 by Mr. Mooers and his son, Jabez S. In 1847 Timothy Mooers, father of the present proprietor, bought the property and rented it for the next sixteen years to John Lord. George H. Mooers has been in possession since 1870, and still does custom grinding.

On the middle dam stood a carding and fulling mill that was not used for these purposes after 1830. Josiah Bradley owned it and put a shingle machine in the building. On the west side of the stream Josiah and Jonathan Bradley, Jacob Graves and Nathaniel Mooers built, in 1845, a new saw mill in the place of an old one. The next year they sold the property to Sewell B. Gordon, who also bought the old fulling mill property a few years later and operated the saw and shingle mill till about 1870. George H. Wills was the next owner. In 1872 he tore away the fulling mill building and built a saw mill in its place. Five years later he sold the dam to Henry Trask, and he in 1888 to Perley Whittier, the present owner, who built works in which he cuts staves and does all branches of cooperage. Mr. Whittier and his father have been the only stave and barrel manufacturers in Vienna.

The first machinery on the lower dam was a fulling mill, probably built by — Simpson, who had used and abandoned it before 1825. About 1838 Freeman Brown and Thomas C. Norris built the present dam, and on the west side of the stream a bark mill, which stood idle

till 1845, when Mr. Norris erected the building now standing on the east side, and made shoe pegs in it for the next thirty years. Here was first used Sylvanus Fairbanks' machine for sharpening pegs both ways—the first ever invented. Mr. Norris also added a shingle machine and steam power, for use when water was low. Augustus Smart was the next owner of the property and William Tyler the next, and he sold it to James and Henry Trask and Daniel Lawton. Henry Trask bought the interests of his partners and is now making handles for hoes, forks and shovels.

On the Cofren brook stood a pioneer grist mill that was active and useful in its day, but had ground its last grist before 1820. Even tradition has failed to give its builder a name. N. P. Mooers owns the spot. Another grist mill that served its day and generation, and came to an honorable dissolution about 1830, was run by the Ladd brook. Tradition has also neglected to assign a name to its builder or owner.

A saw mill standing on the McGurdy stream, built by Nathaniel Cochran and Arnold Wethren about 1830, was in operation till destroyed by fire in 1858. Thomas K. Dow was its last proprietor and J. S. Graves now owns the real estate. Near the graveyard in the Chesley neighborhood, Sylvanus Fairbanks built, in 1860, a rake factory, on the outlet of Beaver pond, and made rake and spade handles ten years. Mr. Fairbanks, while here, invented the first hollow arbor for wood turning.

On a brook that ran through his farm in the northwest part of the town, Lyman Whittier built, in 1858, a dam and a mill for cutting barrel staves. The business grew to such proportions in nine years that the water supply became insufficient, and he added steam power. After his death, in 1869, his son, Perley Whittier, operated the mill for awhile and then sold the property to his brother, Lyman F. Whittier, and John W. Hall, who continued the various branches of coopering. Mr. Whittier subsequently bought his partner out and added a circular saw and a shingle machine to the works. Litigation and changes in ownership have since succeeded each other, destroying the business and the value of the property.

Brick were made on Jedidiah Whittier's land and in several other places in town. About the same time large quantities of lime were burned in the northwest part of the town by the Curriers.

Wagons and carriages have been built in Vienna village by Henry Colby, Jacob C. Gordon and Sewell B. Gordon. The blacksmiths have been: James Robinson, David Wait, — Webster, Warren Folsom, Levi Brown, Charles Tompkins, Jethro Weeks and Samuel Davis.

CHURCHES.—Methodism took strong early root in Vienna. Jesse Lee preached in Vienna (then Goshen) Monday, December 8, 1794, and again on Monday, August 29, 1808, putting up with James Coch-

ran each time. The first class was formed by James Wager about 1794, consisting of James Cofren, Elihu Johnson and Jedidiah Whittier and their wives, and Nathaniel Whittier and Daniel Morrell. Awhile after about half the members of the church, which had become strong, seceded and formed a new church of the order known as Christian Band.

In 1828 the Maine Conference held its annual session in Vienna, Bishop Hedding presiding—a historic event. No Methodist society as small and no town as remote and obscure has been thus honored before or since. The explanation is probably this. Reverend Oliver Beale, secretary for six consecutive years of the Maine Conference, had been preaching at Vienna with great success. The church had doubled in membership; it had a meeting house built before 1815, and was the dominant religious organization in town. To encourage and reward such zeal and growth, the denomination awarded its great yearly meeting to Vienna.

The "Yellow" meeting house was then in its prime and the daily sessions of the conference were divided between it and the new house, which was so much the smaller of the two that it is still remembered by the name of the "little" church. The old meeting house, which stood on the old road, about twenty rods south of the east part of the present Franklin cemetery, was in use till the present church was built in 1841.

Vienna was probably connected with Livermore from 1805 to 1815, when it first appears on the minutes, and Isaiah Chandler and E. W. Coffin were the preachers till 1817, when it was again connected with Livermore for eight years, and from 1825 to 1830 with Strong circuit, after which it again appears on the minutes. The appointments were: Greenleaf Greeley, 1830; James Warren and Dudley Greeley, 1832; Phillip Ayer, 1833; Aaron Fuller, 1834; Isaac Downing, 1835; D. B. Randall and John Cleaveland, 1837; Charles L. Browning and D. B. Randall, 1838; R. C. Bailey, C. W. Morse and Francis Drew, 1839; George Child and James Farrington, 1841; Joseph Lull, 1842; Ira T. Thurston, 1843; Peter Burgess, 1844; S. B. Bracket, 1845; C. C. Mason, 1846; M. E. King, 1886; A. C. Trafton, 1887; Hezekiah Chase, 1889; and Elbridge Gerry, 1891.

The Free Baptist Church was organized in the red school house, January 22, 1820, with twenty-six members. The present church was built in 1840, by Baptists and members of the Christian denomination, who united in calling themselves the Union Chapel Society—a name they still bear. Their preachers have been: Joseph Briggs, Jonathan Bradley, T. Libby, Joseph Edgecomb (who preached twenty-six years), Selden Bean, D. Allen, — Brooks, — Campbell, — Morse, Otis Andrews, S. P. Morrill, J. H. Bartlett, Lucien C. Graves, Albert C. Brown and F. Starbird. Deacon Nathaniel Graves, a member of the legisla-

ture and county commissioner several terms, was church clerk for thirty-five years. The present membership is fifty-seven.

The second house built for religious purposes in Vienna was the old "Yellow" meeting house, erected on land given by Abel Whittier, by the seceders from the first Methodist society, before 1828, and possibly before 1820. The house stood one-half mile south of the Methodist burying ground. It was the largest church ever in town, and all its appointments were on the same broad gauge as its creed. The record of the first town meeting held within its walls (1828) reads: "in the large Meeting House." The architecture of the inside was quaint, with a decidedly fantastic appearance. A stout, roomy gallery extended on three sides, with "negro" pews in two corners. The pews below are described as being very high, with doors strong enough for a stable. The pulpit was a huge drum, ten feet high; entered by a door and mounted by inside winding stairs. Around the ceiling was a heavy ornate cornice, which, with the pulpit, was painted a sky blue. This old landmark was removed in 1848.

CEMETERIES.—The oldest grave yard in Vienna has long been known as the Methodist ground. It is situated on land given by Captain Osgood, and is contiguous to, and just east of, the Franklin Cemetery, and used to front on the old north and south road, now abandoned.

William Franklin Whittier, a native of Vienna, now a resident of California, in 1861 donated the land for the Franklin Cemetery, which was laid out in 1864. The grounds are handsomely arranged and neatly kept, and contain many tasteful and durable monuments.

Vienna Cemetery Association was organized in 1890 for the purpose of taking better care of the old burying ground that was originally laid out on John Bradley's land before 1800. This yard contains more graves than any other in town, and is most beautifully situated, with cheerful surroundings. All its arrangements indicate the best of care, and its many white marbles are a credit to any community. Samuel Davis is president and M. F. Eaton is secretary of the association.

Two private grounds mark the resting places of the Sevey and Porter families.

CIVIL LISTS.—The selectmen, with the year of first election and the number of years of service of each, have been: 1802, Jacob Graves, 13, James Cofren, Joshua Moore, 9; 1803, Noah Prescott; 1804, Robert Cofren, 3; 1805, Nathaniel Whittier, 15; 1806, Benjamin Porter, 7; 1807, Josiah Bradley, 6; 1808, Joseph Morrill, 2; 1810, James Chapman, 12, Arnold Wethren, Jonathan Bradley, 2; 1817, Ozem Dowst, 17; 1821, John Porter, 2, John Mooers, 2; 1825, John Marden, 3; 1826, Nathaniel Graves, 21; 1828, Epaphras Johnson, 3; 1831, Levi Johnson,

Andrew Neal, 2; 1832, Levi Greeley; 1835, Moses Brown, 14; 1838, Josiah P. Mooers; 1840, Isaac N. Whittier, 2; 1841, Daniel Brown, 2; 1842, James H. Porter, 14; 1843, Timothy C. Bradley; 1844, Levi Brown, 3; 1845, Alvan Bradley; 1846, James Sanborn, 4; 1848, Dennis Gorden, Daniel Tozer; 1849, Thomas C. Norris, 3; 1854, John Berry, 3, Nathan Gilman; 1856, Blake T. Dow, 2, Josiah Brown, 2; 1857, Josiah Morrill, 19; 1858, Gerry Graves, 2; 1859, Sewall Eaton, 3, Thomas F. Hovey, 2; 1861, Henry Dowst, 7; 1862, Ruel W. Smart, 2; 1867, Jacob Robie; 1868, Willis P. Brown, 7, Albion G. Whittier, 11; 1870, Jacob S. Woods; 1871, Allen B. Wing; 1872, Charles K. Besse; 1873, Henry Graves, 7, William T. Morrill; 1875, A. F. Smart, 3; 1876, M. F. Eaton, 7; 1879, S. Wesley Carr, 6, Sanders Morrill; 1882, Orman French, 2; 1883, D. W. Griffin, Charles E. Morrill; 1885, N. G. Sanborn, 4; and, 1889, Josephus Brown, 4.

The Town Clerks, with date of first election have been: 1802, Daniel Morrill; 1807, Jacob Graves; 1810, Nathaniel Whittier; 1821, James Chapman; 1829, Nathaniel Graves; 1834, Lewis Bradley; 1836, Jonathan Graves; 1838, Isaac N. Whittier; 1841, Franklin Dearborn; 1842, Jabez S. Mooers; 1848, Josiah P. Mooers; 1852, A. Bradley; 1853, Thomas C. Norris; 1857, Gerry Graves; 1867, Josiah Morrill; 1869, Henry Dowst; and since 1889, M. F. Eaton.

The Town Treasurers have been: 1802, Arnold Wethren; 1804, Gideon Wells; 1805, Elisha Johnson; 1807, Barnard Kimball; 1809, Nathaniel Morrill; 1810, James Cofren; 1812, Joshua Moores; 1817, Jacob Graves; 1825, Nathaniel Whittier; 1834, Ozem Dowst; 1836, John Marden; 1844, James Porter; 1845, Benjamin Porter; 1847, Thomas C. Norris; 1849, Gerry Graves; 1851, J. P. Mooers; 1852, A. Bradley; 1858, Nathaniel Graves; 1865, Josiah Morrill; 1867, James Porter; 1868, Henry Graves; 1877, Jonathan Graves; 1879, S. B. Gorden; and since 1886, E. N. Allen.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Elbridge N. Allen, born in 1854 in New Sharon, is a son of Benjamin F. and Sarah B. (Neal) Allen, and grandson of John Allen, of Vienna. He came to Vienna in 1864, and since 1875 has run a carriage and sleigh shop. In 1879 he began to manufacture burial caskets, and is also engaged in undertaking and carriage trimming. He has been town treasurer since 1886, and has served on board of health since 1889. He married Emma L. Knowlton, and they have one daughter, Lillian N.

CHARLES K. BESSE.—In the last century Jabez Besse came from Massachusetts to Wayne and engaged in farming. Here, in 1790, his son, Edmund P., was born, lived and died. Edmund married Alice, daughter of Charles Kent, of Kents Hill, Readfield. She was born in 1791 and died in 1875, having borne her husband five children: Mary,



Charles R. Besse

Charles K., Albert, Martha and Willard M. Of these, Charles K., Martha and Willard still survive.

Charles K. was born in Wayne, August 30, 1819, and was educated in the common schools of that town and at Monmouth Academy. He passed the years from boyhood to manhood on his father's farm, learning by hard, practical experience those principles of agriculture, to the successful application of which, in later life, he owes his present substantial financial position. He has dealt somewhat extensively in land both in this state and in the West, and still owns quite an amount of real estate outside of Maine.

In 1841 he bought a farm at East Livermore, which he cultivated for about seven years. Prior to this purchase he married in Wayne, in 1841, Lydia W., daughter of James B. and Sarah Read, of Bowdoinham. About 1849 Mr. Besse returned to Wayne, and for eight years was there engaged in trade. He afterward went back to East Livermore, but in 1867 he came to Vienna and bought of John Neal the farm on which he has since resided.

Mr. Besse has confined himself almost entirely to farming, and though he has been for several years a selectman of Vienna, he has been more of a looker on than an active participant in the political arena. He is a staunch democrat, and in 1892 received from his party the nomination by acclamation for representative. Though defeated, he ran ahead of his ticket, a fact which well demonstrated his popularity in a republican district.

December 25, 1891, the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Besse was celebrated, on which occasion they were the surprised recipients of a gold dollar for each year of their married life. Two children have been born to them: Sarah W., November 22, 1844, died February 24, 1859, and Charles R., August 24, 1847. Charles R. married, December 25, 1872, Jennie L., only daughter of Isaac Boothby, of Leeds. She died July 29, 1880, in her thirtieth year, having borne her husband one child, Read B., born September 18, 1874. He is a graduate of Dirigo Business College at Augusta, and now lives at Waterville. His father, Charles R., is farming in Nebraska, where he owns a large tract of land.

Wesley Bradley, born in 1836, is a grandson of Rev. Josiah Bradley (1770-1842), and a son of Alvin (1806-1881) and Hannah Bradley. He married Cynthia Mooers and has one son, Irving R., who married Myrtie E. Foss. Mrs. Wesley Bradley was a daughter of Samuel, and a granddaughter of Nathaniel Mooers, one of the early settlers of Vienna. Irving R. Bradley, after carrying on a wholesale meat business for about four years, formed a partnership with his father January 1, 1892, and under the firm name of W. Bradley & Son, they are engaged in the same business.

Josephus Brown, born in Vienna in 1847, is a son of John B. and

Mary Brown, and grandson of Jesse Brown, who came to Vienna from New Hampshire, and had three sons: John B., Josiah and Willis P. Mr. Brown is a farmer on the farm where his father died in 1891. He married Lizzie J. Maddocks, who died December 30, 1888. He has been selectman since 1889.

Willis P. Brown, born in 1821, is a son of Jesse (1779-1852) and Sally (Bacheldor) Brown. Their children were: Sally, Abigail, John B., Josiah and Willis P., who married Sibyl H., daughter of Stephen Holland. She died in 1889. Their only son, Lewis L., died in 1877. Mr. Brown worked for several years in Massachusetts, and in 1850 returned to Vienna, where he has since been a farmer. He was selectman for seven years, and also collector for several years.

Charles W. Cameron, born in 1839, in Southport, Me., is a son of William R. and Julia A. Cameron, grandson of John, and great-grandson of John Cameron, who came from Scotland. He went to sea with his father when a boy, and followed the sea until 1870, when he moved to Vienna. He married Roxy Brown, who died in 1877, leaving two children: Freeman W. and Rubie L. His second wife was Ida E. Whittier.

Stephen Wesley Carr, born in 1843, is a son of Stephen and Betsey Carr, and grandson of James Carr. Mr. Carr carried on a carriage and repair shop on the old homestead for some fifteen years prior to 1883, when he sold the homestead and bought another farm in Vienna, which he has since carried on. He married Sarah, widow of his brother, George W., and daughter of Ira and Sarah (Brown) Sevey, who came to Vienna from Deerfield, N. H., in 1798. Mr. Carr has been selectman five years, two years chairman of the board, and road commissioner one year.

Adin B. Comstock, born in Blackstone, Mass., in 1829, is a son of Stephen and Olive Comstock, and grandson of Caleb Comstock, who was born in Oxbridge, Mass. He married Mary B. Sevey, and came to Vienna in 1855. She died in 1860, leaving three children: Charles N., who died; Hiram A., who is a blacksmith; and Ira A. In 1873 he married Mrs. Charlotte Brown. She had one daughter, Edith J. Brown. Their children are: Ethel M., Elena C., Charles F. and Ella R. He has lived on his present farm since 1873.

Samuel Davis, born in 1838, is a son of Captain Samuel and Mary (Stain) Davis, and grandson of Samuel B. Davis, whose father came from England. Mr. Davis served in the late war, in the 4th Maine Band, enlisting in 1861. In 1867 he came to Vienna, where he has since carried on a blacksmith shop. His wife was Lucy Colley. Their children are: Edna E. (Mrs. William Carson), and May V.

Henry Dowst, born in Vienna in 1817, is a son of Ozem and Betsey (Burrill) Dowst, who came from New Hampshire to Vienna about 1810. Henry married Mary J. Blackstone, who died in 1864. Their

children were: Dana M., died in the army; Selden M., died in Washington returning from the army; John A., Henry F. and Laforest. He married for his second wife, Mary J. Brainard. He was a farmer until 1866, when he started in trade at Vienna, where he has since kept a general store, in connection with his son, Laforest, who is postmaster at Vienna. He was on the board of selectmen for some sixteen years and was town clerk for twenty years. He was in the legislature in 1874.

Jacob S. Graves, son of Joseph, and grandson of Joseph Graves, was born in Vassalboro in 1830. His father (born 1771) and his grandfather were natives of Brentwood. The family is descended from Thomas Graves, who came from Gravesend, England, to New England in 1630, under contract made in London in 1629 with the New England Company, as land surveyor, builder of dams, bridges, forts, etc., and as mineralogist, a contract now in possession of the New England Historical Society. Jacob S. Graves' maternal grandfather, Jonathan Carlton, of Newburyport, Mass., served through the revolution and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife was a daughter of Nathaniel Cochrane, a son of James Cochrane, an early settler of Vienna. Mr. Graves is engaged in farming and has been connected with the *Portland Transcript* for thirty-five years.

Woodbury Hall, born in 1832 in Georgetown, Me., is a son of Thomas O. and Sarah E. Hall, and grandson of John Hall, who had four sons: William, Thomas, Woodbury and John. Thomas Hall's sons were: William J., Thomas S., Charles B., George W. and Woodbury. The last named married Mary E. Dodge, and their children are: Etta M., Edgar W., Lizzie C., Fred E., Belle D., Thomas O. and one that died, Winfield H. Mr. Hall is a ship carpenter by trade. He worked in the ship-yard at Bath, Me., for fourteen years prior to 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, 3d Maine, and was made first lieutenant. After being in twenty-two battles he returned to Vienna, where his father had died in 1863, and has since been a farmer.

William H. Morrell, born in 1823, is one of four sons of Daniel and Hannah (Courier) Morrell. His brothers were Saunders, Dexter and Oliver. His grandfather was Daniel Morrell, who came to Vienna from Massachusetts in 1795. William H. married Angeline, daughter of Jonathan, and granddaughter of Jacob Graves, who died in Vienna in 1843. Their children are: Fred B., who lives in Dakota; Lillian A., Mabel E. and Eva A., who died in 1873.

Laforest Porter, born in Vienna in 1852, is a son of Benjamin and Abigail Porter, and grandson of Benjamin Porter, who came to Vienna in early life. Laforest married Jennie, daughter of Wellington French, of Mt. Vernon, and they have one daughter, Minnie E. Mr. Porter lives on the old homestead where his father died in 1868.

Sewall Prescott, born in Vienna in 1825, is a son of Jedidiah (1787-

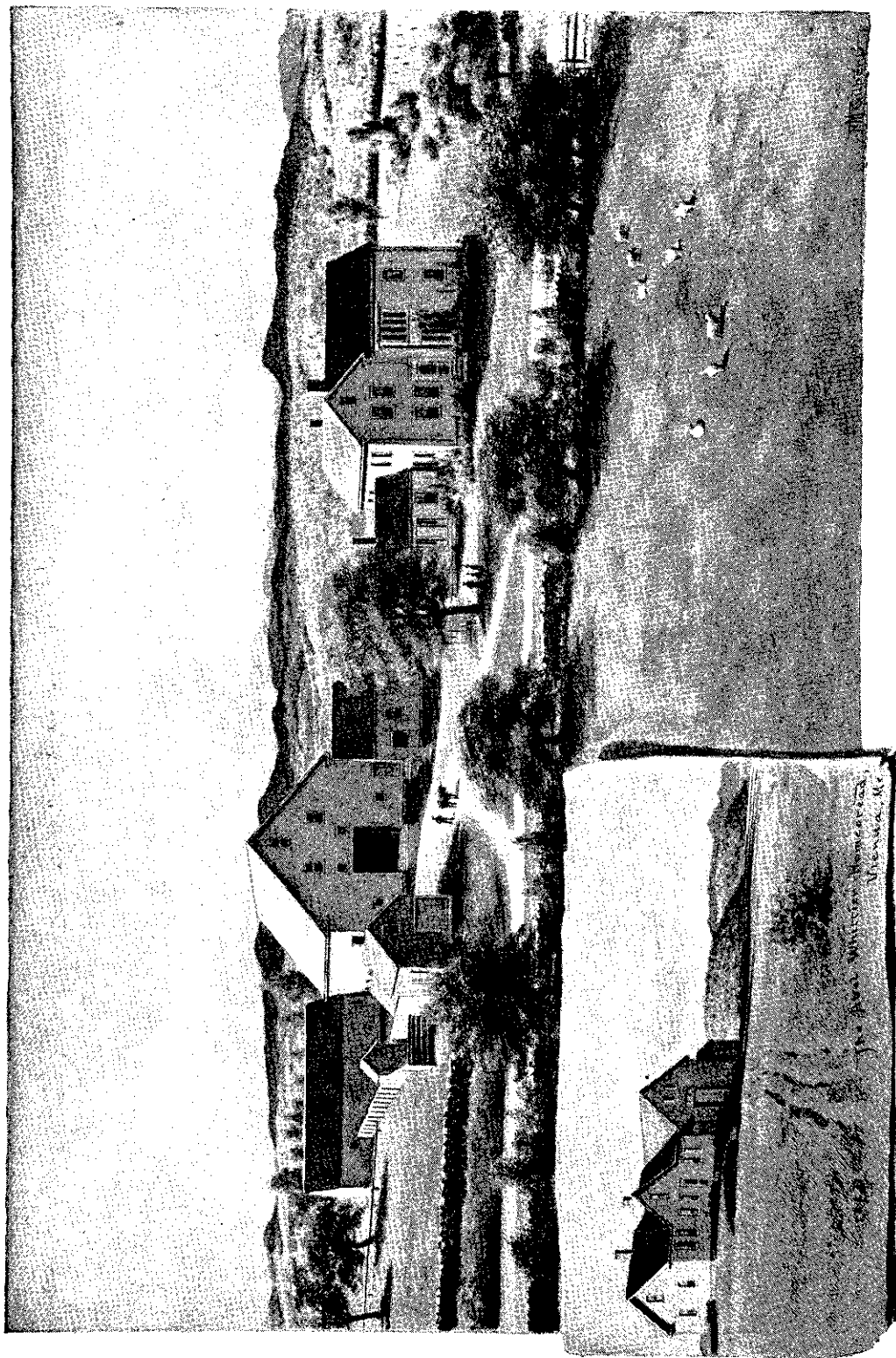
1855) and Olive Prescott, and grandson of John Prescott. Jedidiah had three sons: John C., Jedidiah and Sewall. He married Sarah A., daughter of Moses Brown. Their children were: Moses B., who died in 1890; James L., who lives in Mt. Vernon; Della A., Nettie E. and Leslie, who died in infancy. Mr. Prescott lived in Somerset county after marriage until 1861, when he came to Vienna, where he has since lived.

THE WHITTIER FAMILY.—In 1638 the British ship *Confidence* brought to this country a lad of sixteen, Thomas Whittier, who settled in Massachusetts, and in 1645 married Ruth Green, of Salisbury. From this marriage sprang the American branch, somewhat numerous in members, of the ancient English family of Whittier. Some of the descendants of Thomas removed to New Hampshire, and in 1780 it is recorded that three Whittier brothers came from there to Readfield, Me., made a clearing, planted a crop of potatoes, and returned to their native state. The first member of the family, however, who came to stay, was Nathaniel Whittier, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 23, 1743. He married, in 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of Jedidiah and Hannah Prescott, of Brentwood, New Hampshire, where Elizabeth was born, January 5, 1745.

Nathaniel, with his brother-in-law, Jedidiah Prescott, jun., purchased the town of Vienna from the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and disposed of a large amount of the land at a nominal price in order to further its settlement. He also divided among his sons—Thomas, Jedidiah, Abel, Nathaniel and Levi—a large tract of land lying in the northern part of the town where, with the exception of Thomas, they resided the rest of their lives.

Nathaniel, the father, died at Readfield, April 7, 1795. Nathaniel, jun., was born there February 26, 1783, and was one of the early settlers of Vienna, removing there soon after his father bought the town. A part of the land which fell to his share is still in possession of the family, the houses shown in the accompanying illustration having been erected upon it by himself and his brother Abel. October 29, 1804, Nathaniel married at Mt. Vernon, Me., Nancy, daughter of James Merrill. She was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, January 22, 1785, and died in Vienna, January 2, 1843. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah (Bodwell) Jayne, of Augusta. Nathaniel was prominent in shaping the affairs of his town, and at various times held nearly all the public offices in its gift. He was an earnest Christian, and a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred at Vienna, February 27, 1869. Of his twelve children, but five are now alive: John, living in Waltham, Mass.; Nathaniel and Cyrus, of New Sharon, Me.; and Simon and Frank, now residents of California, Frank being a wealthy merchant in San Francisco.

Abel, an older brother of Nathaniel, of Vienna (son of the original



RESIDENCE OF Mr. H. N. WHITTIER AND HOME OF Mrs. NANCY WHITTIER SOPER, VIENNA, ME.

Nathaniel of that town), was born at Readfield, February 24, 1781, and married his cousin, Lois Prescott, December 25, 1806. He built the house north of the church about 1805, and died there August 5, 1829. The house south of the church was built by his brother, Nathaniel. Abel's children were: Henry D., b. October 14, 1807, d. April 7, 1876; Isaac N., b. March 28, 1809, d. October 29, 1847; Mary J., b. September 29, 1810, d. February 10, 1869; Betsey, b. April 21, 1812, d. October 9, 1850; Lois, b. April 23, 1814, d. November 12, 1863; David, b. July 24, 1815, d. October 19, 1869; Harriet (Mrs. Craig, of Waltham, Mass.), b. October 27, 1816; Hannah (who married her second cousin, George B. Whittier, of Vienna), b. April 28, 1818; Joanna, b. October 19, 1819, d. September 23, 1883; Nancy (Mrs. Soper, of Vienna), b. November 30, 1821; Lewis, b. October 10, 1823, d. May 3, 1855; Robert R., b. June 27, 1825, d. March 28, 1886; and Abel C., of Westford, Mass., b. October 23, 1828.

Nancy married, June 6, 1869, Jesse Soper, a prominent and wealthy farmer of South Chesterville, Me. He died August 31, 1872. Mrs. Soper, now a remarkably preserved old lady of seventy-one years, lived in Farmington, Me., for nearly eight years succeeding her husband's death, and, then, after visiting Massachusetts and other states, came, in 1889, to live with her nephew, Hiram N. Whittier, in the house originally built by her uncle, Nathaniel, on land given him by his father.

Hiram N. Whittier, born in 1847, is a son of George B. and Hannah Whittier, who was a daughter of Abel Whittier, of Vienna. George B. was a son of Nathaniel Whittier, of Mt. Vernon, and they were both descendants of Thomas Whittier, who came to America in 1638 and died in 1696. Hiram N. married Augusta H., daughter of Rev. Selden Bean, and their children are: Lilla M., Lucy E. and Laura A. Mr. Whittier is a farmer and lives on land first settled by Nathaniel Whittier.

Perley Whittier, one of six children of Lyman and Judith (Brown) Whittier, and a grandson of Nathaniel Whittier, married Marinda C. Landers, of Belgrade. Their children are: Ernest T., Albert L., Viola E., Sadie M., Charlie L., Arthur P. and Lottie M. Of Lyman Whittier's six children, but three are living. Perley was a soldier in the late war with Company K, 24th Maine, and was under General Banks at the siege of Port Hudson.

JACOB S. WOODS.—When the war of 1812 broke out, Captain Henry Woods, who, in 1806, had come from Nottingham Square, N. H., to Belgrade, threw a saddle on his horse, and spurred across country to join the American forces at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. In this war he was killed, leaving a widow, Alice (Fitch), who died in Belgrade in March, 1830, and ten children, nine of whom reached years of maturity. Sampson, the youngest son, born May 30, 1794, came to Belgrade



Jacob S. Rods

with his parents, and followed farming for a living. He married Dorothy Wadleigh, who bore him eight children: Jacob S., Sampson, Dolly Jane, Emily, Luther, Greenleaf W., Martin V. and Ellen C.

Jacob S., the oldest child, and subject of this sketch, was born October 8, 1815, in Mt. Vernon, whither his father removed at the time of his marriage, and where he resided until his death, August 14, 1865. Jacob S. attended the district schools of his native town through boyhood, and assisted his father on the farm until he reached man's estate. He then worked for a number of years in saw mills at Hallowell and Bath, and in 1851, during the gold excitement on the Pacific slope, went to California, where he remained several years. Returning from the West to Mt. Vernon, he lived in that town a short time, and May 16, 1854, removed to Vienna, settling on a farm he had purchased of Columbus Hale. For a number of years, at various times, he was selectman, constable and collector of taxes, but he did not seek public office, preferring farming to politics, and contented himself with successfully cultivating the soil until his death, September 22, 1885.

Mr. Woods was twice married, his first wife being a second cousin, Lovisa Woods, of Mt. Vernon, whom he espoused in 1838, and by whom he had three children: Herbert, born in 1839; Frederick, 1842; and Sampson, who died in infancy. Herbert died in 1865, and Frederick is now a wealthy merchant in California. In 1848 Mr. Woods married his second wife, Margaret S. Higgins, of Bath, who bore him two children: Emma, born July 9, 1849, who married True French, of Mt. Vernon, in September, 1872, with whom she is now living in Illinois; and Carrie, born October 29, 1856, who married Cordis E. Bean, of Vienna, in March, 1880, with whom and her mother she is now living on the old homestead in Vienna.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TOWN OF ROME.

Incorporation.—Natural Features.—First Inhabitants.—Population and Valuation.—Schools.—Mills.—Post Office.—Stores.—Religious Matters.—Burial Places.—Civil Lists.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE town of Rome was incorporated from the plantation of West Pond, March 6, 1804, as the one hundred and fiftieth town in the province of Maine. It is situated twenty miles northwest from Augusta, with which it is connected by a daily stage running to New Sharon. It has seven times as many hills as the eternal city whose name it bears, and granite enough to rebuild the old Roman capital. About one-fourth of its surface is preëmpted by ponds, the largest two bearing the suggestive names of Great and Long.

The pioneer settlers came at the close of the revolutionary war, in which several of them had served. One of these, John Rogers, who was sergeant of the guard that marched Major André to the gallows, and was in the thick of the fight, and saw Lord Cornwallis surrender his sword at Yorktown, told his grandson, John Rogers Prescott, who owns and lives on the original farm, that when he chopped and cleared his first acre no trees had been cut in all that region, except a few by hunters.

Joseph Hall, Benjamin Furbush, Stephen Philbrick, Joseph Halbo, Trip Mosher and Starbird Turner are believed to have been Mr. Rogers' associates and neighbors—the first settlers. They were a brave lot of men, and their wives were equally courageous, or they would never have subdued and possessed the land. The glacier that halted and squatted on Rome, dumped its deck-load of stone in streaks—generally leaving the valleys quite free from rocks. With a predominance of gravel and sand, and a valuable addition of clay, there are some excellent farms lying between the windrows of stone. The farmers in the main are comfortable, thrifty and independent. They raise the usual variety of crops, and grow valuable stock.

When incorporated, the population was about 300; in 1830 it was 830; in 1860 the town had attained its greatest census figure—864; in 1870, 725; in 1880, 606; and in 1890, 500. The taxed valuation in 1890 was \$102,117. The real estate in 1891 was assessed at \$66,500, and the

personal estate at \$19,288. The taxes for 1892 amounted to the unusual figure of nearly five cents on each dollar of assessment. During the year ending February, 1892, the highways cost \$167, and the support of the poor, \$392. The town at one time owned a farm for its paupers, but this was sold and the old system of contracting for board with the lowest bidder was resumed. The town, with a school population of 150, is divided into six districts, in which 118 pupils attended school in 1891. The amount paid to teachers, and for the support of school houses in 1891, was \$416.90, and for books \$202. The town house, which is situated at the Corner, where the stores and post office have long been located, was built in 1843.

Fifty years ago, when there was considerable travel on the stage line from Hallowell and Augusta to Farmington, and a great deal of teaming over the same roads, Stephen Morrell opened his house and kept a tavern. He was succeeded by Thomas Whittier, on the New Sharon road, and he by his son, Charles, at the Corner. George Abbott was the next and the last. A mile northeast, Ivory Blaisdell kept a tavern where Elbridge Blaisdell lives.

MILLS.—The first grist mill in Rome was built before 1820, by Joel Richardson, son of Joel Richardson, of North Belgrade. Luke Robbins, the next owner, built an addition and put in another run of stone about 1830. Fifteen years later Isaiah Blanchard bought the property, and in turn sold it to Simon Robbins, a son of Luke Robbins. Simon followed the business till his death in 1865. John Grant was the next proprietor, and Pardue Brownell was the last. The mill ceased grinding fifteen years ago and is entirely dilapidated.

On the outlet of Allen pond, Thomas Whittier built a saw mill about 1840. Twenty rods below he put up a shingle mill in 1846, kept it in operation fifteen years, and then tore it down. In 1865 he sold the saw mill to Moses French, who put two runs of stone in the building, and ground grain till his death, in 1880. Very little grinding was done after that.

POST OFFICE.—Rome has had but one post office, and that took the name of the town, January 19, 1830, with Stephen Morrell the first postmaster. His successors have been: Thomas Whittier, appointed August, 1837; John T. Fifield, September, 1862; Charles H. Whittier, February, 1863; Christopher Tracy, October, 1868; Ira B. Tracy, March, 1873; Almond Works, February, 1874; George H. Abbott, April, 1880; Lizzie A. Abbott, September, 1883; Edward Phillips, January, 1886; Everett A. Watson, January, 1887; and Manley H. Blaisdell, August, 1889.

STORES.—Simon Robbins kept store merchandise in one corner of his grist mill and was probably the first trader in Rome. The first store at the Corner was built by Charles Whittier about 1840. He traded in it till it burned, when he built another. Amaziah Tracy

and Ira Blaisdell were his successors, and then Christopher Tracy, who was the second to be burned out. Selden Works built the third store, and after two years' trade he was the third victim of fire. He rebuilt at once, and George Abbott was the next trader. Edward Phillips succeeded him and was the fourth merchant to lose his store by fire. Everett Watson built the fifth store, which he sold to the present trader, Manley H. Blaisdell. Ira Blaisdell had a store during the civil war in what is now Watson's blacksmith shop.

A half mile from the Corner, on the back road to Mercer, Elder James Tibbetts built and ran a store seven years. Holmes & Blaisdell kept it next, after which the building was moved to Ivory Blaisdell's farm and he there sold goods for ten years. In the northwest part of the town A. K. P. Dudley is trading in a store which he opened in 1880, and less than a mile from him S. W. Clement has also been in the same business since 1885.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.—Of ordinary church organization and denominational history Rome has but a limited amount. She has no church buildings, and has never had any. But from these statements it must not be thought that she has been wanting in moral convictions and religious gatherings. The older inhabitants tell with satisfaction of neighborhood prayer meetings held in private houses in years gone by, where men and women were profoundly affected in their united worship of God. The first society was organized by the Free Baptists of the order known as Buzzelites. Lemuel and Asa Turner, Ivory Blaisdell and Samuel Varney were prominent members.

The present Free Baptist society was organized in 1858, by Elder Samuel Hutchins, and consisted of the following members: Robert Hussey, Israel Estes and wife, John Hammond and wife, William Smith, George Mosher, Ira Foster, Abigail Wentworth, Christopher Tracy and wife and Daniel Allen and wife. John Hammond and Ephraim Nolls have been the principal preachers, and the meetings are held in school houses and in the town house.

CEMETERIES in Rome are somewhat numerous, numbering twelve or more. They are known as the Furbush, Chesley, two on the Daniel Allen farm, Hayes, Goodrich, Benjamin Fairbanks, Elisha Turner, Robbins, Lemuel Turner, Rankins, Moses Chute and an old ground on Ansel W. Richardson's land, that shows no traces of ever having been used for that purpose.

CIVIL LISTS.—The Selectmen of Rome, with the year of the first election and the number of years of service of each, have been: 1804, David McGaffey, 7, John Locke, 6, Samuel Gilman, 9; 1805, Stephen Philbrick, 2; 1806, Nathan Covel; 1811, Andrew McGaffey, John Gilbreth, 3, Elias Foster, 3; 1813, Robert Hussey, 4, Ezekiel Page; 1815, Isaiah Mills, 5; 1816, William Bly, 8, Joseph Knight; 1817, John Philbrick, John Colbath, 3; 1818, James Philbrick, Luke Robbins; 1819,

Richard Furbush, Cyrus Osborn, Christopher Knight; 1820, Samuel Goodridge, 16; 1822, Hosea Spaulding, 8; 1823, Stephen Morrell, Jonathan Palmer; 1824, Nathaniel Tuttle, 2; 1826, George Dunn, 4; 1829, Job N. Tuttle, 5; 1831, no record of meeting; 1834, Thomas Whittier, 10, Nathaniel Morrell, 5; 1836, James L. Varney, 4; 1838, Ansel Richardson, 2, Benjamin Folsom, 2; 1840, Nathaniel Staples, 2, Jonathan Prescott, Ebenezer Tracy, 7, John Hersom; 1842, John Towle, 2; 1844, William Bly; 1845, Bainbridge Wade; 1850, Nathan P. Martin, 7, Thomas Tracy, 4, Benjamin Philbrick, 3; 1853, John T. Fifield, 7, David Rockward; 1855, Samuel Goodridge; 1856, James Tibbetts, 3, Hiram Towle, 3; 1857, Benjamin F. Mitchell, 6; 1858, Nathan P. Marten, 3; 1859, William Hoyt, 2; 1860, Charles H. Whittier, 8, Eleazer Kelley, 5; 1862, Christopher Tracy, 7; 1865, Otis Goodwin, Elbridge A. Dutton; 1866, Russel Clement; 1868, R. L. Folsom, 3; 1869, John R. Prescott, 6, Elbridge Blaisdell, 6; 1873, A. Tracy, 2, Selden Works; 1874, A. W. Richardson, 2; 1877, William H. Charles, 3; 1878, T. S. Golder, 4, George Tracy, 4; 1879, A. K. P. Dudley, 2; 1880, William A. Knight, 5; 1882, Ira B. Tracy, 2, S. W. Clement, 7, Elbridge M. Tracy, 2; 1884, William Blaisdell; 1885, John E. Farnham; 1886, E. S. Phillips; 1887, H. W. Maguire, 3; 1888, Benjamin F. Charles, 2, L. G. Marten; 1890, A. H. Golder; 1891, A. P. Dudley, 2; 1892, Elbridge Blaisdell.

The Town Clerks, with the years of election, have been: John Locke, 1804; David McGaffey, 1807; John Gilbreth, 1814; Isaiah Mills, 1815; Richard Furbush, 1819; Elias Foster, 1820; Isaiah Mills, 1821; Hosea Spaulding, 1823; Samuel Goodridge, 1825; George Dunn, 1829; Samuel Goodridge, 1830; Job H. Tuttle, 1832; Stephen Morrell, 1833; Job H. Tuttle, 1834; Stephen Morrell, 1836; Job H. Tuttle, 1837; Stephen Morrell, 1841; John Turner, 1842; David Rockward, 1843; Nathaniel Morrell, 1845; David Rockward, 1847; N. Morrell, 1848; David Rockward, 1849; Amaziah Tracy, 1850; David Rockward, 1855; Ira T. Blaisdell, 1856; Stephen Tracy, 1862; Charles H. Whittier, 1865; Ira B. Tracy, 1869; Almond Works, 1873; Levi Whitcomb, 1876; George Tracy, 1878; Almond Works, 1879; and H. W. Maguire in 1880—still in office.

The Treasurers have been: David McGaffey, 1804; John Locke, 1806; Edward Locke, 1807; William Allen, 1808; David McGaffey, 1811; John Gilbreth, 1814; Isaiah Mills, 1815; William Allen, 1816; Richard Furbush, 1817; Isaiah Mills, 1818; Elias Foster, 1819; John Goodridge, 1821; Stephen Morrell, 1824; James L. Varney, 1832; Hosea Spaulding, 1836; Stephen Morrell, 1837; John Turner, 1839; Christopher Knight, 1841; Moses Blanchard, 1842; Jere Goodridge, 1843; Eben Tracy, 1844; Otis Goodwin, 1845; Eben Tracy, 1853; Otis Goodwin, 1854; C. Tracy, 1858; John Fletcher, 1860; Otis Goodwin, 1869; J. H. Goodwin, 1876; J. B. Tracy, 1878; J. H. Goodwin, 1879; Manley H. Blaisdell, 1882; and A. H. Golder since 1891.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Eli Blaisdell (1807-1882) was a son of Elijah, who settled in Rome in 1807 and died there in 1845, leaving eight sons. Eli married Paulina, daughter of Asa Turner, and granddaughter of Starbird Turner, who was a soldier in the revolution and died in Rome in 1838. Their children were: Stilman, Jeanette, Almeda, Asa H., Sarah, Frank and Marcia. Asa married Josie Davis and lives with Frank on the old homestead, where their father settled when he was married. Frank married Mary Hodgeson and has two daughters: Delma and Carrie.

Albion P. Dudley, born in Rome in 1863, is a son of Albion K. P. and Margaret (Tuttle) Dudley, who came to Rome in 1862, and had five children: Asahel M., Uriah T., William P., Albion P. and Ellen E. Albion P. went to California in 1887, after having been in grocery stores in Augusta and Waterville for two years. He returned to Rome and is now chairman of the board of selectmen and a member of the school committee.

Alanson Farnham, born in 1831, is a son of Halloway and Ann Farnham. His wife was Charlotte Watson, of Rome. Mr. Farnham has been for the past twenty-two years connected with the spool mills at Belgrade Mills. He moved to his present home in 1870, where he does some farming.

Albert H. Golder, born in Waterville in 1842, is a son of William Golder, who kept a shoe store for thirty years at Waterville previous to his coming to Belgrade Mills, where he died in 1875. Albert H. went to Boston in 1864, where he was in business until 1887, excepting four years spent in California. He moved to Rome in 1887, where he is a farmer. He served one year on the board of selectmen and is now treasurer of the town. His wife was Mildred French, who died in 1886.

Edward L. Richardson, born in 1854, is a son of Ansel W. and Hannah D. (Barton) Richardson, and grandson of Ansel and Wealthy Richardson, who were married in 1820. Their children were: Angeline F., Laurinda H., Ansel W., Martha A., Rowena W. and Clementina F. Ansel's father, Joel, was a son of Joel Richardson, who came from Attleboro, Mass., and settled in Belgrade. Ansel W. Richardson's first wife died in 1860, and in 1864 he married Annette Crowell, of Smithfield. Edward L. married Laura A. Page, of Belgrade, and has two children: Carroll R. and Irma. His only brother is Henry S.

George S. Tibbetts, born in Berwick, Me., in 1833, is a son of Jesse and Ruth, and grandson of Ephraim Tibbetts, who had four sons: Ephraim, Stephen, John and Jesse. Jesse had five sons: Jesse, George S., Daniel, Charles and Isaac. George S. married Ellen E. Welts, and they have one son, Charles H. Mr. Tibbetts came to the farm where he now lives in 1870. He is a stone mason by trade, though now a farmer.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWN OF BELGRADE.*

By J. CLAIR MINOT.

Location.—Physical Characteristics.—First Settlers.—Incorporation and Early Events.—Civil and Political History.—Churches.—Societies.—Cemeteries.—Schools.—Industries and People.—Villages and Post Offices.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE town of Belgrade is situated in the northwestern part of Kennebec county, bordering on Somerset county, ten miles from Augusta, with which city it is connected by a stage line. It is on the Maine Central railroad, sixty-eight miles from Portland, and about the same distance from Bangor. Whatever advantages other towns of old Kennebec may have over Belgrade in respect to population or prosperity, there are some things in which few can equal it. Among these are irregularity of shape and amount of water surface in it and around it. Seven towns border upon it: Smithfield and Oakland on the north, Rome and Mt. Vernon on the west, Readfield and Manchester on the south, and Sidney on the east.

Besides these towns, five large lakes or ponds form part of its boundary lines and make its outline extremely irregular. McGrath pond and Richardson pond—otherwise known as Little pond, Ellis pond, or Rowe pond—lie on the northeast, between Belgrade and Oakland. A little stream, about a mile long, connects them with Great pond, which is the largest and most irregular of all, and, while lying on the north and east boundaries, extends south into the center of the town. It contains several large islands, among them being Hoyt's, Oak and Pine. A stream at Belgrade Mills, half a mile long, flows from Great pond into Long pond, which, for over five miles, marks the western boundary of the town. This body of water is so narrow at one place—the “Narrows”—that a bridge has been built connecting Belgrade and Rome. From the south extremity of Long

* If there is anything of value and interest to the reader in this brief sketch of my native town, the preparation of which has been so pleasant to me, let the credit be given to the memory of my grandfather, the late John S. Minot, who possessed a remarkable knowledge of local history, and dictated to me, when a lad, much of the material contained in this chapter.—J. C. M.

pond issues Belgrade stream, a sluggish, meandering current, not less than ten miles in length, for two miles on the line between Belgrade and Mt. Vernon, then flowing for about the same distance in the latter town, the rest of its winding course being through the south part of Belgrade. At last it empties into Messalonskee lake, commonly called Snow pond, a beautiful sheet of water, for about six miles the eastern boundary of the town. The north end of this pond is in Oakland, and its outlet flows into the Kennebec at Waterville. Thus the water of all these lakes and streams, after flowing from the northeastern part of Belgrade around the town to very near its starting point, at last finds its way to the ocean. Many smaller ponds and streams are within the town, Hamilton pond and Stuart pond in the central part being among the prettiest by nature.

It is hard to state the exact area of Belgrade. Its greatest measurement, from Smithfield on the north to Manchester on the south, is fourteen miles; at other places it measures only five or six miles in the same direction. Its measurement east and west varies from about a mile at North Belgrade to three miles at other places, and even six miles at the center. Much of its area, as has been shown, is covered by water; a large portion is covered by forests.

The surface of the town is uneven. Were it different it would not be the true New England town that it is. In the northern and western parts the hills are highest and most prominent, while in the central and southern portions the surface is more gently rolling, and level and low in places. The principal hills are Belgrade, Bickford's, Lord's and those of the so-called west road. Beautiful and grand indeed, and hard to excel even in Maine, is the varied and extended landscape which stretches away from the observer upon some of these elevations. The White mountains of New Hampshire and the mountains of northern Maine can be plainly seen on clear days.

FIRST SETTLERS.—Most of what is now Belgrade was formerly included in Washington Plantation, and previous to that was an unknown part of the great Plymouth grant, with wild beasts and wild men for inhabitants. The beginning of the change toward civilization was not made until 1774. Back of that date nothing is known of the region now called Belgrade. Even Indian legends and traditions are lacking, and no aboriginal burial places can be located, though some have imagined that certain peculiarly shaped mounds are the work of the red men's hands. Hunters and explorers doubtless passed through the forests here, but they did not stop and they left no trace behind them.

Philip Snow, doubtless from Massachusetts, was the first to open the way to white settlers, and show the trackless wilderness that it had found its master. For several years he hunted in Sidney, then very thinly settled; and in 1774, with a hunter's yearning for new

grounds, he crossed the large body of water to the west of that town and landed on the Belgrade shore. Tradition claims for him the honor of being the first white man to cross this beautiful lake, and to this day it is called Snow pond, though its old Indian name, Messalonskee, still clings to it. He landed on the farm now owned by Damren Brothers, on the Oakland road, about two miles north of Belgrade Depot, and not far from the shore of the pond he built a log hut, the first dwelling place erected in town. Philip Snow brought no wife or family with him, and came more with the intention of hunting than of making a permanent home, but with his arrival begins the known history of the town. Mt. Philip, near Belgrade Mills, was named in honor of his famous hunting exploits in its vicinity, and that, with Snow pond, will perpetuate his memory here. That same year, a few months later than Snow, two more settlers came across the pond and established homes in the forests along its shore, not far from the hut of the hunter.

Simeon Wyman came with his family from Massachusetts, and settled on the south slope of Belgrade hill, on the farm now owned by his descendant, Charles Wyman. This family, which has ever since been a prominent one in Belgrade, was the first white family in town, and this farm was the first one to be cleared. Afterward his son, David, kept a public house there for many years, the old tavern building being burned in 1875. Shortly after Simeon Wyman began to found his home, Joel Richardson, an unmarried man, twenty-four years of age, came from Attleboro, Mass. He came up the east side of the Kennebec, and with only his axe and gun, crossed Sidney and Snow pond and settled on the north slope of Belgrade hill, near the present railroad station. During the revolutionary war, then under way, the Massachusetts authorities drafted Richardson to serve in the army. He started for the seat of war, but when he had gone a part of the distance he met a negro whom he hired to go as a substitute. The colored man went to the war and Richardson returned to the farm he was clearing. This is all Belgrade did to free America from British rule. In 1776 Joel Richardson married Sarah, the daughter of his neighbor, Simeon Wyman, but no record is known which shows the exact date or who married them. This was the first couple married in the present limits of Belgrade. The first white child born in town was Simeon, son of Simeon and Thankful Wyman, born April 20, 1775, the day after the Lexington fight. This family had six children when they settled here in 1774.

There is a story that these early settlers, during their first summer here, discovered the large intervale now known as Weston's meadow, a great opening in the forest where grass grew abundantly, and hauled hay from there, a distance of over four miles, to support their stock during the long, cold winter that followed. Of course their own

clearings soon began to be productive. The first horse ever brought to town belonged to Simeon Wyman, and the night after its arrival became homesick and swam back across Snow pond to Sidney. Richardson and Wyman were soon followed by other families, and in 1790, sixteen years after they came, Washington Plantation had a population of 159 souls. In the case of many of the early settlers the date of arrival and the place whence they came are unknown or uncertain.

Caleb Page came from New Hampshire in 1775 and settled on the north slope of Belgrade hill. He cleared an immense farm and kept a tavern there, where he died in 1830. James Lombard, the first to settle near Belgrade depot, came about 1776 from Barnstable, Mass., to the farm now owned by C. A. Yeaton. Doctor Williams, about 1780, settled on the farm now owned by Hon. C. M. Weston. A few years later he sold it to John V. Davis, who came from Augusta. Abram Page came from New Hampshire in 1784 to the farm of Samuel Spaulding. He died in 1822. Chase Page, his brother, also came in 1784, from Kensington, N. H., and cleared the farm now owned by Hon. George E. Minot, about a mile west of the depot. In 1804 he sold the farm to Captain James Minot, who came with his family from Concord, Mass. Eleazer Burbank, who came from near Portland, lived, from 1778 until his death in 1840, on the farm of G. J. Cummings. He was the father of eleven children, some of whom have won high names for themselves. Elisha Mosher came from Nantucket, Mass., about 1788, and settled on the place now owned by James Tibbetts, at the Depot. Samuel Taylor came from Augusta in 1790 to Belgrade hill, and cleared the farm of Samuel E. Judkins. He died in 1856. Valentine Rollins came from New Hampshire about 1790 and settled on the farm of Isaac Weaver, where he died. He had nine children. Benjamin Bisbee, a Baptist minister, came from Sandwich, Mass., about 1790, to the farm of Joseph Knowles, near the steam bridge.

Paul Yeaton, a revolutionary soldier, first brought this numerous family's name to Belgrade from Great Falls, N. H., in 1794, and lived on the farm of Edwin F. Yeaton until he died in 1856, at the age of ninety-six years. Four of his eight children are still living, each being over eighty years of age. His brothers, Philip and Joshua, came soon after him. Hezekiah Sawtelle came from Groton, Mass., in 1792. In 1785 Samuel, Reuben, David and Benjamin Frost, all brothers, and John, Moses, Nahum and Samuel Austin, the first three being brothers, all came with their families from the western part of Maine. Most of them settled near the central part of the town. Joseph Greely came about 1780 and bought the farm of Philip Snow, who then left town, and thus the last part of his life is as much of a mystery to the local historian as the first part is. Greely's wife was shunned by the super-

stitious ones of the times, who firmly believed her to be a witch. John Rockwood came from Oxford, Mass., in 1800, and settled on the farm of Albion Rockwood, where he died September 15, 1874, at the age of one hundred years. He was the father of seventeen children.

Among many other early settlers of the town who came before 1800 were the following, a great part of whom came with their families from Massachusetts or New Hampshire; Aaron Page, Simeon Clark, David Mosher, Ezekiel Page, David Buffington, Joseph Linnell, Cornelius Tilton, Roberson Mills, Noah Cluff, J. Nudd, Hamilton, Jonah Davenport, Seth Paine, Samuel Brown, Robert Townsend, Joseph Sylvester, Samuel Smith, Andrew Kimball, George Penney, John Crosby, Ezekiel Crowell, Moses Carr, Abraham Wellman, Jacob Jones, Jonathan and William Stevens, Simon Lord, Anderson Taylor, David Farnham, Joseph Joiles, Nathaniel Branch, Isaac Page, Daniel Mosher, Abijah Bickford, Joel Proctor, Amos Page, Jabeth Robinson, Elisha Bisbee, Jonathan Wyman, Henry Kinney, Ebenezer Gilman, Caleb Tinkham, John Littlefield, John Abbott, Zachariah Hussey, John Hersom, Matthew Farnham, Shadrack Rollins, Asa Littlefield, Moses Tibbetts, Asa Libby, Robert Rowe, James Mills, Edward Merchant, Eliphalet Dudley, David Champney, Joseph Godey, Nicholas Lord, Samuel Stuart, Jepiah Hall, Noyes Smith and Samuel Bachelder.

Of course, a large proportion of the present population directly descended from these first settlers and bear their names, but it is surprising that so many of the old names, so prominent here less than a century ago, have no representatives now in town.

INCORPORATION AND EARLY EVENTS.—Before Washington Plantation was organized the territory was surveyed and mapped about 1780, by Doctor Williams and John Jones, both of whom lived here. In 1796 the population of Washington Plantation was about 250, quite a town for those days, and the inhabitants began to desire the greater rights and privileges which their incorporation as a town would grant them. Accordingly a petition was signed by the citizens and sent to the general court of Massachusetts, praying that Washington Plantation be incorporated into a town with the name of Belgrade. Why this name was chosen is uncertain, but it was selected by John V. Davis, who had traveled in Europe when a young man, and had been a clerk under the English government in the East Indies. It is thought to have been named in honor of the city of Belgrade, in southeastern Europe, but whether Davis ever visited that city, or what special reason he had for borrowing its name, is unknown.

The petition was received with favor by the general court, and the incorporation act, after being passed by both branches, was signed by Samuel Adams, governor of Massachusetts, February 3, 1796, making

Belgrade the one hundred and second town in the district of Maine to be incorporated, and the thirteenth in what is now Kennebec county. Witham Brooks, who signed himself a "Justis of Peas," was authorized by the incorporation act to issue a warrant to some suitable person in Belgrade, who should call a meeting of the inhabitants to effect the town organization and elect officers. He selected John V. Davis, who, by virtue of this authority, issued a warrant announcing the dwelling house of Joseph Greely as the place, and March 8, 1796, at 10 A. M., as the time of the first town meeting of the new town of Belgrade.

According to the records and local tradition, this John V. Davis was the leading man in town at this time and for several years later. He had come from Massachusetts to Augusta in 1792, and soon after moved here. About 1800 he moved back to Augusta, where for over twenty years he was very prominent in political and business circles, held important city, county and state offices; drew \$10,000 in a lottery, fought a duel, indulged in costly experiments in breeding fancy stock, built an elegant mansion and surrounded it with grounds not equalled in the state; then sold this and moved to a farm in Wayne. In 1830 he was appointed to a clerkship in Washington, where he served until he died, in 1848, at the age of seventy-nine. He married a Hallowell lady, and had ten children. He was a fine scholar and brilliant speaker, shrewd in politics but not always in business, and was rather haughty and aristocratic, priding himself greatly on his descent from the noble Vassall family of England. He wore spectacles, an unusual thing for those times, and to this day he is spoken of as "Spec" Davis.

At the time and place appointed for the first town meeting about fifty voters assembled, Belgrade was formally organized as a town and the first board of officers elected. Five town meetings were held during 1796, and at one of these \$80 was raised for schools, \$600 for highways and \$120 for town expenses; at another Abraham Page was chosen town collector, and two cents for each dollar collected was to be his pay. Among town officers regularly elected during these early years were hog reeves and field drivers. Fences seem not to have been fashionable in those days, and farmers were apt to be careless as to whether their live stock remained near home or not. Thus arose the need of these officers and also that of a pound keeper. For a long time the town pound, an enclosure for stray animals, was located on Pine plains, so-called, near the old town house, and the pound keeper was far from being the unimportant officer he is now. Tything men, who enforced the observance of the Sabbath, were also regularly chosen. At the present time the need of these officers, except perhaps in the case of the last named, is not so pressing.

At these early meetings much time was used in discussing whether

to "except" or "not to except" certain roads which the selectmen had laid out, and it was many years—as the growth of the town demanded—before all the roads that now thread Belgrade were in use. The question of highways and bridges has never ceased to be an important and much discussed one, and much of the welfare of the town still depends upon its thoughtful treatment.

This same year (1796), by consent of the general court of Massachusetts, a small part of Sidney was annexed to Belgrade. The part thus joined lies between Belgrade hill and the Oakland line. At a special town meeting called to consider the question of receiving this tract of land, it was voted by a majority of eight to accept it as part of the town. Then the voters repented of their decision and, holding another meeting, voted to reconsider the first vote. But the general court seemed to have little regard for their likes and dislikes, and made the town receive the tract, whether it would or not.

Nearly half a century later another acquisition of territory was made by the annexation of part of Dearborn. This town was situated northwest of Belgrade, and previous to its incorporation, in 1812, was known as West Pond Plantation. As it did not thrive much in population or industry, it petitioned to the Maine legislature to be annexed to some of the surrounding towns. In answer to this petition an act was passed in 1839 annexing the southern half to Belgrade and dividing the rest between Waterville and Smithfield. Thus the name Dearborn passed from the map. The area of land then gained by this town is that lying north of the stream at North Belgrade, and constitutes about one-fifth of the whole town. The population was increased about three hundred, and the size of the town made the same as it is to-day. This addition of territory also was made in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of Belgrade, and at a special meeting they vehemently protested against being forced to take upon their hands the greater part of impoverished and pauper-laden Dearborn. They instructed their representative in the legislature, Ephraim Tibbetts, to use every possible means to defeat the measure, but it was necessary to do something with Dearborn, and the prayer of its inhabitants for annexation was granted.

Two years later the inhabitants of a considerable part of Rome petitioned to the legislature to be set off from that town and joined to Belgrade, but the legislature was merciful to Belgrade in this case, and refused to grant what they asked.

For many years after its incorporation the town felt the need of a public meeting place of some kind. The town meetings were generally held at dwelling houses, sometimes at Joseph Greely's, at other times at the house of Samuel Smith, near Rockwood's Corner, at Joseph Linnell's house, at the tavern of John Crosby, near the steam bridge, and in 1811 the election was held at the barn of Wentworth Stuart.

In 1806 a motion was made to build a town house, but it was defeated. It was brought up at every town meeting for several years, but until 1813 did not meet with the favor of the taxpayers. Then it was voted to raise \$200 to build such a structure, and the site selected was near the burying ground at Pinkham's Corner. Hezekiah Sawtelle, Moses Carr and Sherebiah Clark were appointed a committee to superintend its construction. It was first occupied about 1815, but was not entirely completed until 1834. All town meetings were held there until 1873. In 1872 a case of small pox appeared in town, and the victim, who was an Indian visiting here, was carried to the town house, for want of a better place, and a man hired to take care of him. He soon recovered and left town, but the town authorities did not like the idea of holding public meetings in a small pox hospital, so they hired Masonic Hall, at the Depot, where town meetings and elections have been held since. The old town house has been repaired and altered, and is now used for a hearse house.

Until 1849 the town's poor were boarded out to whoever would take them the cheapest. Several fruitful families have kept up the supply of persons depending upon the town for support, though at this time Belgrade is nearer being free from paupers than ever before. In 1849 the town bought for \$700 the farm of Moses White, situated in the north end of the town, near Great pond, which was used as a poor farm until 1887, when it was sold by George B. Staples for \$800. A year of the old system of boarding out the paupers was tried again, but in 1888 the farm of Noah Hersom was bought for \$1,000, and is now used as the town poor farm.

After the revolutionary war nearly every town of any size in the country maintained one or more militia companies, and about 1800 two were organized in this town. One, known as the East company, was made up of men from the neighborhood of Belgrade hill and the Depot; the other, known as the West company, of men from the western portion of the town. They had four regular meetings each year for inspection and practice, called "trainings," besides the annual muster of the brigade, which was usually held at Waterville. When the second war with England broke out the roll of the two companies was as follows:

East Company.—Captain, James Minot; lieutenant, John Page; ensign, Jesse Page; sergeants, Richard Mills, Lewis Page, Samuel Page and Lemuel Lombard; corporals, Charles Lombard, Wentworth Stuart, Beriah Fall and James Block, jun.; musicians, David Wyman, Davison Hubbard, David Mosher and Jeremiah Tilton; and 49 privates.

West Company.—Captain, Joseph Sylvester; lieutenant, Levi Bean; ensign, Isaac Lord; sergeants, Daniel Stevens, Samuel Smith, John Sylvester and William Stevens, jun.; corporals, Jonathan H. Hill,

Ephraim Tibbetts, William Wells and Samuel Tucker; musicians, Samuel Littlefield and Isaac Farnham; and 36 privates.

During the first part of the war they remained at their peaceful vocations in Belgrade, but in 1814 were ordered to Augusta. Here they staid a few weeks, and then, with several other companies, were ordered to the coast to prevent the British from ascending the Kennebec. They marched to the mouth of the river, to Wiscasset and several other seaport towns, and finally returned safely home without having fired a hostile gun. Thus far the war record of Belgrade was not a very brilliant one, but in the late civil war few small towns did more for the cause of the Union, as another chapter shows. The organization of these companies was kept up until about 1845, since which time no military company has existed here.

The year 1816, which is remembered throughout New England as the cold season, brought special hardships to the people of Belgrade. Not even in the days of the first settlers, twenty-five years before, when hunting and fishing, as well as tilling the soil, were depended upon to furnish food, and when what few store supplies the settlers had were brought upon their backs many miles through the woods from Hallowell and Gardiner, was there more suffering or privation among the inhabitants. The crops were all failures, and less than twenty-five bushels of corn were raised in town. Paul Yeaton, who raised twelve bushels from several acres of land, was regarded as a wonderfully fortunate man. The snow storm of June 12th drove the men from the fields, and snow began to fall again in October. The next spring the price of hay was \$20 a ton and higher; wheat, 15 shillings a bushel; potatoes, 4 shillings; and corn, \$2. These were exceedingly high prices for the times, and no less than a score of families in town, becoming discouraged and fearing the cold season would be followed by another like it, moved away. Most of them moved to Ohio, then regarded as the land of promise. There were twenty-eight births in town during the cold season.

The summer and fall of 1825 are remembered as the dry season, and the old inhabitants say that no year this century has been its equal in this respect. In the early autumn raged the only destructive forest fire that Belgrade has ever known. It started in the southwestern part of the town, on the Mt. Vernon line, and burned over most of the region lying between the Wing's mill road and the road running south from Rockwood's Corner, including what is now known as "Location," Weston's meadow, and the large tracts of neighboring forest. Most of the land was wooded, and the fire raged for a week, laying waste in all four or five hundred acres. The people in the vicinity fought the fire night and day to protect their lands and homes, and tried to stop its course by ploughing long strips, and with difficulty got it under control when it had reached the roads

before mentioned. Many families had their possessions ready for instant flight, and it was a time of dismay and terror to all this part of the town.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL.—The men who manage the affairs of a town are generally its most prominent and substantial citizens, and so it is valuable to preserve the lists of those to whom their fellow townsmen have committed these responsible trusts. Following is a list of the clerks, selectmen and treasurers of Belgrade since its incorporation. With each man's name is the year of his first election and the whole number of years he served:

Town Clerks.—1796, Benjamin Bisbee, 10; 1806, Moses Carr, 9; 1808, Hezekiah Sawtelle, 2; 1817, John Rockwood, 2; 1819, Moses Page, 9; 1828, Joel Spaulding, 10; 1837, Stephen Smith; 1839, John S. Minot, 5; 1842, George Smith; 1845, Ariel Hinkley, 15; 1860, A. H. Wyman; 1861, C. A. Yeaton, 7; 1868, John C. Taylor, 3; 1869, George E. Minot; 1872, James C. Mosher, 20.

Selectmen.—1796, John V. Davis, Joseph Sylvester, 2, James Lombard, 16; 1797, Simeon Clark, 2, Andrew Kimball, Paul Yeaton, 2; 1798, Joel Richardson, 10; 1799, George Penney, 12; 1802, John Rockwood, 15; 1803, Moses Carr, 2; 1807, John Rollins; 1808, John Chandler, 13, Sherebiah Clark, 6; 1809, Seth Paine, 2; 1815, Hezekiah Sawtelle, 2; 1816, Samuel C. Clark, 3; 1819, Moses Page, 13, Richard Mills, 4; 1822, Solomon Easty, jun., 11, John Page, 7; 1824, Samuel Taylor; 1827, Hannibal Dillingham, 2; 1831, Samuel Frost; 1832, Joseph Taylor, 2; 1833, Anson P. Morrill; 1835, Wentworth Stuart, 3; 1837, George Richardson, 4; 1839, Thomas Eldred, 13; 1842, Jacob Main, 3, Joseph S. Cummings, 2; 1843, Adam Wilber, 2; 1844, Paul Yeaton, jun., 2; 1845, Greenlief Wing; 1846, Stephen Smith, Joseph Stuart, 4; 1847, John S. Minot, George Smith, 6; 1848, James H. Mosher, 11, Rufus K. Stuart; 1849, Isaac Weaver, 3; 1850, Cyrus Weston; 1852, Joel Richardson, Samuel Kimball; 1853, Andrew Yeaton, 3; 1855, Almond H. Wyman; 1856, Ichabod Smith, Emery Tillson; 1857, Charles D. Heald, 2, Reuel W. Mosher, 4; 1858, Reuel S. Page, 2; 1859, Samuel E. Judkins, 4, Hiram Goodwin; 1860, Charles B. Crowell, 3; 1861, David Rockwood; 1865, David Golder, Gilmon J. Page, 7, James Alexander, 2; 1867, C. A. Yeaton, 8; 1868, Crowell Taylor; 1869, John Partridge, William H. Hersum; 1870, George H. Ward, 2, Henry W. Golder; 1872, C. M. Weston, 2, B. F. Mitchell, 4, A. E. Faught, 3; 1873, M. H. Alexander; 1876, Charles H. Wyman, 14; 1877, George W. Cottle, 4; 1878, Sewell Spaulding, 6; 1879, Samuel Y. Spaulding, 2; 1880, John C. Taylor; 1884, Edwin F. Yeaton, 4; 1886, George E. Minot, 2, E. H. Mosher, 2; 1888, Joseph Hersum; 1889, Charles H. Hallett, 4.

Treasurers.—1796, Samuel Smith, 5; 1799, Ezekiel Crowell, 2; 1801, John Crosby, 2; 1803, Anderson Taylor, 2; 1807, John Rockwood; 1808, Eleazer Burbank; 1809, Cornelius Tilton, 2; 1811, James Lombard, 2;

1813, Sherebiah Clark, 3; 1816, Samuel Taylor, 3; 1819, David Wyman; 1820, Wentworth Stuart, 3; 1821, Calvin Stuart; 1822, Samuel Austin, 3; 1825, Samuel Page, 8; 1827, Silas Richardson, 2; 1832, Anson P. Morrill; 1833, John Hoxie, 2; 1836, John S. Minot, 9; 1841, Charles Page; 1842, Daniel Stevens; 1843, Stephen Smith; 1844, Andrew Yeaton; 1845, Amos Rollins, 1846, George Smith; 1847, Rufus K. Stuart, 2; 1848, David L. Page; 1849, Ariel Hinkley, 6; 1855, Joseph Taylor; 1856, Reuel S. Page; 1858, Rufus Hill; 1860, Albert Caswell, 5; 1861, Horace Bartlett, 4; 1869, Samuel Whitehouse; 1877, L. W. Bachelder, 15; 1892, John H. Thing.

The fact that many of these officers were reelected so many times shows both their popularity among their fellow citizens and the efficient and faithful service they rendered the town. For almost a century the servants of the town have managed its affairs well, and in very few cases have any of them been false to their trust. Two only have so basely betrayed the confidence of their townsmen as to feel the strong hand of the law, and these two exceptions only prove the rule of the honesty and ability of Belgrade's town officers. In 1813 Simon Lord, the collector of the town, forged an order on the treasury. His crime was at once detected, and he served a term of years in the Massachusetts state prison. The second case was that of Albert Caswell, who was a prominent citizen of the town, and for five years had been town treasurer. At the March election of 1869 he failed to be reelected, and late the following night a fire broke out in his store at the Depot. The neighbors rushed in and extinguished it, and were somewhat surprised to find in the midst of the flames the trunk containing the treasurer's books, which was usually kept in another part of the building. The books were somewhat damaged, but a careful examination soon showed that for years he had carried on a systematic method of defrauding the town out of large sums, and it was at once thought that he had attempted to burn the building to conceal his crime. He was unable to make good the deficiency, and his bondsmen, R. K. Stuart, John Partridge and George Wadleigh, were obliged to come forward and do it for him. Caswell was indicted, and kept in jail for a time, but he made over his store and other property to his bondsmen, so that their loss was small, and he was never brought to trial. Soon afterward he left town.

In few towns has so strong party feeling been carried into municipal elections, and party lines so closely drawn there, as has been the case of Belgrade. The party which has polled the most votes at state and national elections, when party lines were drawn on the great issues of the day, has, in most cases, controlled the municipal elections. Previous to 1840 the old federalist and then the whig party cast a majority of the votes in town, but the annexation of Dearborn in that year gave the democrats a majority. After that the political fortunes

varied. From the organization of the republican party in 1856 it was the dominant party until about 1878, when the greenback movement thinned their ranks and again gave the democrats a small majority, which they have retained most of the time to the present; and to-day Belgrade is one of the very few towns in Kennebec county where the republicans are in a minority.

A few score years ago there was rather more political unanimity in Belgrade than at present. In 1796, when the town voted for the first time for president, 25 votes were cast and every one was for Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, the federalist candidate for elector. In 1888 141 votes were cast for Harrison and 150 for Cleveland. In 1820, for the election of Maine's first governor, William King received 100 of the 104 votes cast. In 1890 Burleigh, the republican candidate, received 123 votes, and Thompson, the democratic candidate, 135. At one presidential election, 1876, there was no vote on account of some illegality in the warrant.

The vote on the question of Maine's separation from Massachusetts at the several times when such vote was taken was as follows: 1796, yeas 24, nays 1; 1807, yeas 68, nays 35; 1816, May 20, yeas 66, nays 7; 1816, September 2, yeas 62, nays 12; 1819, July 20, yeas 84, nays 8. At this last vote the separation movement in Maine was successful, and the vote for a delegate from Belgrade to the constitutional convention at Portland that year was: Rev. Elias Taylor 61, John Chandler 20, Samuel Titcomb 10, John Rockwood 5. The vote on the adoption of the constitution framed at this convention was taken December 6th—yeas 28, nays 2. In 1798 a convention was held at Hallowell in relation to dividing Lincoln county into two counties, and Samuel Smith was sent as delegate from this town. The vote for delegate to the Brunswick convention of 1816 was: John Chandler 49 votes, Moses Carr 21.

In 1806 Moses Carr was sent as representative to the general court of Massachusetts, and was reëlected each year until 1813, when Sherebiah Clark was chosen, receiving 36 votes, with none opposed—the only instance of the unanimous election of a representative in the history of the town. He was followed in 1819 by Samuel Titcomb.

CHURCHES.—The inhabitants of Belgrade are called a law-abiding and God-fearing people, as the world goes, but the strong religious feeling that pervaded the town in the good old times is lacking to-day, as it is in nearly all country districts of Maine. Churches and parish organizations once played an important part in the affairs of the town, and every Sunday witnessed worship in several churches, but to-day there is no regular place of public worship open in Belgrade. Perhaps this is not due to a total lack of religious interest so much as to the fact that there are so many different beliefs and creeds represented in town, and so few belonging to any one of these, that it

is almost impossible for each to support a church, while the spirit of union seems to be lacking. Sometimes, however, as was often the case in the early days, small religious gatherings are held at dwelling houses, school houses, or some other convenient place. Until 1826 all religious services in town were held in that way, but since then four places of public worship have been erected.

The first house of worship was built in 1826-7 at Rockwood's Corner, and was known as the South meeting house. It stands there still, a long, white, steeple-less structure, but little occupied of late. It was built principally by the Baptist denomination, and has always been called a Baptist church, although members of other denominations helped in its construction and have worshipped there from time to time. It was dedicated July 18, 1828. Rev. Elias Taylor first preached there, and was pastor of the church for many years. He was followed by Lucius Packard, D. McMaster, Asa W. Cummings, T. Goldthwait, Z. Morton, Adam Wilson, E. Cox, D. B. Small and J. S. Cummings, all ordained ministers; while others have occupied its pulpit temporarily at different times. The membership of the Baptist society here was 108 in 1831, 80 in 1833, 60 in 1840, 66 in 1844, 52 in 1855, 39 in 1860, and has since decreased so that it is now practically dead.

Through the efforts of John Pitts and Samuel Titcomb, two wealthy and influential men who lived near Belgrade hill, a church was built there in 1827, and dedicated the following year. It was one of those churches common to the old days, with no fire-place or chance for stove within it, and worshipping there in cold weather must have been a strain on the piety of even those good people. It was built by a union of the Unitarians and Freewill Baptists, and its cost was about \$1,300. William Farmer, who was also principal for a time of the old Titcomb Academy near by, was its first pastor and preached there for many years. Samuel Hutchins also occupied its pulpit several years, and others from time to time, but the church has had no other regular pastors. It was occupied more or less regularly until 1885, when the spirit of their fathers seemed to desert the residents of the Hill, and by special act of the legislature the old church was torn down and the timbers sold to Benjamin Gleason. He hauled them to his farm in Oakland and made them into a barn.

In 1839 the Quakers, or Friends, of whom there were quite a large number then in town, built a small meeting house in the southwest corner of the Quaker burying ground, about a mile north of the depot. They occupied it until 1853, when it was hauled by ox teams a mile further north, near the farm now owned by Frank Page. Here they held meetings for several years, but the society gradually died out, and the structure was sold to Joseph Taylor for a barn. It was burned in 1880.

By the combined efforts of the Adventists and the Methodists a small church was built at Belgrade Mills in 1870. The greater part of its cost was contributed by David Golder, one of the most prominent and public spirited men of his day in Belgrade. At present it is but little used.

The Adventist camp ground at Lakeside has a fame extending far beyond the limits of Maine, and for a week or two each autumn thousands are attracted here, both by religious zeal and by the beautiful surroundings of the picturesque spot. It is situated in a hardwood grove on the western shore of Snow pond, about midway in its length, and is as charming and romantic a spot as one can desire to find. Not least among the attractions of the place is a spring of pure water of unusually beneficial quality, quantities of which are often shipped to distant places. The line of the Maine Central runs through the grounds, which are but a short distance from the North Belgrade station. Facing the speaker's stand are seats enough for a large multitude, on gently rising ground, so that persons in the rear can easily hear and see, while back of these, in a semi-circle, are two scores of cottages, with numerous other buildings and tents. Overhead is a thick canopy of leafy branches, which furnishes ample protection against the sun, while in the evening and in stormy weather the meetings are held in a large canvas pavilion. The Adventists first began to worship in this beautiful temple of nature on the lake front in 1880, and since then have made many improvements there. It was situated on the farm of Frank Hallett, but they secured a lease of it for a long term of years.

SOCIETIES.—Exclusive of religious societies and organizations quite a number of organized bodies have existed at different times in Belgrade. Some existed so long ago and were so short lived that nothing remains of them now but a memory; some have not even left so much as that, while others are to-day live forces among the people of the town. The lyceum, declaiming society, singing school and temperance club were prominent factors years ago, while the great orders, of which a few are now represented here, were unknown. In the days before the famous Maine law, and during the early years of temperance agitation in the state, the better class of people organized several societies against the evils of the liquor traffic. One of these, called the Belgrade Temperance Society, of which Elias Taylor was president, and John S. Minot secretary, had 276 members when organized May 11, 1833, and for several years was a powerful force in the good work. Another, the Sons of Temperance, was composed entirely of young men, and had a short life. Recent years have not entirely removed the need of such societies.

In 1825 some of the citizens saw the good that would arise from having a library in their midst, and an organization was formed to

procure books for a circulating library. It was called the Belgrade Social Library, and John Hoxie, who lived on the place now owned by Edmund Yeaton, was its librarian. The management was in the hands of five trustees, elected each year, and those who served in this capacity during the five years of the library's existence were: John Pitts, John Rockwood, Samuel Taylor, Moses Page, Cyrus Weston, Reuben C. Morrill, Charles Page, George Richardson, Hannibal Dillingham, Richard Mills, David Wyman, Silas Richardson, John S. Minot, Joseph Taylor and Daniel Stevens. In 1868 the library movement was revived, and with money raised by a course of sociables new books were bought and a new Belgrade Social Library brought into existence. William Y. Bartlett and Dr. W. W. Springer were in turn librarians. The books were read and re-read, and finally became scattered beyond all hope of recall, while, as no money was raised to buy more, the fate of the library was soon sealed.

Relief Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., at Belgrade Depot, was instituted May 8, 1862. Its charter members were: J. C. Mosher, A. P. Crooker, I. W. Damon, W. W. Springer, L. B. Weston, G. J. Penney, David Golder, John W. Greely, S. E. Judkins and C. W. Stuart, of whom but three are now living. Its masters have been: J. C. Mosher, A. P. Crooker, C. A. Yeaton, B. F. Mitchell, J. M. Rockwood, Frank Yeaton, James Tibbetts and E. C. Taylor. At one time its membership was over one hundred and it was one of the foremost Lodges of the state, but recently its condition has been less prosperous. Its early meetings were held in the small hall in the store of R. K. Stuart, but in 1873 the Lodge built Masonic Hall at the Depot, with rooms on the second floor for its own meetings and a large hall below, which has been used for town elections, public meetings and entertainments.

The Iron Clad Reform Club was organized at North Belgrade in 1876, and was one of the temperance organizations which have existed a few years in town. In 1878 the club built Iron Clad Hall at that place, and the following members were elected trustees of the structure: Alpheus Spaulding, Joseph Merrow, Jacob Furbush, Jacob Willey, Charles Bickford and Milford Bickford. It has been used for public meetings and entertainments, for the meetings of the Good Templars' Lodge, and for occasional religious services by the Free-will Baptists, a denomination which has had a society for many years in this part of the town.

Belgrade Grange, No. 292, P. of H., was organized September 10, 1887, by Deputy Watson, of Oakland, and received its charter soon after. Its number of charter members was twenty-six and its total roll was afterward increased to fifty-six, though it has fewer members now. Its meetings have been held in Masonic Hall, and its masters have been C. M. Weston and James Tibbetts.

Cyclone Lodge, No. 344, I. O. G. T., at North Belgrade, was char-

tered July 29, 1884, and has held regular meetings since then at Iron Clad Hall. It had twenty charter members, and has since received about thirty new members. Its chief templars have been: Charles Hutchins, A. M. Alexander, L. E. Watson, H. M. Merrow, A. P. Watson, Walter Stuart, Edwin Huff, A. M. Branch, A. P. Wyman and Leslie Hersom.

CEMETERIES.—There are four public burial places in Belgrade. One is situated at North Belgrade, in what was once Dearborn, and is a very old burying ground, containing the remains of many of the early inhabitants of that part of the town. It is a small plot of ground, and is situated near the shore of the pond on a low level—too low, in fact, to be used for such a purpose. It is not much used now.

The Quaker burying ground, as its name indicates, contains only the remains of members of the denomination of Friends, once a leading sect of the town. It is a small, three-sided tract of land, and was formerly a part of the farm of Eleazer Burbank, by whom it was presented to the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. Their meeting house once stood in one corner of it. Few burials have been made here in recent years.

A short distance from this, and on the large tract near Pinkham's Corner, called Pine plains, are the two burying grounds known respectively as the Old and New cemeteries, which are the largest and most important of the town. The former lies on the north side of the road, and originally was just an acre in size, containing 160 lots. It was first occupied in 1814, and David Farnham is said to have been the first person buried there. Since then large additions of land have been made on either side, and now it contains many hundred graves and has room for but few more. The location is a beautiful one, while the care it receives adds greatly to the beauty of this populous but silent city of the dead. Beside the road which runs by is a tomb of Norridgewock granite built by the town in 1885, at a cost of \$500. Hannah, wife of Asael Littlefield, is buried in this cemetery. The headstone says she died January 5, 1868, aged 106 years and 6 months.

Owing to the crowded condition of this cemetery the town bought of Vassal D. Pinkham, in 1883, a large tract of land lying across the road almost directly opposite this. This was enclosed and divided into lots, and although it is much larger than the old cemetery, it is fast filling up. It is high and level, and in beauty of location is equal to the other, while its dry, sandy soil makes it especially adapted to the uses of a burying ground. In its northeastern corner, near the road, is a small tract, now overgrown with trees, which contains the oldest known graves in the town. Many of the old slate headstones have crumbled away or become covered in the soil, but quite a number remain, and on some of these the dates of deaths, several years

before this century opened, can be deciphered. This little plot was doubtless the first burial place used by the early settlers, but upon the occupation of the large cemetery across the road in 1814, many of the bodies were removed there and burials were no longer made here.

SCHOOLS.—The earliest schools of the town were kept in dwelling houses, and when Belgrade was incorporated in 1796 a committee of three—Captain Samuel Smith, Anderson Taylor and Joseph Greely—was appointed to divide the town into districts. They divided the town into five districts, and the number has been gradually increased until now there are eighteen, though schools are not held in all of them. The town has persistently clung to the district system. The school houses, with the exception of two more modern ones at the Depot and Mills, are of the little, old-fashioned kind so common to New England hills and valleys. In the good old times these used to be crowded, but there are fewer young people now, and many go away to higher schools after receiving a start in the little red school house, so that the average to each school is much smaller than formerly.

The whole number of pupils registered in 1891–2 in the different schools in town was 470, some districts having three terms, others two each year, and each district averaging about twenty-one weeks in all. In 1796 the town raised \$80 for support of schools, and in 1892 the grant was \$1,500. At times the schools have been under the charge of a committee and at others under a supervisor, as is now the case. For the present good standing of the schools, with their more competent teachers and more beneficial work than formerly, the town is much indebted to H. F. D. Wyman, who, both as supervisor and citizen, has taken a keen interest in them for many years. Free high schools have been held in town, but the need of one to-day is not met. Titcomb Academy, built on Belgrade hill in 1829, the only institution of higher education there has been in town, is treated in another chapter.

INDUSTRIES AND PEOPLE.—Belgrade always has been and always will be a farming town. Few other industries except those incidental to nearly all agricultural communities, have occupied the attention of the inhabitants. Its resources and advantages for agriculture need not be dwelt upon here. In this it is prosperous, and there are few abandoned farms here to-day. Orcharding is carried on quite extensively, and as an apple town it is famous. The best orchards are on Belgrade hill and in the west part of the town. More or less lumbering is done in its woods each winter. With the exception of the period when one Morgan operated a slate quarry on the farm of Albion Rockwood, no mining has been done in town. No newspaper has been published in Belgrade. Joseph W. Russell, who was at the Mills in 1844–5, is the only lawyer who has hung out his sign in town,

and Ward Safford, who has practiced here many years, is the only dentist the town has had.

Doctor Williams, who was here before the town was incorporated, was the first physician in this vicinity, and Doctor Hemmenway, who came before this century opened, practiced here many years. Others who have practiced medicine in town since then have been: Doctors Sandborn, Joshua Davis, Aaron Crooker, W. W. Springer for forty years, L. J. Crooker, George A. Field, Holmes, Burbank, Huntington, George S. Currier, B. F. Neal and L. E. Reynolds, who came in 1887 from Lubec, and is now the only physician.

The population in 1790 was 159; in 1810, 800 (about); in 1820, 1,121; in 1830, 1,375; in 1840, 1,784; in 1850, 1,722; in 1860, 1,592; in 1870, 1,485; in 1880, 1,321; in 1890, 1,090. In 1890 the valuation was: polls, 361; estates, \$471,889. The population was largest just after the annexation of Dearborn, and every census since has seen a large decrease. The fate of Belgrade is only that of most of the rural districts of Maine. The valuation has not fallen away in proportion to the decrease in population, but is larger than thirty years ago. Many things have combined to cause this decrease in population and retard the progress of the town. Families are much smaller than a century or half a century ago, and Belgrade has been known far and wide as a good town to emigrate from. No town can make advancement when it is being drained of its very life blood, as a steady stream of young men and young women go from its homes to neighboring cities and distant states. They cannot say there is no chance for them here, for most who have remained behind have been happy and prosperous, and some have won high names for themselves, but the discontent and ambition common to young people in all country places have led them away by the hundreds.

A traveler may drive for miles along the roads of Belgrade and pass scarcely a single home which has not its representatives in the cities of Maine, in Massachusetts, or in the West. Belgrade men have found their way everywhere, and by their brain and muscle have made many cities and towns far away much richer, though the loss to their native place cannot be estimated. Many by their lives have won endearing names in the world, and their fame will make the name of Belgrade ever a respected one for the sons she has sent forth, as well as for those who have staid at home to win honor in town and county. As examples of the kind of men the outside world has enticed away from Belgrade a few may be mentioned.

The lives and works of Anson P. and Lot M. Morrill belong to the state and nation, but Belgrade claims a large share of the honor, as both were born in the north part of the town, the former in June, 1803, the latter in May, 1811. Both were leaders in local politics as young men, and since they moved away both have been governors of

Maine and members of congress, and Lot M. has been a member of the United States senate and secretary of the United States treasury. No Maine town but Livermore has produced brothers like these.

Horace Austin went from Belgrade to Minnesota about 1853, and has since been governor of that state, an auditor of the United States treasury, and has held other high offices. The late Judge Titcomb, of Augusta, was born here in 1820. Charles A. Austin, who went to Dakota in 1880, has won bright laurels in legislative and legal circles there. Campbell Bachelder was a poor boy, but his energy enabled him to graduate from Colby, and he has since worn the ermine in California. John S. Case was born on the farm of George Worcester, and went to school but six weeks in his life, but since he left Belgrade he has been mayor of Rockland, presidential elector in 1884, representative to the legislature, and is president of the Rockland National Bank.

George W. Knox, who died in Washington in 1892, at the head of the greatest private express concern in the country, and who was one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his adopted city, was born in Belgrade, July 4, 1829. He was a poor boy, and for many years before he began to build up his immense express business he was connected with various railroads, being conductor of the special train that bore President Lincoln on his famous ride from Baltimore to Washington. From his resemblance to the martyred president he was selected as the model of a famous statue of Lincoln in Washington. In all his prosperity he was ever loyal to his native town. John F. Spaulding was born here in 1828, was a Bowdoin graduate of 1853, and became a celebrated Protestant Episcopal clergyman in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. For many years he has held the high position of bishop of Colorado.

Many other sons of Belgrade, who have strayed away and have given the town as great cause as these to be proud of them, are equally deserving of mention, but space forbids.

VILLAGES AND POST OFFICES.—Belgrade has no large villages. Being strictly an agricultural town, its population is scattered over its whole area. There are four post offices within its limits: Belgrade, North Belgrade, Belgrade Mills and Lakeside; while at the Mills and Depot (Belgrade P. O.) are small villages. From the time Belgrade was incorporated until 1840 it was the leading thoroughfare of all travel from the cities along the river to New Portland, Anson, Norridgewock and other towns in that vicinity. The great amount of teaming over this route at all times of the year made all business much brisker along the line, and was the chief support of many a public house, or tavern, as they were always called.

Stimulated not a little by this travel, the first small village of the town sprang up at the place where this route crossed Belgrade stream. On account of the bridge at this point, the village was called, in local

parlance, "The Bridge," a name which is still often applied to the vicinity. Here, at the opening of this century, John Crosby kept a tavern. He built the large structure now known as the Wyman House, and was drowned in Snow pond in 1805, while boating some limestone from the Sidney shore.

Such was the hospitality of the people, and so little stock did a place need to have in order to be called a store, that it is hard to say who were all the early tavern keepers and traders. On the premises now occupied by Taylor & Son, Solomon Hoxie erected a large building, the basement of which was used for many years as a store, and the upper stories as a tavern. He traded for awhile, but died at last a prisoner for debt. Moses Page was in company with him. Others who traded here were: Robert Wells, Eri Wells, Palmer Branch and Adams & Noble. In 1837 it was first used as a tavern, when H. Burgess hung out his sign here. Other landlords who succeeded him were: Elias Taylor, David Blunt, Smith L. Gale, Edward P. Gilkey and Alonzo Rogers. In 1855, while owned by Mr. Rogers, the old tavern was burned.

William Rogers came from Massachusetts, and in 1823 built a house below the stream, on the place now owned by J. O. Rogers. This was burned before fairly completed, and the next year he built another, which still stands, and which he used as a tavern for fifteen years. William Wyman came from Hallowell in 1828 and occupied the old house which John Crosby had built. He traded here for many years, and for half a century was the most eccentric character of the town. He was father of a large but singularly unfortunate family, four of whom afterward became insane; and three sons—William, Wallace and Wellington—were drowned in Snow pond in October, 1859. In 1834 Stephen Page built the house now owned by Reuel Williams, where he traded for many years. Isaac Weaver kept a store there afterward, and finally it was occupied by Dr. Joshua Davis, who traded there until about 1852, and was the last merchant in the little village around the bridge.

The building of the railroad through Belgrade in 1848-9 was the cause of many changes, but of none more marked than the disappearance of the old village at the bridge and the growth of a new one a short distance away, near the track. To this were transferred the business interests of the town and the gathering places of the country loafers. On account of the great hill at the Depot and the bog beyond, it was a hard part of the line to construct, but the straight stretch of track here is one of the longest on the whole road. The first regular train ran through here December 6, 1849.

Two stations were established in town: one in the south part, not far from the bridge, called Belgrade, and one near Belgrade hill, called North Belgrade, a name which still commonly appears, though, to

avoid confusion in telegraphing, it has recently been changed to Mesalonskee. The first station agent at Belgrade was Lemuel Lombard. He was followed by George Richardson, the faithful servant of the road (who was greatly surprised that the trains were to run on rainy days), Albert Caswell and the present efficient incumbent, J. C. Mosher. At North Belgrade the agents have been: Charles Richardson, James Lowe and Frank H. Judkins.

To distinguish the village which began to grow up around the station of Belgrade upon the completion of the railroad, from the old village below at the bridge, it was called the "Depot," and is commonly so spoken of now. Before the building of the railroad the tract had been a large "common," destitute of habitations, but with the chief highway of the town running through it. Here was soon the leading village of the town. George Richardson built a hotel here, known as the Railroad House, in 1851. He was soon followed in its management by Leonard & Stuart. Other landlords since them have been: J. Manter, C. Young, Samuel Whitehouse and Leander Yeaton, who took possession in 1877 and is still landlord. It has been the principal hotel of the village, though the so called Miller House, built in 1851, by Frederick Spencer, has been used at times as a public house and at other times as a store. Those who have been landlords or merchants there since Spencer are: A. Kimball, Stephen Worcester, A. J. Mills, A. K. P. Mace and H. C. Minot.

Solomon Leonard, from Augusta, built a large store and dwelling near the station in 1850. Two years later Watson Leonard and C. W. Stuart began to trade there and remained in business fifteen years. They were followed in 1867 by A. Hammond & Sons, who are still prominent merchants of the town. In 1854 Rufus Hill built the store above the hotel and traded there until his death in 1864. Others who have occupied the store since have been: Samuel Whitehouse, Alexander & Goodwin, Tibbitts & Damren and C. W. Safford.

In 1860 Dr. Aaron Crooker built a large store and dwelling on the site of the store formerly owned by George Starrett, and burned in 1852. Albert Caswell occupied it in 1863-4, and was followed by Eldred & Stuart, who traded until 1887, when the old firm was dissolved, and R. K. Stuart, Esq., has continued the business alone. In 1887 Lincoln A. Bartlett and Herbert Wadleigh built a large store and steam grist mill on the east side of the track and established a prosperous business. In 1891 Mr. Bartlett bought out the interest of his partner. Among others who have kept stores at the Depot in past years have been: Tibbetts Brothers, in store now owned by Paul Hammond; Jared Trask, in house owned by Charles Stevens; W. Y. Bartlett, in a building opposite the station, now removed; and Albert Caswell, in house afterward burned, on the site of Mrs. Braley's house.

There are about twenty-five dwelling houses in the village. But few enterprises outside of the minor industries common to all villages have been started here, and its chief support has been the railroad.

In 1831 David Tibbetts built a tannery near the house of Hartwell White, below the stream, which he operated for six years. Edmund Williams, in 1883, started a brick yard a few rods south of the station, on the west side of the track. The clay was excellent and the location as good as could be desired. Soon after three prominent Belgrade men—George R. Stevens, James Tibbetts and George E. Minot—went into partnership with him, and did business on an extensive scale, pressing the bricks by steam and building large sheds and buildings. In the winter they utilized the steam engine to saw shingles. For several years the business prospered, and employment was given to many, but the enterprise was destined to a short life, and for various reasons the manufacture of bricks was discontinued, the engine sold and the great sheds torn down.

In 1885 J. C. Taylor & Son established a corn canning factory near the stream bridge, and each fall do a brisk though not extensive business in canning a fine quality of sweet corn. They also can apples.

Besides its railroad connection, the village is on the daily stage line from Augusta to Belgrade Mills, Rome and New Sharon, now owned by J. H. Thing. A post office was established at the old village at the bridge August 24, 1821, with John Hoxie as postmaster. It was kept in the old tavern there. Robert Wills was appointed nine years later, and William Rogers in April, 1833. Frederick Spencer, who kept the office in the new village at the depot, was appointed in May, 1853. His successors have been: William Y. Bartlett, December 18, 1860; James Tibbetts, January 24, 1883; Edwin C. Taylor, July 20, 1885; and Lincoln A. Bartlett, who has been postmaster since April 2, 1889.

Although there has been no public house or store for many years on Belgrade hill, the same travel that during the first half of the century was so important to the southern part of the town, helped not a little to make this a much busier place than it is now. Besides the taverns kept by Caleb Page and David Wyman, as mentioned elsewhere, Thomas Eldred, who came from East Pittston in 1830, kept a public house for many years in the large house now owned by William Eldred. Anson P. Morrill, of national fame, when a young man kept a small store on the hill, and this being burned, he traded in company with Sidney Norton in a small building near the forks of the road there. David Blunt afterward kept tavern in the same building, and next William Tilton, who hung himself there. Gustavus Clark and John Sandford were in turn landlords in the same house. Near by William Wing kept a store, and in turn William Bowman, David Pollard, Samuel Wyman and Sandborn Brothers traded at the same stand.

The building was hauled further north, and is now the dwelling house of William Keeler.

Not far from Belgrade hill, and near the Adventist camp ground, is the station of North Belgrade, on the shore of the lake. There is no village here, but Charles Richardson has kept a store near the station for many years. April 30, 1880, a post office was established here, with the name of Lakeside, and James Lowe was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded in April, 1886, by Charles Richardson, who held the office until the appointment of Frank H. Judkins, October 27, 1891.

The stream at North Belgrade which formerly separated Belgrade from Dearborn has been, and is now, the scene of some manufacturing enterprise, though there can scarcely be said to be a village there. It is often called Spaulding's Mills. Three dams have been built on this stream, and two are now used; of the other, known as the old Butler dam, only a few remains are to be seen. Captain Henry Richardson, one of the first settlers in this vicinity, is said to have built the first dam here before this century opened, and to have run a grist mill, of which his son, Oliver, afterward had charge. Jeremiah Tilton had a saw mill on this dam, and Holman Johnson owned a shovel handle factory here. In 1867 John and James Alexander built a saw and grist mill on this dam, which they ran for several years. The former met his death while working here. In 1876 Spaulding Brothers began to manufacture scythe and axe boxes in this mill, and a few years ago the name of the firm was changed to Spaulding & Bickford, who are still doing business here.

Peaslee Morrill, the father of governors and congressmen, was a trader here for many years, and some of his sons were in business with him. Esquire Morrill was a prominent and influential man in this vicinity. Jeremiah Tilton, who built the store now owned by Joseph Merrow, was also a trader here many years ago. Solomon Lombard, George Blake, Alexander Brothers and Joseph Merrow have traded here, but there is now no store in this part of the town.

Where the stream runs into Great pond Jonathan Palmer built a dam about 1840, and operated a saw mill there, which was afterward burned. He rebuilt, and after passing through various hands it has been owned for the past twenty years by John Damren. It was burned in February, 1889, but Mr. Damren has rebuilt, and is doing a brisk business sawing lumber and shingles.

Quite a number of cottages have been built by Augusta, Waterville and Oakland parties along the shore of the pond, on the farm of George R. Gleason, and the increasing number of those who come to this vicinity each season shows that the beauty of scenery here and the fine chances for fishing are becoming appreciated by others than the residents of the town.

A post office was established here, under the name of Dearborn,

December 23, 1818, with Peaslee Morrill in charge. This is the oldest of the four offices in town. In March, 1840, the town of Dearborn having passed from existence, the name of the office was changed to North Belgrade, and in April of the next year Thomas Eldred became postmaster. The subsequent appointments have been: Almond H. Wyman, July, 1845; Hiram Goodwin, March, 1854; Crowell Taylor, March, 1855; Almond H. Wyman, February, 1859; Jeremiah Tilton, December, 1861; Lemuel Lombard, January, 1864; James Alexander, January, 1865; Joseph Merrow, November, 1873, and Edward Rollins, August, 1886.

At Belgrade Mills we find the second small village of the town. Ninety years ago this was called Locke's Mills, and later Chandler's Mills, a name by which it is often known to-day. It is situated on the short stream connecting Great and Long ponds, and separating Belgrade from Rome. It is six miles from the Depot, with which place there are daily stage connections. John Jones built the first dam across this stream before this century opened, and about 1800 John Locke established a grist mill here, the first one in the town. Next after him John Chandler and John Goodrich ran a saw and grist mill together, and then dissolved partnership and operated separate mills for many years. Both were prominent men in town. The grist mill of Chandler was burned in 1820, but was rebuilt. For the past twenty years or more Nathaniel Morrill has operated a saw and grist mill on the same site, but now a grist mill is not so necessary an establishment in a town as in the old days.

Adam Wilbur ran two carding machines and a fulling mill here, and dressed and colored cloth for many years before his death in 1854. Then Thomas Golder and George Goodrich began the manufacture of excelsior in the same building. This being burned, David Golder built the present excelsior mill in 1871, and soon sold it to Nathaniel Towle and S. C. Mills, who sold it after a few years to Towle & Austin. E. W. Towle is the present owners. Once an extensive business in tanning was done at the tannery of Whitten & Southwick, which was burned in 1845. David Golder rebuilt it, and it has passed through several hands, but is not operated now.

But the leading manufacturing industry of the Mills and of the town, and the chief support of this little village, is the spool factory of Henry W. Golder. In 1852 Frank Harnden and J. H. Thompson built a spool factory here, and soon after sold out to David Golder, who, in company with several partners at different times, carried on the business until his death in 1882. Since then his son, Henry W., has owned and operated the factory. The old building was burned in 1885, but a new and better one was quickly erected, and great improvements made on the dam. From twenty to twenty-five men are employed, and the business is a credit and benefit to the town.

The first trader in the little village that began to grow here three-quarters of a century ago was John Chandler, on the site of the present large Golder store, which was afterward built and occupied by George Robinson. Since Robinson the traders in this store have been: Robert T. Whitten, Isaac N. Pray, Alfred Leathers, Samuel Lawton, Farnham & Williams, David Golder, Henry and Thomas Golder, and the present occupant, Charles H. Kelley. Joseph Chandler built the stone store in 1838, and traded there many years. Charles D. Heald and Howard Chandler have since traded there. Others who have traded at the Mills have been: Joshua Frost, Joshua Lord, Alexander Austin and Morrison Chandler.

About 1831 Joseph Chandler built the large house now owned by Mrs. Rollins, which was used for many years as a tavern, among its landlords being Joseph Rollins, David Rockwood and John Libby. Hiram Savage kept a tavern here in a building recently remodeled, and now the handsome residence of Henry W. Golder. Other landlords in the same house were: Charles Merrow, Luther Allen, Howard Maxwell and William Cummings. George H. Foster kept a tavern in a house afterward burned in 1873. The Mills felt a loss of travel and trade after the building of the railroad through the south part of the town, and for a long time no public house was maintained here. A few years ago, however, the increasing number of summer visitors encouraged Charles Austin to open a hotel, the Central House, which has recently been greatly enlarged.

Belgrade Mills is a pretty village and splendidly located, and the opportunity it offers to a pleasure seeker or a fisherman is hard to beat, even around Belgrade, famous for its natural scenery and fishing grounds. Many hundreds of summer visitors come here each season from outside of the state, and the whole neighborhood, with the shores and islands of the surrounding ponds, is literally taken possession of by them. The number increases each year, so that the place is winning no mean name as a summer resort, and the benefit to the town is not to be lightly estimated. A ladies' Village Improvement Society is doing much to make the place neat and attractive and to make practical improvements.

Belgrade Mills was made a post office, with Joseph Chandler as postmaster, January 13, 1829. His successors have been: Robert T. Whitten, appointed August 12, 1841; Joseph W. Russell, July, 1845; Alexander Austin, October, 1845; George H. Foster, February, 1852; Ezekiel Elliott, December, 1857; Charles D. Heald, September, 1861; David Golder, February, 1867; Henry W. Golder, November, 1882; Thomas S. Golder, August, 1888; and Charles H. Kelley, appointed December 17, 1890.*

* Mr. Minot's responsibility for this chapter ends here.—[Ed.]

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

HERMON H. ADAMS, the fifth of the ten children of Dr. Enoch Adams, of Litchfield, Me., and of Mary (Case) Adams, his wife, was born in that town August 25, 1856. The earlier years of his life were passed in Litchfield and his education was completed at Kents Hill. Soon after leaving school he married Hattie M., daughter of Crowell Taylor, of Belgrade, and removed to that town, where he has since resided. In 1876 he engaged in school teaching at Oakland, and the following year began farming on Belgrade hill. In 1880 he took up his residence on the Rollins farm, which he subsequently acquired, and where he now lives. His first wife died in 1885, leaving one son, Reuel Smith Adams. He afterward married Effie M., daughter of Jonathan and Abbie (Martin) Philbrick, of Mt. Vernon. Of this union were born three children: Mary, who died in infancy; Enoch H. and Frank C. Adams.

Though still a young man, Mr. Adams has become prominently identified with the institutions and progressive movements of his section. In 1890 he was elected to represent the towns of Winthrop, Rome and Belgrade in the lower house of the state legislature, where he served on the committees on engrossed bills and on the State Reform School. He is a republican in politics and has always consistently represented the principles and tenets of that party. He has taken an active interest in the cause of education in the town of Belgrade, and for a number of years has served as school commissioner in that town. By industry and economy he has succeeded in acquiring some of the best farm property in Belgrade, and devotes his time to farming when not engaged in the performance of public duties. He is connected in religious matters with the Society of Friends, and has, by his consistent and earnest course of life, the integrity and uprightness of his conduct, entitled himself to the respect and esteem of the entire community.

Moses H. Alexander, born in 1834 and died in 1876, was a son of John Alexander, who was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1778, and died in Belgrade in 1880. His wife was Jane Dunlap. Mr. Alexander was educated in the schools of the town and at Titcomb Academy. He was a teacher and farmer, and at the time of his death owned the farm his father bought of John Pitts when he came to the town. Since Mr. Alexander's death his widow and sons have carried on the farm. He married in 1862, Adelia M. Cummings, sister of Greenwood and Warren Cummings, of this town. Their children are: Herbert, Harry L. and Della H.; and two that died—Annie P. and Leslie M.

William D. Alexander, eldest brother of Moses H., was born in 1829, and is a farmer near where his father settled. He married Mary C., daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Leighton, and granddaughter of



H. H. Adams

Isaac Leighton. Their children were: Jane and Frank, deceased; and Frank William.

Charles H. Austin, born in 1844, is the youngest son of Nahum and Jane Austin. He was a farmer until 1867, since then has been a spool maker, and has kept the Central House, Belgrade Mills, since 1876. He married Abbie K., daughter of Mark Lord. They have one daughter, Jennie.

Horace R. Austin, farmer, born in 1852, is the only surviving child of Horace and Lovina (Tucker) Austin, and grandson of Samuel and Annie (Carpenter) Austin. He married Laura A., daughter of William B. Dunlap, and they have one daughter, Edith C.

Samuel Austin, born in 1834, is a son of Samuel and Dorcas (Yea-ton) Austin. He has been spool maker since 1854. He married Eliza E., daughter of William and Lois (Farnham) Kelly, and granddaughter of Seth Kelly. Their two daughters are: Mary L. (Mrs. Jerome Damren) and Luona Belle (Mrs. F. W. Simmons).

L. Wesley Bachelder, son of John and Sarah T. (Clough) Bachelder, was born in 1844. He was employed by the Maine Central Railroad Company from 1860 until 1891, and after 1872 was section superintendent. He was treasurer of the town from 1876 to 1892. He married Martha A., daughter of Jacob Clough.

Greenleaf G. Bartlett, born in 1836, is the only survivor of a family of nine children of Peter D. and Emily (Brown) Bartlett, and grandson of Timothy Bartlett, who came from Belfast, Me., to Mt. Vernon. Mr. Bartlett is a farmer on the place where his father settled in early life. He married Lizzie, daughter of Daniel Hill. She died leaving two children—Lincoln A., and a daughter that died. His present wife is Christina, a sister of his first wife. They have one daughter, Angie O.

Martin Bickford, born in 1858, is one of eight children of Seth, grandson of Asa, and great-grandson of William, who with his father, Benjamin Bickford, came from New Hampshire to this town. Since 1887 Mr. Bickford has been a member of the firm of Spaulding & Bickford, manufacturers, having been employed in the same shop for several years previous. He married Marcia E., daughter of Hiram, and granddaughter of Benjamin Snow. Their children are: Harold D., Emily L. and Ralph C.

John Brown, born in Vienna in 1819, was the youngest child of Eliphalet and Abigail (Smith) Brown, who came to Vienna from New Hampshire in 1800. Mr. Brown followed the sea for fifteen years and served in the late war twenty-one months; enlisted in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery and was transferred to the man-of-war *Arizuois*. He married Sophia W., daughter of Nathaniel Neal, and they have two children: Mary C. and James A.

Eleazer Burbank, a Quaker, came from Westbrook, Mass., in 1800, and settled on the farm in Belgrade now owned by Greenwood Cummings. He married Mary Brackett. Silas, one of their eleven children, married Lucretia Hersum, and had three children. The youngest, Mary Arvilla, married Asa Dunn, who died in 1864. Their children were: Ellen A. (Mrs. Frank P. Spaulding), Alice A., and Mary Etta (Mrs. Charles S. Hersum). Mrs. Dunn married for her second husband Sewall Spaulding, who is a farmer and occupies the farm owned by Mr. Dunn. Mr. Spaulding's former wife was Frances L. Cottle, who died leaving two sons: Henry B. and Frank P.

Henry P. Chandler, born in 1838, is one of six children of John and Nancy (Yeaton) Chandler, and grandson of John Chandler. Mr. Chandler is a farmer on the Ichabod Smith farm. Before buying this farm he was for twenty years a resident of Blanchard, Me. He married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin Blackstone. Their children are: Ida L., John, Elmer, Myrtie M., C. F., and two sons who died in infancy.

George W. Cottle, born in Pittston in 1832, is a son of Daniel and Sarah K. Cottle, and grandson of Ananias Cottle. He came to Belgrade in 1854, where he has been a farmer. He now owns a part of the original Doctor Williams farm. He married Margaret, daughter of Campbell Wyman. They have one son, Arthur L.

Greenwood J. Cummings, born in Sidney in 1822, is one of ten children of Joseph S. and Ann P. (Prescott) Cummings, and grandson of Eleazer Cummings. He came to Belgrade in 1858, and bought the Eleazer Burbank farm of 180 acres, where he has since been a farmer. He married Harriet N., daughter of David and Martha (Page) Mosher, and granddaughter of Daniel Mosher. Their children are: Vesta C. (Mrs. A. R. Chase), Arthur R., Charles F., Hattie M. (now a trained nurse), and Annie B. (Mrs. C. E. Woodman).

Warren P. Cummings, brother of Greenwood J., was born in 1828 in Sidney, came to Belgrade in 1837 with his parents, and in 1850 bought the Moses Page farm, where he now lives, engaged in the business of farming and butchering. He married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Taylor) Bowman. Their children are: Ida M. (Mrs. Manley M. Judkins), Elmer W. (now station agent at South Gardiner), and Sarah Louisa (deceased). Ida M. and her husband live with her father, and have two children: Edna L. and Sarah B.

Rev. Joseph S. Cummings, born in 1834, is a son of Seth G. and Mary A. (Sawtelle) Cummings, and grandson of Eleazer Cummings. He was educated in the schools of the town and at Kents Hill Seminary. He has taught school twenty-nine winters, devoting the summers to farming. For the last twenty-five years he has been a Baptist preacher. He married Amanda J., daughter of John Hersom, and their children are: John M., Inez, Callie, Joseph (deceased), and Guy.

George Edward Damren is a son of Samuel R. and Olive A. (Jordan) Damren, and grandson of Joshua Damren, who came to Belgrade from Hallowell with his two brothers, William and Dustin. Mr. Damren is a farmer on his father's homestead. He married Alice M. Dorr, and has one son, Irving H.

James H. Dunlap, born in 1842, is one of eight children of William B. and Lucy A. (Fifield) Dunlap, and grandson of Ebenezer Dunlap, of Monmouth. William B. was nine years whale fishing from New Bedford, Mass., and came from there to Belgrade in 1835. Mr. Dunlap was in Boston from 1862 until 1883, when he came back to Belgrade, where he is a farmer. He married Maggie Cameron.

George A. Farnham, born in 1837, son of David and Sarah (Kelley) Farnham, and grandson of David Farnham, is a house painter and farmer. In 1865 he bought the Edward Merchant homestead, where he has since lived. He married Lydia J., daughter of John and Mary (Yeaton) Spaulding. Their children are: H. Everett, Elnora, Mary B., Carrie L., Francis E. and George Bertrand. H. Everett is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania. The daughters are all teachers.

Dexter Foster came from Blackstone, Mass., to Belgrade, where he died in 1816, leaving four sons: Dexter, John, George H. and Herman. George H. had eight children, of whom the second, George C., married Mary D. Greenleaf, and was a farmer until his death in 1885. Their children were: Frank Chester, Elnora, Fred and Edgar L. The oldest and youngest are living and occupy the homestead with their mother, and are farmers. Frank C. married Susan E., daughter of William E. Lord, and they have one daughter, Ethel C.

Henry O. Frost, born in 1844, is a son of William M. and Dorcas (Gowell) Frost, and grandson of Samuel Frost, who came to Belgrade from Lebanon, Me., about 1800. Mr. Frost is a farmer on the farm where his father has lived for the last fifty years. He married Alice, daughter of Nathaniel Towle.

B. Frank Gleason, son of Benjamin and Caroline (McIntire) Gleason, was born in 1861. He is a farmer, and since April, 1887, has owned and occupied the William F. Eldred farm of two hundred acres at Belgrade hill. He married Lena M., daughter of Henry Allen and Cornelia (Townsend) Hallett. Their children are: Bessie E. and Elmo A. B.

Henry W. Golder is the youngest of three children of David and Elizabeth (Stone) Golder. He was educated in the schools of Augusta, at Kents Hill Seminary, and at the United States Naval Academy. He was one year in the late war in the 28th Maine, as lieutenant. From 1864 until his father's death, in 1882, he was the latter's partner in the spool manufactory at Belgrade Mills. He was three years one of the firm of Golder Brothers, and since 1885 has owned and run the busi-

ness alone. Mr. Golder was selectman one year, and postmaster four years. He married Elvira F., daughter of Joseph Chandler, and their only child is Maude E. David Golder formerly owned a saw mill in Augusta, on the east side of the river, at what was then called Riggs' brook. He was for several years in the lumber business, on both ends of the Kennebec dam.

Simon Guptill, born in 1838, is one of three surviving sons of Nat and Sally (Yeaton) Guptill, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Libby) Guptill, who came to Belgrade in 1806, and bought of Paul Yeaton the farm where he had settled twelve years before. Mr. Guptill now owns and occupies his grandfather's farm, and owns in all 260 acres.

Charles H. Hallett, born in 1843, is the only son of Franklin and Betsey (Damren) Hallett, grandson of Josiah M., and great-grandson of Solomon Hallett, who came from Cape Cod, Mass., to Waterville about 1790. Mr. Hallett is a farmer on the place where his grandfather settled about 1820; and it is on this farm that the Second Advent camp ground and the Lakeside mineral springs are located. He married Josephine T., daughter of David Lowe, and she died leaving one son, Bertrand D.

Abner Hammond, born in Sidney in 1819, a son of Paul and Catherine (Mason) Hammond, and grandson of Paul Hammond, was a farmer in Sidney until 1867, when he came to Belgrade Depot, and the following January began mercantile business, which he still continues. His first wife, Rebecca L. Nash, died leaving two sons: Paul and A. Elliott. His present wife was Mrs. Mary A. Yeaton, daughter of Richard Yeaton. She had two sons by her former marriage: Howard L. and George Yeaton.

William H. Hersum, farmer and stone mason, born in 1834, is a son of James and Tamesen (Blaisdell) Hersum. James came to Belgrade in 1821 from Lebanon, Me. William H. married Cynthia, daughter of Reuben Wentworth, and their children are: James R., Charles S., Alice V., William O., Ernest L., Arthur L., Cyrena W. and Tabor G.

Joseph Hersum, born 1836, died 1889, was a brother of William H. He was a farmer on the place where his father settled in 1821, and died in 1850, and the family burying lot is on the farm, near the residence. Mr. Hersum married Excey, daughter of Reuber Wentworth. Their children were: Andrew J., born in 1864; Reuben W. and Effie L. Andrew J. has run the farm since his father's death.

Harrison Hill, born in 1836, one of six children of Daniel, and grandson of Joseph Hill, is a farmer on a part of his father's homestead. He married Hannah, daughter of Elias Sherburne. She died leaving one daughter, Etta, who married James Hewett.

Daniel L. Jones, son of Daniel L. Jones, sen., was born in 1840. He went to California in 1858, and was engaged in mining there five years, and three years in Montana. After working five years in a wire shop in Worcester, Mass., he came to Belgrade, where he has been a farmer. He married Ella L. Blackmer, of Massachusetts, who died in 1891. His present wife was Edith Worthington. Mr. Jones' father was a native of Leeds, and later removed to Brighton, where he was a trader. He held various town offices, and was representative to the legislature.

Samuel E. Judkins, born in 1819, is the only son of Elisha and Sally (Whittier) Judkins. His grandfather was among the early settlers of Readfield. Mr. Judkins came to Belgrade with his parents in 1827. In 1863 he bought the Samuel Taylor farm of one hundred acres, where he now lives. He has one sister, Nancy Judkins Axtell, now of Wisconsin. He married Margaret K. Coy, who died leaving seven children: Amanda, Susia, Viola, Leonia, Frank H., Manley M. and Stanley L. Only the three last named are living. In 1866 Mr. Judkins married his present wife, who was Belle Severance. Their children are: Lizzie A. (deceased), Clara E. and Nettie B.

Frank H. Judkins, son of Samuel E., was born in 1853. He was in the freight office of the Maine Central railroad at Waterville two years, and in 1879 he came to North Belgrade, where he has since been the company's agent. Since October 28, 1891, he has been postmaster of the Lakeside office. He married Ella, daughter of Charles Richardson, and their children are: Lester F., Nina A. and Forest C.

Charles H. Kelley, born in Rome in 1846, is a son of William and Eunice (Varnum) Kelley, and grandson of Seth Kelley, who came to Belgrade from Cape Cod, Mass. Charles H. was clerk in stores at Belgrade Mills and New Sharon several years, then started a small store at Belgrade Mills, and in November, 1890, bought of Thomas S. Golder the store which he has since conducted. He has been postmaster since January 1, 1891, succeeding Thomas S. Golder. He married Sylvina, daughter of George Brann.

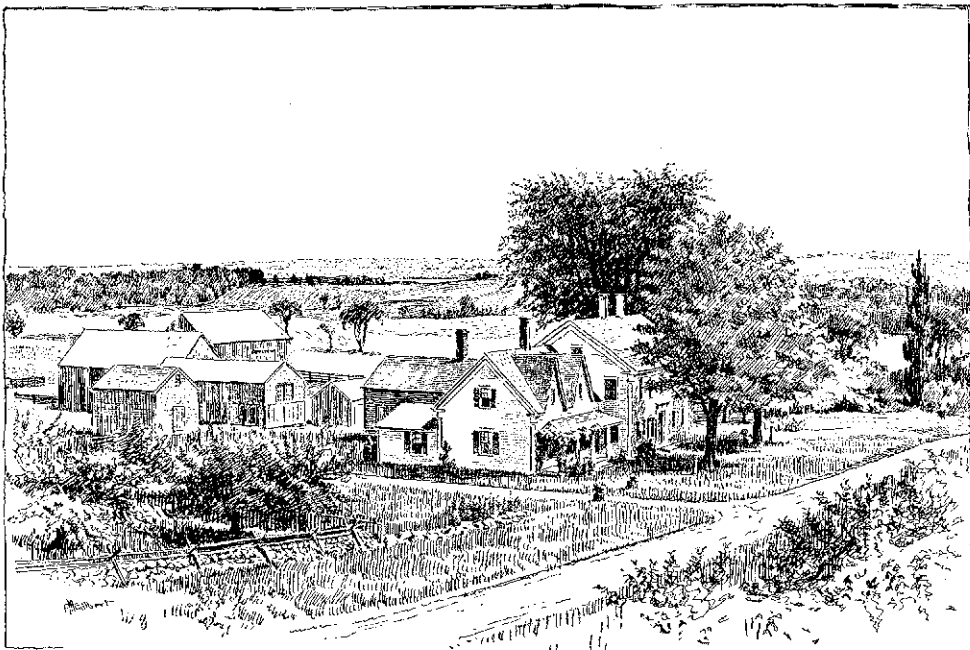
William E. Lord, born in 1831, was the only child of John and Susan (Bradbury) Lord, and grandson of William Lord, who died in New Hampshire. His widow married Wentworth Hayes, and came to Belgrade in 1790, and bought of a Mr. Hodgden the farm where Mr. Lord now lives. John Lord's first wife was Hannah Austin, and they had two sons, John and Nathaniel, both deceased. William E. is a farmer, butcher and cattle broker. He married Abbie, sister of George W. Cottle. Their children are: Mary, Susan E., J. Frank, Laura, William E., jun., Sadie, Alice and Fred.

GEORGE E. MINOT.—This family is traced to Thomas Minot¹, secretary to the Abbot of Walden, by whom he was advanced to great possessions. His son, George², was born August 4, 1594, in Safron, Walden, Essex, England. He came to New England among the first

settlers of Dorchester, where he was for thirty years a ruling elder in the church. His sons were: James, John, Stephen and Samuel.

James¹, the eldest son of John², born September 14, 1653, was graduated at Harvard College in 1675, and located at Concord, Mass., about 1680. He was a minister of the Gospel as well as a physician, and the epitaph upon his tombstone records at length his many virtues and great usefulness. Hon. James Minot⁶, his fifth child, was one of the most distinguished men of his time and a member of the king's council. He married Martha Lane in 1716. His eldest son, John⁶, had a son John⁷, and he a son, James⁸, who settled in Belgrade, Me., in 1804.

James Minot⁸ located on the place now occupied by George E. Minot, purchasing the land of Chase Page, and engaged in farming until his death in 1859, serving meantime as a captain in the state militia. He married Elizabeth Rogers, of Groton, Mass., and had a family of ten children, of whom seven attained years of maturity.



MINOT HOMESTEAD, Belgrade, Me., residence of GEORGE E. MINOT.

John S. Minot⁹ was born on the old place in Belgrade July 5, 1805, and passed his entire life there, engaged in tilling the soil and in the performance of the public duties that were thrust upon him. He received an excellent academic education at Bloomfield and at Kents Hill, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility during his life, including all the town offices of Belgrade, and represented this district in the legislature of 1866. He married in 1835, Olive, daughter



Geo E. Minot

of Holmes Tillson, of Sidney, her mother being a member of the well known Packard family, of Bridgewater, Mass. They had four children: George E.¹⁰, Edwin G.¹⁰, and two daughters who died in infancy. John S. Minot⁹ died January 21, 1890. His widow is still living. Edwin G. Minot, born January 17, 1839, enlisted in Company M, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, during the late war, was wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, and died in hospital September 17, 1864.

George E. Minot¹⁰, born October 22, 1836, on the family homestead in Belgrade, received his academic education at Belgrade Academy and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and has continued to reside where, in 1804, his grandfather first settled. He has devoted his attention to farming, and has been prominently identified with the political interests of the republican party in his locality, serving upon the town and county committees and occupying several positions of importance. Besides serving as town clerk of Belgrade, as a member of the school board and selectman, he was a member of the state senate in 1870 and 1871. In 1876, 1877 and 1878 he served as chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, at Augusta, and in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 acted as assistant secretary of the senate. He also filled the position of messenger in the national house of representatives, 51st Congress. He was for eight years one of the trustees of the old Kennebec Agricultural Society, the last two years serving as president. He is a member of Belgrade Grange and of Relief Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Belgrade. Mr. Minot married, in 1866, Effie C., daughter of Daniel and Clara Parcher, of North Leeds. Their children (the eleventh generation here traceable) are: George L., engaged in farming with his father; J. Clair, who is fitting himself for a professional career, and Blanch S., who resides with her parents.

James C. Mosher, born in 1837, was the only son of James and Sarah H. (Wellman) Mosher, and grandson of Elisha Mosher, who came to Belgrade from Dartmouth, Mass. Mr. Mosher began work on the railroad in Belgrade in 1853, and continued on track work until 1871, when he was made agent for the company at Belgrade, which position he held until his death, August 2, 1892. He was a charter member and past master of Relief Lodge, F. & A. M. He married Mary J., daughter of Edward Merchant. Their children are: Cora A. (Mrs. A. E. Hammond), Edward H., Lilla M., Eva E., J. Irving, living at home, and Lindley H., deceased.

David L. Page, born 1816 and died 1885, was a son of Lewis and Hannah (Churchill) Page, grandson of Abraham and great-grandson of James Page. Abraham came to Belgrade from Augusta in about 1788, and from New Hampshire in about 1784. David L. married Aurelia, daughter of Daniel and Sally (Andrews) Parcher. Their only child is Ellen A., wife of Freeman G. Yeaton.

Gilman J. Page, born in 1828, is the next to the youngest of nine

children of Ezekiel (1786-1864), and grandson of Amos Page. His mother was Sarah Richardson. Mr. Page is a farmer on the place where his father settled about one hundred years ago. He has taught school several winters. He married Alvira G., daughter of Andrew Yeaton. Their children are: Laura A., Frank A., Henry J., Edwin L., Della E. (deceased), Carrie M., Charles O., Minella E., Alla R. and Andrew E.

Frank A. Page, son of Gilman J. Page, was born in 1860. In 1885 he bought the Joseph Taylor farm, near his father, and is a farmer and orchardist, and also carries on a meat business at Oakland. He married Hannah, daughter of Jefferson Hersom, and their children are: Harold H. and Mabel E.

John Partridge, born in 1821, was a son of Moses and Ruth (Rockwood) Partridge. He came to Belgrade in 1851 and was a farmer and dealer in produce, until his death in 1890. He served about one year in the 5th Maine Battery, until the war closed. He married Susan R., daughter of John and Thankful C. (Moshier) Page, and granddaughter of Abraham Page, who came to Belgrade in 1801. Their children are: Frederick E. and Florence I. (Mrs. George W. Colby).

J. Newton Penney is one of six children of John W. and Hannah (Williams) Penney, grandson of John and Betsey (Taylor) Penney, and great-grandson of George Penney, who came to Belgrade in 1789 from Wells, Me. Mr. Penney is a farmer on the farm of his father and grandfather, where the family have lived since 1816. He married Celia E. White, of Fort Fairfield, Me., and has five children: John W., Eva E., Harry N., Justin M. and Jessie M.

Joel Richardson, born in 1826, is a son of Stephen and Eliza (Stuart) Richardson, and grandson of Joel and Elizabeth (Wyman) Richardson. Joel, born in 1750 in Attleboro, Mass., came to Belgrade early and settled on the farm where his grandson, Joel, now lives. The latter married Mrs. Nellie L. Foster, daughter of Jefferson Blaisdell. She had one son by her former marriage, William J. Foster.

John Dennis Richardson, born in 1827, is one of ten children of John and Martha (Adams) Richardson, grandson of Joel¹ (John⁴, William³, Stephen² and Samuel Richardson¹). Mr. Richardson is a farmer on a part of his grandfather's farm. He married Mary C. Moore. She died, leaving two sons, Frank M. and Melvin J., two daughters having died. His present wife was Mrs. Dolly Howe, a daughter of Lyman Linnell.

Charles Richardson, brother of Joel, was born in 1825, and has been a merchant at North Belgrade depot since January 1, 1850, having built a store there the previous year. He was postmaster at Lakeside several years. He married Aurinda K. Palmer, who died leaving eight daughters—Flora (Mrs. A. J. Butterfield), Ella (Mrs. Frank H. Judkins), Rosie (Mrs. Fred Williams), Clara (Mrs. Ira Otis), Eliza (Mrs.

Ernest Laselle), Mable (Mrs. E. C. Colbath), Cora (Mrs. J. W. Grant), Isabell (Mrs. Frank Tilton)—and one son, Charles L. (deceased).

Albion Rockwood, a farmer, born in 1826, is a son of Esquire John and Esther (Rowe) Rockwood. John came from Worcester county, Mass., in 1800, and settled where Mr. Rockwood now lives. He married Sarah Jane, an adopted daughter of David Rockwood. Their children, Wendall D. and Rose E., live in Boston.

Alpheus M. Spaulding, born in 1848, is a son of Joel and Mary A. (Trask) Spaulding, and grandson of Rev. Joel Spaulding, who came to Belgrade from Ohio. Mr. Spaulding was a farmer until 1872, then a merchant here one year, then two years in Richmond, Me., and in 1875 he came back to Belgrade, and since that time has been manufacturer here, first in company with his brother, and since 1887 with Martin Bickford. He married Almeda W., daughter of Seth and Adaline (Higgins) Bickford. They have one son, Dexter H.

Jesse Spaulding, born in 1842, is the youngest of four children of Parker and Elizabeth (Danforth) Spaulding and grandson of Jesse Spaulding, who died in Massachusetts in 1807. Parker Spaulding (1800–1862) was a machinist. He came to Belgrade in about 1835 and bought the farm where Jesse now lives, and was a farmer from that time until his death. Jesse Spaulding was in the late war eleven months, in Company K, 28th Maine. He married Lucretia A., daughter of John G. Dunn. His second marriage was with Sarah B., daughter of William O. Day. They have two sons: George and William J.

THE STEVENS HOMESTEAD.—This farm originally contained one hundred acres or more; other lots adjoining have been added, so that it now contains about two hundred acres. At one time it produced an abundance of apples of the best variety of natural fruit, walnuts, chestnuts, pears, cherries, damsons and other varieties of small fruit. Some of the huge old trees, chestnut and walnut reminders of past generations, are still standing and producing their annual crop.

William Stevens, the grandfather, and Daniel Stevens, the father of George R., came from Lebanon, Me., and settled on this farm about the year 1796. William erected his house on the westerly side of the road about eight rods north of where the barn now stands. The two extremities of the chimney were made of brick; the balance was built of sticks or small poles wrapped with straw and plastered inside and out with clay. Major G. T. Stevens, of Augusta, a grandson of William, says that the first lesson he ever took in gymnastics was by spinning up the corner of that old cob-house chimney to the underside of the roof. The barn seen in the engraving was built in 1807 and remodeled in 1849, and the house was built by Daniel Stevens in 1834–5, and recently modernized by George R., the present occupant.

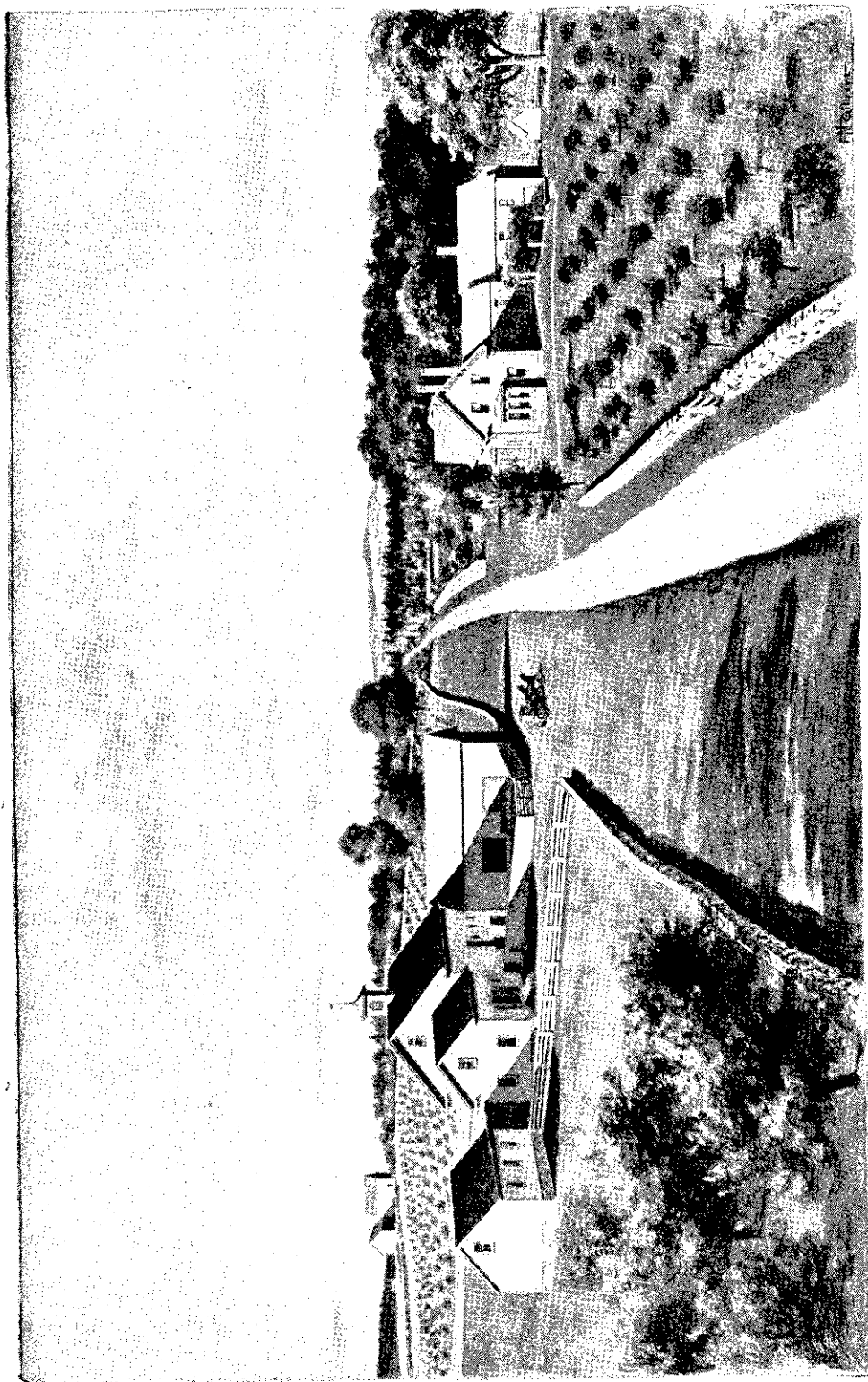
The Stevens family were among the first settlers in the town of Lebanon. William was born there and died in Belgrade in 1836, aged

eighty-three years. His wife, Molly Ricker, an estimable woman, who came with him, died in Belgrade in 1825, aged seventy-five years. They had two sons—Daniel and William—and three daughters—Dolly, Eunice and Mary. Dolly married Robert Wills; Eunice, Jonathan Rollins; and Mary, Joshua Yeaton. William, jun., married Susan Fillebrown, and lived and died in Augusta.

Daniel was born in Lebanon April 30, 1784, and died in Belgrade August 18, 1867. He married Mahala Smith, a devoted wife and mother, and daughter of Captain Samuel Smith, of Belgrade, who resided on what is now the Dunlap farm, in a two-story house that stood upon the easterly side of the road, opposite where the Baptist meeting house now stands. She was born in Washington Plantation, now Belgrade, on June 14, 1790, married November 12, 1812, and died May 3, 1880, at the age of nearly ninety years. Daniel had, previous to his marriage, built for himself a house on the homestead some eight rods south of where the barn now stands. Here he and his young wife, Mahala, commenced their married life. Daniel was a man of excellent physique (standing six feet and one inch), a good mathematician and penman. In 1813 he was sergeant and clerk of Captain Joseph Sylvester's company of Massachusetts militia. He was not an aspirant for public favors or political honors, but had served his town in the capacity of treasurer. Seven children were the offspring of their marriage: Daniel S., born November 3, 1813, died July 28, 1818; Mary and Maria, born July 27, 1816 (Mary died August 4, 1816; Maria died March 1, 1853); Love S., born April 30, 1819, now the wife of Rufus K. Stuart, of Belgrade; Julia Ann, born May 7, 1821, died May 12, 1840; George R., born August 31, 1826, and married Dorcas Yeaton, daughter of Richard Yeaton, 2d; Greenlief T., born August 20, 1831. He married Mary Ann Yeaton, a sister to his brother's wife, two industrious and economical women. He now resides in Augusta. His personal history and portrait appear at page 92.

George R., the present owner of the old homestead, is a hard working, model farmer. In 1864, at the time of our country's greatest need, he left his family, flocks and herds and enlisted in the 5th Battery Mounted Artillery, Maine Volunteers, and served one year, until the close of the war, acting the larger portion of the time as ordnance sergeant, Artillery Brigade 6th Army Corps. In 1866 he was appointed a deputy sheriff for Kennebec county, which office he held for fifteen years, until 1881, when he was elected sheriff of the county, a position he held four years, during which time he resided at Augusta. At the close of his official term of service he returned to the old homestead in Belgrade.

During the negotiation for the purchase of this farm from Boston parties, William Stevens, sen., rode on horseback twice from Belgrade



THE STEVENS HOMESTEAD.—RESIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE R. STEVENS, BELGRADE, ME.

to Boston and return. In those early days this was the best, most convenient and rapid mode of locomotion.

Rufus K. Stuart, born in 1815, is a son of Wentworth and Nancy A. (Page) Stuart, and grandson of Samuel Stuart, of Scarborough, Me. His father came to Belgrade in 1801, and was a farmer. Rufus K. was a farmer until 1861, and since 1862 has been a merchant at Belgrade Depot. He has been justice of the peace and trial justice for thirty-six years, and has done a considerable probate business. He married Love S., daughter of Daniel Stevens. They have one daughter, Mae (Mrs. Bertrand P. Stuart), and one who died, Flora.

Charles W. Stuart, born in 1825, is a son of Wentworth Stuart and half-brother to Rufus K. Stuart. He is a farmer, and since his father's death in 1841 has owned and occupied the homestead farm, where his father settled in 1810. He was fifteen years in mercantile trade with his brother-in-law, W. V. Leonard. He represented his district in the legislature in 1872. He married Miranda Parcher, of Leeds, and they have one son, Bertrand P., who is also a farmer.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.—Among the old families of Kennebec county that have been closely identified with its development is the Taylor family, of Belgrade hill. It is presumed, as in the case of many of the early settlers of the county, that this family came from Cape Cod. The representative of the family in the third generation back of Joseph Taylor was named Elias. He married Mary Johnson, and one of their numerous family, Samuel Taylor, born August 22, 1769, settled at Belgrade hill at an early day, taking up a large tract of land, and here he passed his days in agricultural pursuits. His wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Crowell, was born October 7, 1772, and died September 8, 1855. Her husband survived her but eight months. Regarding this worthy couple, their son Joseph made the following note in his family Bible: "Having lived in harmony together in wedlock, and in good esteem among men, sixty-three years, eleven months and twenty-three days."

This son, Joseph Taylor, was born November 25, 1804. He was educated in the schools of Belgrade and at Bloomfield Academy, and in early life located in his native town, on the farm now owned by Frank Page. On October 22, 1829, he married Phebe, a daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Shepard) Bowman, who came from Cape Cod to Fairfield, Me. She was born March 27, 1805, and died April 16, 1888. Their children were: Benjamin B., of Fairfield, Me., born November 26, 1830; John C., of Westport, Mass., born July 24, 1832; Joseph S., of Fairfield, born October 5, 1834; Olney, of Park City, Montana, born December 14, 1836; Charles H., of Belgrade, born August 5, 1839; Phebe E. (Mrs. Charles Kimball), of Belgrade, born June 5, 1842, and

Lydia Louise, born June 26, 1850, who, since her father's death, June 28, 1882, has been the owner of the homestead.

Here, at North Belgrade, in the summer of 1857, Mr. Taylor erected the substantial stone dwelling which was his home the remainder of his life. Besides being a successful farmer, he took great delight in the cultivation of fruit trees, and with his own hands set out the magnificent orchard now owned by his daughter, who inherits to a large extent his executive ability and force of character. She has taken up his work, and, like him, is known far and wide as an extensive and successful orchardist.

Joseph Taylor was one of the best known, most influential and highly respected men of his county. He took great interest in the cause of education, served as supervisor of schools forty years, and taught school forty-three terms. In politics he was a believer in the old-time democratic principles, and was a recognized leader in the democratic party throughout his life. He did much by his strength of character and consistent life toward drawing supporters to that party. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1847 and in 1853. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and was always clad in the humble garments of that sect, uniformly wearing his hat when attending meeting or when present at other public gatherings. A man of strong religious convictions, a constant reader of the Bible, of great force of character and of fixed determination, he was known as a man who never swerved from what he believed to be the path of duty.

John C. Taylor, born in 1832, is a son of Joseph Taylor. He was a farmer in Belgrade several years, and now has a corn and fruit canning factory at Belgrade Depot, that he and his son, Edwin C., operated as J. C. Taylor & Son until the son's death in 1892. Mr. Taylor now resides at Westport, Mass. He married Celia C., daughter of Thomas Eldred. She died leaving three children; Edwin C., Frank E. and Mary. His present wife was Elizabeth A. Slade, of Westport.

Charles H. Taylor, son of Joseph Taylor, was born in 1839. He was stone workman for the Maine Central Railroad Company for about twenty years, and since 1876 has been a farmer. He married Lillian G., daughter of William and Fannie (Mills) Eldred, granddaughter of Thomas, and great-granddaughter of William Eldred, of Falmouth, Mass. Their children are: William E. and Fannie L.

James Tibbetts, born in 1854, is the only son of Joseph and Olive A. Tibbetts, and grandson of Ephraim Tibbetts. He was educated in the schools of the town and four years at Kents Hill Seminary. He taught a few terms of school, kept store three years, was three years postmaster, tax collector six years, and since January 1, 1880, has been deputy sheriff. His first wife, Florence Clement, left one daugh-



Joseph Taylor

ter, M. Pearle. His present wife was Sara, daughter of Jonas Harling. They have one daughter, Marion E.

John Tibbetts, jun., born in 1838, is a son of John and Susan (Smith) Tibbetts, and grandson of John Tibbetts. He was four years in the meat business in Boston, but since 1865 has been a farmer, having that year bought of James Minot 170 acres, where he now lives. His first wife was Mary C. Wires. His present wife was Inez E. Tibbetts, by whom he has one daughter, Mabelle, born May 1, 1892.

Eugene W. Towle, born in 1855 in Augusta, is a son of John and Caroline (White) Towle. He is a manufacturer of excelsior at Belgrade Mills. He married Nellie E. Pearsley, who died leaving one daughter, Nellie. His second wife was Louesa Farnham. They have one daughter, Pearl.

Ira B. Tracy, born in 1846, is a son of Christopher and Mary C. (Kelley) Tracy, grandson of Nathaniel, who came to Rome from Durham in 1810, and great-grandson of Solomon and Mary (Getchell) Tracy. Mr. Tracy came to Belgrade Mills from Rome in 1883, and is a spool maker here. He was selectman two years and town clerk ten years in Rome. He has two brothers—Ansel G. and Charles W. He married Adella Watson, and their children are: Harry L., Minnie O., Lillian M. and Maude S.

Hartley S. Wadleigh, farmer, born in 1815, is one of eleven children of William and Susan (Gould) Wadleigh, and grandson of Dean Wadleigh, who came from New Hampshire to Mt. Vernon. Mr. Wadleigh married Lovina, daughter of Samuel Cram, and their children are: Alphonso, who died in the late war; Ellen, Althea, Isaac E., Alton M., Frank M. and Emma J.

Howard H. Wadleigh, born in 1828, brother of Hartley S., is a farmer on the farm where his father lived from April, 1828, until his death in 1849. His wife survived him nineteen years and died on the same place. Mr. Wadleigh married Nancy A., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Lord) Austin. Their living children are: William W., Herbert L., George W., Henry E. and Edwin E.; and they lost three—Victoria, Fred F. and Alice.

Thomas C. Wadleigh, born in 1827, another brother of Hartley S., is a farmer. He served in the late war eleven months. His first wife, Clorinda Clifford, died leaving three children: Rosalie, Georgiana and Melvina. His second wife was Betsey Dunn. Their children are: Gorham, Christopher and Lillie.

Gorham B. Wadley, born in Belgrade, is a son of Thomas C. and Betsey (Dunn) Wadleigh, grandson of William, and great-grandson of Dean Wadleigh. Mr. Wadley is a farmer, and in 1892 he bought the hotel and livery business at Readfield Depot. He married Julia, daughter of Lewis B. and Almira (Hunt) Huntoon, of Readfield.

John P. Wellman, born in 1811, is the eldest and only surviving child of John and Lydia (Braley) Wellman, and grandson of Abraham Wellman, who was seven years in revolutionary war, and came to Belgrade from Lyndeboro, N. H., in 1785. Mr. Wellman is a farmer and for forty-five years has run a threshing machine. He married Martha C., daughter of Samuel C. and Nancy (Cowan) Jones, and granddaughter of James C. Jones. Their children have been: John A. (deceased), Samuel C., Martha A. (deceased), Mary J., Lydia E. (deceased), William H., Nancy M., Sarah O. (deceased), Justin T. (deceased), Owen R., Eugene F. (deceased), Frank R., John Alphonso (deceased) and Lonzo L.

C. Marshal Weston, born in 1834, son of Cyrus and Leafy (Wing) Weston, and grandson of William Weston, is a farmer on the place settled originally by Doctor Williams and in 1818 by Cyrus Weston. Mr. Weston has taught several winter terms of school and in addition to town offices has been representative one term and county commissioner from 1882 to 1888. He married Sarah A., daughter of Isaac Tucker, and their children are: Joseph P. and Annie L.

Charles H. Wyman, born in 1837, is a son of Almond H. (1814-1867) and Caroline A. (Smith) Wyman, and grandson of David (1780-1870), who was the youngest son of Simeon Wyman, who came in 1774 from Woburn, Mass., and was the second man to settle in what is now Belgrade. Mr. Wyman is a farmer on a part of the farm settled by his grandfather. He has been selectman since 1876, except three years, and has been chairman of the board twelve years. He married Alice B., daughter of William Mills, of Belgrade. Their children are: Almond P., Charles Prescott, Clinton H., Mary A. and Ralph B.

Henry F. D. Wyman, born in 1840, brother of Charles H. Wyman, was educated in the district schools and Belgrade Academy, and is a teacher and farmer. He has been school supervisor and member of the school board for fifteen years. He was a member of the state legislature in 1876. He married Delia A., daughter of Charles B. and H. Eliza (Merrill) Crowell, granddaughter of Joseph, and great-granddaughter of Zadock Crowell, who came here from Cape Cod, Mass. They have had two daughters: Caro E., and one that died, Myrtie D.

Charles A. Yeaton, born in 1827, is the second son of Reuben H. (1797-1864) and Hannah (Arnold) Yeaton, and grandson of Paul Yeaton, who was born in 1763, at Summersworth, N. H., and came to Belgrade about 1784. His children were: Andrew, who died in infancy; Reuben H., Richard, Paul, Zachariah, Andrew, Henry and Mary. Mr. Yeaton is a farmer and mechanic. He has been town clerk and selectman several terms. His first wife, Sarah J. Goodrich, left five daughters Cora: (Mrs. B. M. Penny), Angie G. (deceased), Orrie J.

(Mrs. E. L. Yeaton), Agnes (Mrs. Prince Thing) and Edna (Mrs. J. H. Thing). His second wife, Amanda Judkins, left one son, Charles L. Yeaton.

E. F. Yeaton, born in 1845, is a son of Paul and Lydia Ann (Goodridge) Yeaton, and grandson of Paul Yeaton. He is a farmer near where his grandfather settled when he came to Belgrade. His first wife, Fannie S. Haskell, of New Gloucester, Me., died, leaving one daughter, Carrie L. The latter has spent two years in Europe completing her musical education, and her future in music promises to be a brilliant one. His present wife is Lillian M. Powers, of Manchester, Me. Their children are Paul Murray and Donna Lillian. He is now serving his fourth term as selectman.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWN OF SIDNEY.

Incorporation and Characteristics.—Early Settlers.—Mills and Stores.—Taverns.—Bacon's Corner.—West Sidney.—Pond Road.—Churches.—Burial Places.—Town Business.—Post Offices.—Town Officials for One Hundred Years.—Societies and Organizations.—Personal Paragraphs.

SIDNEY, formerly that part of Vassalboro lying west of the Kennebec river, was named after Sir Philip Sidney, and incorporated January 30, 1792—the seventy-sixth town in the province of Maine. No equal area of Kennebec county was settled, or enjoyed the benefits of township any earlier, or possessed superior attractions for settlement. After inspecting the adjacent sections on either side, an observer must have been agreeably impressed, then as now, with its comparatively level surface and the infrequency of rugged hills and still more rugged rocks. The soil on the eastern half, that borders the river, is very favorable for cultivation and the production of grain and grass, but not as well adapted to fruit trees as the western half, in which apples are a staple crop.

Like most of the Kennebec valley, Sidney's primeval forests were noted for the variety and enormous growth of their trees, which kept its score of early saw mills busy for more than half a century. The noble river furnished transportation to market for its surplus forest and farm products, not enjoyed by more remote sections—one great secret of its immediate and continued prosperity.

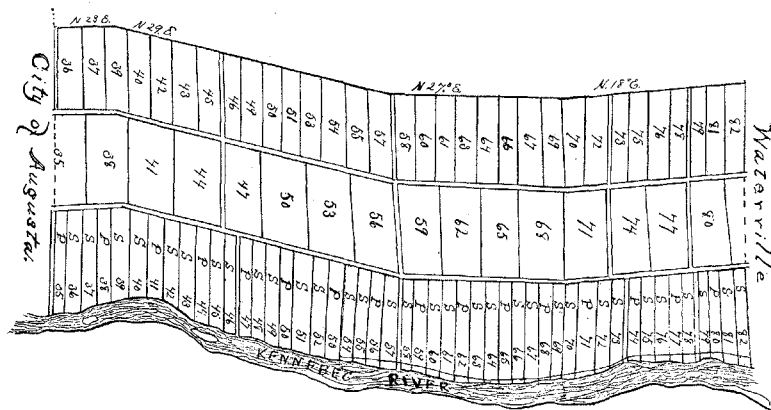
The pioneers came as early as 1760. One of the very first was John Marsh, whose grant, dated "Boston the 24th day of June, A.D., 1763," is still in the possession of his great-grandson, Lieutenant Gorham K. Hastings, who owns the old farm, that has never been out of the possession of the family. Moses Hastings married Mr. Marsh's only daughter and succeeded him on the farm. The outlines of a block house and stockade are still very distinct on the bluff a few feet south of Gorham K. Hastings' house. The scattering settlers sometimes took refuge in it for greater security, but there is no account that they were ever attacked by the Indians.

Next south of John Marsh was Esquire Abial Lovejoy, a prominent pioneer. When Massachusetts passed the act freeing the slaves, Mr. Lovejoy, who owned several, called two of the oldest—Salem and

Venus—and offered them their liberty. Salem replied, “You’ve had all de meat—now pick de bones.”

Two miles south of this another grant, from the same source as the Marsh grant, was given at the same date to Levi Powers, which establishes him as a pioneer. He sold in 1783 to Jethro Gardner, and he sold in 1791 to Anthony Faught, who came from Germany to avoid service in the army. His grandsons, Charles and James Faught, own the place and have the old grant.

The Winslow survey of 1761 covered three ranges of lots along the river, as shown by this sketch map. Each lot was one mile long, and between the ranges were “range ways,” reserved for public roads, although for the most part the highways have been located elsewhere.



EARLY SETTLERS.—Beginning on the river road at the southern line of the town, many of the old residents were: Reuel and Samuel Howard, Peres Hamlen, Reuben Pinkham and his son Reuben, Frederick and Jacob Faught, Deacon Edmond Hayward, David, Elisha and Luther Reynolds, Barnabus Thayer, Benjamin Dyer and his son Jonathan, a surveyor; Colonel William and Deacon Paul Bailey, Jeremiah Thayer and his son Timothy, Benjamin Branch, Eli French, a blacksmith; John Sawtelle, Samuel and James Hutchinson, Daniel Thayer, Edwin Arnold, Stephen and William Lovejoy, Dr. Ambrose Howard, Moses Hastings, Dodivah Townsend, Thadeus Snell, Joseph Clark, Jesse Scudder, David Doe, Daniel Smiley, David Townsend, James Hutchinson, Joseph Cobb, Matthew Lincoln, Bethuel Perry, Levi Moore (whose two sisters married Alexander and William Smiley, and had thirteen children each), Thomas Avery, John and Eben Blaisdell, Charles F. Davies, Theodore and Nathaniel Merrill, John Bragg, Samuel Springer, Major Brackett, Paul T. Stevens, Flint Barton (who had thirteen boys), Captain Dean Bangs and Peleg Delano.

MILLS AND STORES.—Most of the early saw mills were built on or near the river road. The Thayer brook was the most southerly stream affording water power. On its banks were two saw mills, one built and operated by John Sawtelle and his son, Milton, then sold to Peter Sibley, its last owner. The old mill had a long life, running till 1880. The other mill was nearer the river and was owned by Willard Bailey and John Sawtelle, who had a small ship yard, making schooners of one hundred tons and under—the only boat building done in Sidney. This mill was abandoned before 1840.

John Marsh built, in 1763, a saw mill and a grist mill on the east side of the river road, where the Bog brook, since known as the Hastings brook, crosses it. These mills were both carried away by a freshet and an ice jam in 1774. Thomas Clark, a pioneer, had two bags of meal in the mill. Despite the warnings of all present, he brought one bag to a place of safety, and then, saying his family needed that grist, rushed back into the mill just as the resistless torrent bore it and him to destruction. Moses Hastings rebuilt them—the grist mill on the south and the saw mill on the north side of the stream—and was the proprietor of both for many years. William Lovejoy, the next owner, sold to Howard & Sawyer, who in 1830 sold to Asa Smiley and Samuel Clark, and they to Oliver Moulton, the present owner of the site. About 1835 Smiley & Clark built another grist mill one-fourth of a mile further up the stream, removing the grinding machinery from the old to the new mill. A shingle machine was then placed in the old mill, and the lumber and shingle output of the two mills below the road was heavy. They were both destroyed by fire about 1860. Plaster was ground in the old grist mill, and afterward in the new grist mill. The latter was taken down about 1850.

David Buxton, as agent for the Southwicks, of Vassalboro, built, soon after 1800, on the north bank of Hastings brook and the west side of the river road, a tannery, which was enlarged in 1836 by Hiram Pishon. Henry Cutler bought the property in 1844, and it went down on his hands. The last tanning done there was about 1870.

A half mile above the river road, on the same stream, Alexander and Joseph Smiley owned a saw mill, on land now belonging to Sumner Clark. When this mill was worn out they built another about one hundred rods below, that was used till 1868. On the same dam Daniel Ormsby built a carding and cloth dressing mill, which he sold to Jeremiah Robinson, and he to William Macartney. It was not operated after 1850.

Boots and shoes were made in considerable quantities between 1840 and 1860 in the old tannery, by Dunham & Estes, and later by Abner Piper. At that time nine dwelling houses were filled with op-

cratives of the different industries, not one of which remains. The school district had then 112 children of school age; it now has ten.

The first store on the river road was built here by E. Darwin Howard and a Mr. Sawyer, who filled it with a large stock of goods. They failed, and were succeeded by Stephen Chase about 1830. Samuel Cutler, who traded there in war times, was the last. The building was afterward used in the tanning business, and is now one of Gorham K. Hastings' stables.

Captain James Sherman bought, in 1844, the corner that has long borne his name, and about 1850 built thereon a store, in which Barnard Marble traded till 1856. For the next thirty years the captain himself sold goods there. Since 1886 William P. Marble, the present trader, has owned the premises. Bethuel Perry kept a store, before 1840, where A. S. Davenport's house is. Stephen Springer had a store on land now owned by his sons, and Jerry Morrell traded near him, north of the cross road. Both of these had ceased doing business fifty years ago. A. S. Davenport built the store now run by E. R. Libby, in 1888.

It is a well-known fact that rum was an important and profitable article sold in the old-time country stores. A store bill made in 1798 and still preserved in Sidney illustrates this fact. The purchaser was a prominent Methodist, who entertained all the ministers.

Peleg Delano, a pioneer in the north part of the town, built, on a brook that has ever since been called by his name, a grist mill that did a good business, and was worn out early in the present century. About the same time Joshua Davis had, successively, two saw mills on the same stream, one-fourth of a mile nearer the river, in one of which he was killed in 1809. After these mills had run down, Peleg Delano built on the site of his grist mill a saw mill that was used for years, and then replaced with a new one by his son, Silas Delano, and Ruthertford Drummond. William Prescott was the last owner of this mill, which ran till about 1850. On the brook near the town farm, and about one-fourth of a mile from the river, Levi Moore had a saw mill that had its day and came to grief about 1810.

Flint Barton, who came here in 1773, built a saw mill on the stream that has since borne his name. He was a blacksmith, and had in his shop a trip-hammer that was run by water power. These mills were succeeded by a grist mill, from which the stones were removed in 1832. In 1859 Albion K. Barton built on the old dam a grist mill that Paul T. Stevens ran on shares till 1885, when it could pay its way no longer. Flint Barton built, operated and abandoned an ashery before 1830.

A shingle mill built by William Goff about 1850, on land now owned by Le Roy Goff, and run for twenty years, was about the last mill building done in Sidney.

TAVERNS.—Chief among the longest to be remembered institutions of a new country are its taverns. Here flock the neighbors for the gossip and chat that is always inspired by a sip from the fountain of destructive cheer that gurgles from behind the bar. Here also they come in contact with the great outside world, and gaze at its people and listen to their talk, as stage coach and freight wagon halt for indispensable food and rest. And so the tavern becomes the most public place in town, and within its walls meetings of citizens assemble to do its public business.

This was the case in Sidney when, in 1792, the first town meeting gathered at the dwelling house of David Smiley, who kept the first tavern on the river road. It stood across the road and a little north of Mrs. C. C. Hamlen's new farm house. Mr. Smiley died in 1823, and was succeeded by Fletcher, whose hostelry was widely known till about 1850, when the railroad placed most country taverns on the superannuated list. Further south on the river road John and Bradford Sawtelle each kept a tavern at different times, and still below them Jonathan Reynolds was a landlord more than fifty years ago.

BACON'S CORNER took its name from William Bacon, a farmer, trader, tavern keeper and general business man. Following him the storekeepers were: Samuel and Franklin Butterfield, Rufus Davenport, Nathan Dillingham, William Purrinton, Gilbert Baker, Alpheus Hayward, William Gardiner, Frank Somes, and since 1866 Carlos Hammond, the present merchant.

William Bacon and John Ham were tavern keepers, Seth Robinson was a blacksmith, wagon maker and painter; William Ham was a shoemaker, and Libni Kelley was an ingenious jeweller.

Some of the old families in this section have been: Isaac Stedman, John and Jonathan Matthews, Joshua and William Ellis, Moses Var-num, Jeremiah Blaisdell, John and Ahasueras Dutton, James Shaw, who came in 1804; John Linscott, James Faught, John and Abraham Pinkham, Eben Matthews, Moses and Nathaniel Reynolds and William Chamberlin.

On the brook just north of the Centre, Nathan Blackman and Joseph H. Field built, soon after 1820, a saw mill, and twenty-five years later a grist mill, both of which they operated till about 1855, when Abial and Alfred Bacon bought the property. A few years later Silas L. Waite purchased the mills which, after having long been a good investment, ceased to be profitable about 1880. The site and the old hulks still belong to the Waite family. Two miles from Bacon's Corner was an early saw mill run by Mr. Barnard.

Near Bacon's Corner James Ham had, on land now owned by John F. Bailey, a tannery that was discontinued in 1840, and at West Sidney, contemporary with this, Timothy Woodward owned a tannery where Lewis Woodward lives. At about the same period an ashery

was running at West Sidney, on the farm now the residence of Jonathan M. Ballard, and another at Bacon's Corner, built and owned by William Bacon. Eben M. Field traded in a part of what is now Reuel Field's house in the fifties.

Good brick clay is so abundant in Sidney that wherever brick were wanted for one or more buildings in times past, when wood for burning them was always at hand, they were made in that locality. So we find that they were made on the Marsh-Hastings farm, on the Lovejoy farm, on the Faught farm, and in 1860 on the Bailey farm, by Nathaniel Chase, who took them on a flat boat to the Augusta market. About ten rods west of Paul T. Stevens' house excellent brick were made before 1800, and later Daniel Abbott had a tan-yard there.

The early farmers planted orchards and raised apples, built cider mills and filled their cellars, and sometimes themselves, with the cheerful juice. Cider mills were more common fifty years ago than now.

WEST SIDNEY had in early times, owing largely to the stage route from Augusta to Farmington, the largest settlement and the nearest approach to a village in the town, before or since. It had the earliest stores and was the trading point for the thrifty farmers on the pond road, and for bordering sections of Augusta, Readfield and Belgrade.

James Shorey was the first trader, succeeded by: Jeremiah Robinson, Stephen A. Page, Nathan Sanders, Enos Cummings, George Hoyt, E. L. Davis, Joseph F. and B. L. Woodward, and Jacob C. Gordon—the latter and Mrs. Albert Smith being the present traders. Its taverns were kept by John Partridge, Jesse Philbrick, Holmes Tilson, and later by his sons, Anson and Jason, Jerry Robinson, Moses Ballard, Jonathan Palmer and Joseph Haines. John F. Bailey kept tavern for twenty-five years where his son, Adelbert H., now lives, south of Bacon's Corner. Jerry Robinson and George Clifford were blacksmiths, and John Hurd was a cooper fifty years ago.

POND ROAD.—The first settler on the pond road, and one of the first in town, was Moses Sawtelle, on the farm Everett Tilson now owns. It is said that he had grants for three quarter sections of land, to be paid for in a certain number of pounds, and so many coon skins, "taken as they run." His seven sons settled near him, and a distant relative, John Sawtelle, who came about the same time he did and raised a family on the Pond road. This accounts for the frequency of the name in Sidney.

Some of the old residents in the western part of the town were: Deacon William Ward and his father, Timothy Woodward, Richard Robinson and his sons Joseph and Gideon, Daniel and Asa Wilbur, Paul and Elijah Hammond, John Jackson, Isaac Cowan, John, Ebenezer and Asa Trask, Joseph Nash, Ezekiel Farrington, Benjamin Grover, Nehemiah Longley, ——— Balkam, Samuel Smith, Joseph Abbott,

Jotham Allen, Thomas and Dennis Bowman, Esquire Stephen Jewell, Japheth Beale, Daniel Tiffany and Willoughby Taylor.

Mrs. Phebe (Sawtelle) Ellis, born in 1797, and a great-granddaughter of Moses Sawtelle, is the oldest person in town, and the next two are Paul T. Stevens and Nathan Taylor, each of whom is ninety-one.

Several of the men whose names are given settled and always lived in the middle part of the town, which has been equally productive as the two sides. East of the Centre the Bowman Brothers, mentioned at page 223, have the largest nursery in Kennebec county, making a specialty and a success of apple tree stock, of which they have a dozen acres.

CHURCHES.—The first religious organization in Sidney was formed in the southwest part of the town, in 1791, by the Calvinistic Baptists, who named their church Second Vassalboro. Asa Wilbur and Lemuel Jackson, then local preachers, were the leaders. The former became the pastor in 1796, and in 1808 he represented the town in the general court of Massachusetts. The church was diminished in 1806, when nineteen members left to form the Second Baptist church, and was increased by a revival in 1811.

After a thirty-three years' pastorate, Asa Wilbur left the church in 1829 with no minister. In 1843 a new organization was effected by Joseph and Enos Cummings, Asa, William and David T. Ward, and Paul Harmon and their wives, Abigail Bean and others. But three of the original members were living in 1892. The ministers have been: Elders Case, Powers, Walter Foss, William Ward, William Tilley, S. G. Sargent and Enos Cummings. Meetings were held in school houses till, in 1840, the present church was built. Services were maintained a part of each year—usually through the warm weather.

A powerful revival in 1805, under the preaching of Rev. Asa Wilbur, resulted in the formation of a second Baptist church, February 7, 1806. The organization was perfected at the house of Benjamin Dyer, on the river road, and signed by seventeen members: Nathaniel Reynolds, jun., Edmund Hayward, Asa Williams, Benjamin Dyer, John Sawtelle, Charles Webber, jun., Henry Babcock, Mary Matthews, Mary Reynolds, Jemima Dyer, Mercy Matthews, Thankful Faught, Elizabeth Andrews, Eunice Williams, Abigail Tuttle, Sarah Ingraham and Susanna Hayward.

Rev. Joseph Palmer in 1809 was the first pastor. He left in 1812, and Rev. Ezra Going in 1826 came next, succeeded by Lemuel Porter, a student in Waterville College, in 1831. In January of this year the old church was dissolved and a new church was formed at John Sawtelle's house. The movement was in no sense a disagreement, but a harmonious step for the common good. The names on the new church roll consisted of eighteen males and twenty females. Asa Williams, James Smiley and Paul Bailey were chosen deacons.

The first meeting house was built in 1821 by John Sawtelle, Dr. Ambrose Howard, Paul Bailey, James Shaw and Jonathan Matthews, who furnished the money and sold the pews for their pay. It stood on John Sawtelle's land, and was used for meetings till the present church was built. In 1860 Bradford Sawtelle bought the pewholders' rights and moving it a few rods back from the old spot, converted it into a barn.

The Baptist meeting house now in use, standing on the river road three miles north of the old one, and on the corner of the Sawtelle cross road, was built in 1844, to be nearer the center of the society. One of the first preachers in the old house was Elder Kane, of Clinton, succeeded by Elder Bradford. Elders Sumner Estes, Arthur Drinkwater, C. E. Harden and William Tilley have been regular preachers since. Theological students from Bates College have supplied the pulpit for some years a part of the time. The present supply is George Hamlen, who has always lived on the river road, and is a Bates student. The society at one time owned a parsonage, which was sold after standing empty for a long time.

Methodism was first preached and planted in Sidney by its great apostle, Jesse Lee, January 29, 1794. This town was first included in the Readfield circuit, but no preacher's name is recorded who visited Sidney regularly till 1809, when Ebenezer F. Newell, then in charge of Hallowell circuit, came here to preach, and became acquainted with Miss Nancy Butterfield. The itinerant liked the young lady and the people, and ministered to his double charge with promptness and manifest acceptance. In the course of time Ebenezer and Nancy took matrimonial vows, and Sidney lost them both.

The society built the meeting house still in use at Bacon's Corner in 1815, and must have prospered, for in 1828 Japheth Beale and Stephen Jewett built for the trustees of the Methodist society another and the largest house of worship ever in town. These trustees were: Ezekiel Robinson, Japheth Beale, Nathaniel Stedman, Carey Ellis, Oliver Parsons and Stephen Springer. The builders expected to sell pews enough to fully repay their investment, but never did.

The year 1845 seems to have been a season of great church enterprise in the center of the town. The Universalists built there that year, and by a combined movement of the other societies the large Methodist church was moved over a mile to the center, and reopened as a union meeting house. Stephen Jewett and Moses Frost were active in the change. The land the house was originally built on is now a part of George Bowman's nursery farm, and the spot it now occupies was deeded to the pew owners by Joseph and Thomas J. Grant in 1846, to revert to the original owners when no longer used for religious purposes. Different denominations used the union house till about

1880, since which the Grant heirs have claimed and taken possession of the church.

Sidney first appears on the minutes in 1829, when E. Robinson was the preacher in charge, followed by: C. Mugford, 1831; S. P. Blake, 1832; M. Ward, 1833; M. Wight, 1835; and A. Heath in 1836. From 1837 to 1845 Sidney and Fairfield were put together; then, after being a separate charge for two years, it was united to Readfield till 1850, when it again became a separate charge till 1860. For the next twelve years Sidney and North Augusta were united, and the meeting house and parsonage at Bacon's Corner were used. The parsonage was burned in 1873, and the same year Sidney disappears from the minutes.

Some of the preachers in charge from 1837 to 1873 were: Z. Manner, 1844; John Young, 1845; Joseph Gerry, 1846; D. Hutchinson, 1847; John Allen, 1848; T. Hill, 1850; W. M. Wyman, 1853; T. J. True, 1855; M. Wight, 1858; T. Whittier, 1859; A. C. Trafton, 1861; J. W. Hathaway, 1862-3; Nathan Andrews, 1857 and 1865; Joseph P. Weeks, 1866-7; John M. Howes, 1868; F. E. Emerick, 1869, and A. W. Waterhouse, from 1870 to 1873.

Since 1874 the Methodist society in this town has been known on the minutes as North Sidney, and has been connected with Oakland. Meetings were held in school houses till 1882, when the present meeting house was erected on Tiffany hill. N. C. Clifford was pastor from 1874 to 1877; F. W. Smith, 1878; J. E. Clark, 1880; M. E. King, 1882; C. E. Springer, 1884; C. Munger, 1885; W. Carham, 1886; H. Chase, 1887, and A. Hamilton, from 1888 to 1892.

Rev. Henry S. Loring, a Congregationalist, has been preaching in the old Methodist church at Bacon's Corner for the past year, greatly to the satisfaction of the people in that section.

The Freewill Baptists, who had a society and preachers for a number of years previous, reorganized in 1844 with a membership of about fifty. James Grant and John Bragg were the first deacons. After meeting in different school houses, they were able in 1852 to build their meeting house, which stands on the pond road, at the junction of the cross road running to Bacon's Corner. One of their old-time preachers was Thomas Tylor. A colored revivalist named Foy was useful and popular for awhile. Some of the more recent preachers and pastors have been: Elders Joel Spaulding, Selden Bean, — Manson, — Bates and George Brown. The present membership is twenty-five, but no regular services have been held for a year past.

A Freewill Baptist church was organized on the banks of a stream on Esquire Charles Davis' farm, where the society had gathered to baptize, in June, 1839. Ebenezer Blaisdell (who was the first deacon), Columbia Bowman, Lydia B. Blaisdell, Nancy Bowman, and William Joy and wife were some of the foremost members, who numbered

eleven in all. The society was at first called the Second Sidney, and the meetings alternated between the Delano and the Bowman school houses. Daniel B. Lewis was the first preacher, followed by Stephen Russell for twenty-two years, and later by Stephen Page. This society, many of whose members resided in Oakland, built a meeting house in that town in 1860, where their services have since been held.

The First Universalist Society of Sidney was organized at the town hall June 21, 1840, by the following persons: Dodivah Townsend, Nathan Sawtelle, jun., Sumner Smiley, Albert Mitchell, Samuel Robinson, Silas Kinsley, Sumner Dyer, Newton Reynolds, Asa Heath, Asa Townsend, Daniel D. Dailey, Silas L. Wait, Orren Tallmann, Mulford Baker, Beriah Ward, Jonathan Davenport, Abial Abbott, Albert B. Pishon and Ambrose H. Bartlett. They built their meeting house, now standing at Sidney Centre, in 1845, and held services regularly for many years. One of their preachers was W. A. P. Dillingham, who died here. Meetings are still held most of the time through the warm weather each year. John H. Field has been church clerk for the past twenty years.

Although never regularly organized, the Spiritualists have held numerous public meetings in Sidney, chiefly through the efforts of Hon. Martin L. Reynolds.

BURIAL PLACES.—North Sidney Cemetery was originally a burial place, six by seven rods in extent, deeded to the Quakers in early times for £1. In 1873 Paul T. Stevens, Marcellus and Elestus Springer, Charles and Edmund Merrill, and eight others were incorporated into the present association, which has enlarged and beautified this attractive and sightly ground overlooking the river, so well adapted for the uses to which it is dedicated. Near Bacon's Corner is a small public cemetery containing the Lovejoy tomb. On C. H. Smiley's farm is a private ground belonging to the Smiley family; on George Barton's farm is the Barton tomb, and the Sawtelle family ground is on Ambrose Sawtelle's farm.

The oldest burying ground in Sidney is situated on the bank of the river, one-fourth of a mile below Hasting's brook, and is known as the Old Plain. It was established on the Abial Lovejoy farm, and is thought to hold the remains of over one hundred pioneers. That part of it that has not been plowed shows plainly the forms of many graves and has one shattered slate-stone slab, inscribed "Elizabeth Milliner—1785." James Sherman afterward owned a part of the Lovejoy farm, on another part of which he established a family burial place. A public graveyard still in use was given to school district No. 1 in early times, by Deacon Edmond Hayward and David Reynolds. Near No. 3 school house is a neighborhood ground.

The Sawtelle burying ground on the pond road was established by Moses Sawtelle long before 1800. The ground was enlarged and

fenced in 1892. One mile south of this, Nehemiah Longley gave land for the yard that bears his name. Still another mile south Isaac Cowan gave the ground known by his name. The Getchell yard, another mile south on the same road, was given by John Jackson. West Sidney Cemetery was laid out about 1840, on David Bean's land. It has since been organized as a company. The Tiffany burying ground was given by the late Judge Samuel Titcomb's father. The Drummond private yard is on Rutherford Drummond's farm, Vang's ground is on James Minot's farm, and the Bowman family ground is on Isaac Bowman's farm.

TOWN BUSINESS.—The annual report shows that for the year ending February 10, 1892, the town raised and expended for schools, \$1,500; for highways, \$2,000; to defray town charges, \$1,200; for memorial day, \$25; and for town fair, \$25. In 1892 the town voted to change from the district to the town system in the management of the schools. The number of districts has been reduced from eighteen to fourteen, on account of the small number of scholars, of whom there were 333 in the town who drew public money in 1891. The ferries over the river at Vassalboro and at Riverside are not self-supporting, and are in charge of the two towns, who pay deficiencies each year, Sidney's tax in 1891 being \$127.84. The town has for many years owned a poor farm, where a few indigent persons are kindly provided for.

The town house at the Centre was ordered to be built at a cost of \$500 by the town meeting of 1825, and was erected and ready for use the next year. Sidney contains 20,000 acres, of which but a small proportion is waste land. Her only ponds, Ward and Lilly, have a small area, leaving a large acreage for cultivation. Her decrease in valuation and in population for the past forty years has been a less percentage than that of any rural town in the county. In 1890 her valuation was \$592,123; in 1880, \$579,764; in 1870, \$649,582; and in 1860 it was \$508,912. Her population in 1890 was 1,334; in 1880, 1,396; in 1870, 1,471; in 1860, 1,784; and in 1850 it was 1,955.

POST OFFICES.—The post office records, giving dates of establishment and the successive appointments, and the civil lists, telling exactly who have been entrusted with official duties for the past one hundred years, will repay careful reading.

The post office at Sidney was established March 24, 1813, with Stephen Springer postmaster. He was succeeded in August, 1824, by Crosby Barton; June, 1830, Isaac Fletcher; June, 1844, William Tilley; January, 1846, Luther Sawtelle; June, 1853, Barnard Marble, jun.; February, 1856, James Sherman; March, 1860, Henry R. Smiley; August, 1861, James Sherman; July, 1883, William P. Marble; January, 1887, Simon C. Hastings; and June, 1889, William P. Marble, who keeps the office in his store.

A post office was established in North Sidney January 7, 1854, with John Merrill postmaster. He filled the office until August, 1867, when Stephen Springer was appointed; June 1, 1883, he was succeeded by James D. Bragg, and the 28th of the same month Theodore D. Merrill was appointed; March, 1887, Emily Merrill, and March, 1888, James D. Bragg, who keeps the office at his house on the river road.

The post office known as Centre Sidney was established December 6, 1827. The first postmaster, Rufus Davenport, served until July, 1833, when he was succeeded by Moses Frost. The succeeding postmasters have been: Elisha Clark, appointed in June, 1837; Daniel L. Purinton, July, 1846; Charles H. Prescott, April, 1849; Alpheus S. Hayward, November, 1849; John S. Cushing, February, 1860; Jethro Weeks, October, 1871; Andrew H. Gardner, October, 1871; Charles E. Tilton, January, 1872; Adelbert H. Bailey, February, 1873; Seth Robinson, March, 1878; and Laura A. Hammond, May, 1883, who keeps the office in the store of her husband at Bacon's Corner.

Eureka post office, established September 3, 1879, was discontinued November, 1886. Nathan W. Taylor was the first postmaster. The office was reestablished March 19, 1887, with the same postmaster, who served until September 4, 1889, when Charles H. Burgess, who lives on the middle road, was appointed.

Lakeshore post office, on the pond road, was established April 10, 1891. Martha L. Bacon, the first postmistress, was succeeded in May, 1892, by Moses Z. Sawtelle.

The West Sidney post office, established December 16, 1831, with Anson Tilson postmaster, was discontinued April 23, 1835; reestablished September, 1836, and Jesse L. Philbrick appointed postmaster. His successors have been: David Robinson, June 1838; Calvin M. Sawyer, October, 1851; Thomas Cummings, January, 1852; Calvin M. Sawyer, October, 1852; David Robinson, December, 1853; the office was discontinued December, 1856, and reestablished April, 1857, with David Robinson again in charge; discontinued June, 1861, reestablished February, 1865, with Evander L. Davis as postmaster; Renah L. Woodward succeeded him in May, 1868; office again discontinued October, 1869, reestablished January 5, 1872, with Jacob C. Gordon as postmaster. This office has had a singular experience, being discontinued four times for want of a proper person to run it. The receipts were too small for profit and the honor was too small for glory. West Sidney is one of the few ideal places where the office seeks the man.

TOWN OFFICIALS FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.—The selectmen of Sidney have been first elected in the years indicated, and the figures show the terms of service, when more than one: 1792, Flint Barton, 4, Moses Hastings, 2, Moses Sawtelle; 1793, Samuel Tiffany, 2, Levi Moore, Benjamin Dyer, 5; 1795, Ichabod Thomas, 5, Nathan Sawtelle,

William Smiley; 1796, John Woodcock, 11, Samuel Dinsmore, 4, Timothy Reynolds; 1798, Obadiah Longley, 11, David Reynolds; 1799, Daniel Tiffany, 7, Silas Hoxie, 10; 1802, David Smiley; 1803, Jonas Sawtelle, 2; 1805, Ambrose Howard, 11, Isaac Hoxie, 2; 1809, Edmond Barton, 2; 1810, Elisha Barrows; 1811, Eliphalet Britt; 1812, Peres Hamlin, Thomas S. Farrington; 1813, Seneca Stanley; 1814, Asa Abbott, 2; 1816, Paul Bailey, 2; 1818, Stephen Springer, 2; 1821, Nathaniel Dyer; 1822, James Smiley, 4, Nathaniel Merrill, 3; 1825, Bethuel Perry, 7; 1826, Samuel Butterfield, 8; 1829, James Shaw, 6; 1831, Abial Abbott; 1832, Paul Hammond, Daniel Tiffany, jun., 5; 1833, Asa Smiley, 18, William Prescott, 3; 1836, Joseph Hitchins, 2; 1837, Gideon Wing, 13; 1839, Barnabas D. Howard, 2; 1842, George Longley, John Merrill, 14; 1845, Elijah Sawtelle; 1850, Charles W. Longley, 2; 1853, Greenleaf Low; 1854, Bradford Sawtelle, 3; 1855, Hosea Blaisdell, Paul Wing, 6; 1856, Stephen Ward; 1857, James Sherman, 4, Jonas Butterfield, 10; 1858, T. D. Merrill, 2; 1859, Charles W. Coffin, 5; 1860, Silas L. Waite; 1861, Benjamin F. Folger, 3; 1862, Elbridge G. Morrison; 1864, William A. Shaw, 12; 1868, Alonzo Davies, 2; 1870, Charles C. Hamlen, 6; 1871, Lawriston Guild, 3, Greenleaf Barton, 2, Charles H. Lovejoy, 12; 1873, William A. Tanner, 2; 1876, Henry A. Baker, Jonas M. Hammond, 4; 1867, Loren B. Ward, 5; 1880, George T. Bowman, 2; 1882, D. R. Townsend, 2; 1883, Martin L. Reynolds, 5, A. T. Clark, 8; 1887, D. H. Goodhue, 2; 1889, Gorham K. Hastings; 1890, Fred E. Blake, 3; and in 1891, Charles H. Kelley, 2.

The successive town clerks have been: Ichabod Thomas, 1792; Thomas Smiley, 1794; Ebenezer Bacon, jun., 1796; Ichabod Thomas, 1798; William Goodhue, 1812; Ichabod Thomas, 1813; Daniel Tiffany, 1816; John Woodcock, 1817; Ambrose Howard, 1822; Samuel Butterfield, 1824; Abial Abbott, 1831; Samuel Butterfield, 1832; Nathaniel Sherman, 1837; John B. Clifford, 1839; Daniel S. Purinton, 1841; Asa S. Townsend, 1846; A. S. Hayward, 1853; E. F. Clark, 1857; E. P. Shaw, 1859; Reuel Field, 1864; J. C. Grant, 1865; J. S. Grant, 1866; T. J. Grant, 1872; J. H. Field, 1873; J. S. Grant, 1880, and Fred E. Blake since March, 1885.

David Smiley was the first town treasurer; John Woodcock was elected in 1793; Isaac Cowan in 1796; Ebenezer Bacon, 1798; Ichabod Thomas, 1799; Flint Barton, 1801; Ichabod Thomas, 1802; Benjamin Dyer, 1803; Ichabod Thomas, 1804; Benjamin Dyer, 1805; Daniel Tiffany, 1812; Isaac Steadman, 1820; Daniel Tiffany, 1823; Samuel Butterfield, 1824; John Woodcock, 1826; Theodore Merrill, 1828; Elisha Clark, 1840; John Sawtelle, 1841; Paul Hammond, 1842; Elisha Clark, 1845; Paul Hammond, 1847; Frederick R. Sherman, 1857; Carlos Hammond, 1862; R. D. Smiley, 1864; Carlos Hammond, 1865; Charles E. Avery, 1869; W. A. Tanner, 1871; F. R. Sherman, 1874; Carlos Hammond, 1875; Howard B. Wyman, 1877; Carlos Hammond, 1880; J. F.

Warren, 1881; Howard B. Wyman, 1883; Fred E. Blake, 1887; Carlos Hammond, 1889; Thomas S. Benson, since March, 1891.

SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.—The Sidney Agricultural Fair was inaugurated by the Grangers in 1885. Two years later the general public were invited to participate, which they have continued to do with great zeal from that time to this. Yearly fairs are held at the town house, whose specially strong points have been in fruit and in working cattle; seventy-five yoke of the latter, driven in one continuous line, were shown one year. George F. Bowman has been president and Martin L. Reynolds secretary since 1887.

Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 266, I. O. G. T., was organized December 16, 1884. Theodore W. Longley was W. C. T.; Mary E. Longley, W. V. T., and Maud C. Young, secretary. Clinton H. Goodhue is the present W. C. T. and George W. Manter is secretary. This Lodge, with about thirty members, bought, repaired and now own their hall.

Juvenile Temple of Good Templars, known as Recruits, No. 13, was organized June 5, 1886, with twelve charter members, of whom Merton J. Jackson was C. T. and Susie M. Drummond was secretary. This society also meets in Good Templars' Hall, which is situated on Tiffany hill, near the Methodist church.

Rural Lodge, No. 53, F. & A. M., was instituted April 25, 1827. After a few years, during which time the master's chair was filled by Ezra Going, Willard Bailey, John F. Bailey and James Shaw, the charter was surrendered. On the petition of fourteen Masons, half of them members of the old Lodge, the charter was restored May 7, 1863. Since then William A. Shaw, Ezra D. Trask, George W. Reynolds, Charles T. Hamlen, Gorham K. Hastings, Simon C. Hastings and Nathan A. Benson have been masters of the Lodge. The Masonic hall at the Centre was built in 1887 and was dedicated in January following. It cost \$900 and is a credit to the enterprise of Rural Lodge, which now numbers forty-eight members. The meetings under the first organization were held in the upper story of Howard & Sawyer's store, at Hasting's stream, on the river road.

Sidney Grange, No. 194, P. of H., was organized November 24, 1875, with twenty-five charter members. Charles T. Hamlen was the first master, and his successors have been: Gorham K. Hastings, A. H. Bailey, A. A. Benson, Ambrose Sawtelle, George Bowman, L. G. Tilley, B. F. Hussey and William Lovejoy. The Grange own their capacious hall, and with 160 members are in a healthy, growing condition.

The Joseph W. Lincoln Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized July 29, 1890. Vileda A. Bean, Ellen S. Benson and sixteen other charter members chose Etta Herrin president; Annie Field, S.V.P.; Dora Sawtelle, J.V.P., and Bemetta L. Benson, secretary. This organization, so creditable to the women of Sidney, is

assiduously raising funds, which, with the labors of its twenty-four members, are freely given to the charitable objects of the G. A. R. Post.

Sidney Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in June, 1856. Paul Hammond, Alpheus Hayward and Paul T. Stevens were its most active founders. Each person gave a note for four per cent. on the amount for which they were insured and paid four per cent. of the note to meet current expenses. Losses by fire were paid by assessment on the notes. Strange as it may seem, there was no loss by fire for eighteen years. In 1873 Paul Wing had a \$2,000 fire, and then the fires became so frequent that the members tired of meeting assessments and, after paying all losses, surrendered their charter in 1879.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Frank Abbott, farmer, born in 1853, is a son of John B. and Alice (Webber) Abbott, grandson of John (1783-1871), and great-grandson of Joseph Abbott (1743-1833), who came from Lincoln, Mass., to Sidney in 1804, and bought one thousand acres of land on the Pond road, near where George D. Swift now lives. Mr. Abbott married Olive S. W., daughter of Samuel Clark.

Dea. Paul Bailey, a native of Connecticut, came to Sidney, where he raised six children: Laura, Vesta, Betsey, Eliza, Willard and John Flavel. The last mentioned was born in 1800, married Aurilla Sawtelle and had four children, of whom two sons are now living: George H. and Adelbert H. The latter was in California from 1863 to 1867, since which time he has been a farmer. Since his father's death in 1880 he has owned and occupied the homestead.

Jonathan M. Ballard, born in Augusta in 1823, is a son of Ephraim and Augusta (Wall) Ballard, and grandson of Jonathan Ballard. In September, 1838, he entered the United States navy as an apprentice, and after four years became mate, and after 1847 he was a gunner. He was retired November 28, 1885. He has lived in Sidney since 1868. He married Margaretta Blight, of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of John Blight, U. S. N. Their children were: Ephraim, Elizabeth A., Hattie M., William Y., Harry (deceased) and John B.

Turner A. Barr, born in 1850, in Athens, Me., is a son of Luther and Abigail (Turner) Barr, and grandson of David Barr. He is a farmer on the farm which his father bought in 1858 of Enoch Swift, and where he lived until his death in 1885. Mr. Barr married Laura A., daughter of Rufus Swift. Their two children are Guy T. and Florence S.

Flint Barton, born in Sutton, Mass., in 1749, came to Sidney in 1773, where he died in 1833. His wife was Lydia Crosby, and their twelve sons were: Edmund, Crosby, Amos, Jonah, Otis, Persis, Al-

fred, Rufus, Franklin, Anson, Dean and Stephen. Anson, born in 1799, married Rhoda Sisson, and of their thirteen children seven are now living. The fourth, Greenleaf, born in 1831, occupies the homestead of his father and a part of the place originally settled by his grandfather, who was a miller, blacksmith and farmer.

James H. Bean, born in 1833, in Mt. Vernon, is a son of Neal Bean. He began at sixteen to learn the wagon maker's trade, and he now carries it on in connection with blacksmithing and farming in Sidney. He has been treasurer of Sidney Grange, P. of H., since its organization. He married Vileda A., daughter of Gerry Graves, and their children are: Emma (Mrs. J. S. Smiley), Flora M. and Blanche E.

Mark Beane, son of Joseph and Mary (Gowan) Beane, was born in 1834, at Sanford, Me., and came to Sidney in 1862, where he has been a farmer. He married Laura C., daughter of Joseph and Judith (Lewis) Smiley, and granddaughter of Alexander Smiley. They have one daughter, Jennie B., who married Benjamin F. Hussey. Mr. Hussey, a native of Vassalboro, is a farmer, and since his marriage has lived with Mr. Beane.

Thomas S. Benson, born in 1842, is a son of Elias T. and Azubah (Stevens) Benson, and grandson of Nathan Benson. He served in the late war thirty-four months in Company A, 20th Maine. He lived eight years in Augusta, and since 1876 he has been a farmer in Sidney. He has been deputy sheriff six years. He married Alice M., daughter of John B. and Alice (Webber) Abbott.

Albert H. Black, born in 1840, in McDonough, N. Y., is a son of John D. and grandson of Edmund Black, who went from Palermo, Me., to New York state in 1820. Mr. Black came to Sidney in 1863, where he has been a farmer. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged in manufacturing cider vinegar, and in 1891 made ten thousand gallons. He is largely engaged in apple culture and some seasons buys large quantities for the market, and also deals in other farm products. He married Anna N., daughter of Moses Dyer. Their children are: Cora A. (Mrs. Ernest A. Sibley), Gertrude M., Alberta F. and Leland A. H.

Fred E. Blake, son of William P. Blake, of Oakland, was born there March 12, 1851, came to Sidney in 1874, and is a farmer on the Dodivah Townsend homestead, later owned and occupied by Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham. He married May, daughter of Wyman Richardson, and they have two sons: Cecil E. and Clyde G.

Thomas Bowman came from England with his father, Thomas, settled in Massachussets, and later came to Sidney. His children were: Elias, Dennis, David, Thomas, Abial, Orrin, John, Daniel, Peggy and Deborah. From these eight sons descended the Bowman families of this part of the county. Dennis married Jennie Cottle and had eleven children. David G., their third son, born in 1814,

married Caroline, daughter of Winthrop Hight, and they had four children: Jennie, Winthrop H., M. D., Scott (deceased), and Leslie E. The last named is a farmer in Sidney. He married Rose, daughter of John Reynolds, and they have two children: Blanche H. and Winthrop H. M.

Isaac Bowman, son of Dennis and Jennie (Cottle) Bowman, was born April 11, 1808, was a farmer, and owned and occupied the farm settled by his grandfather, Thomas Bowman, when he came to the town. It is on this farm that the family burying lot is. Since his death, May 16, 1890, his widow and eldest son have carried on the farm. He married Phebe, daughter of Benjamin and Alice (Adams) Richards. Of their eight children five are now living: Olive, Isaac N., Howard R., Henry Augustus and William E.

George F. Bowman, born in 1840, is one of two sons of Dennis and Sophronia (Richards) Bowman, and grandson of Dennis and Jennie (Cottle) Bowman. Mr. Bowman is a farmer, and in company with his brother, Frank, carries on an extensive nursery business. He married Jennie, daughter of David Bowman, and they have two sons: Fred R. (a physician) and Arthur W.

Henry Augustus Bowman, farmer, son of Isaac Bowman, was born in 1847, and married Albina S., daughter of George and Lydia (Wilbur) Bowman, and granddaughter of Elias Bowman. Their children are: Maurice H., Alton, and two that died—Nora and Edna.

Nelson Bowman, son of David and Hannah (Cottle) Bowman, was born in 1820, and is a farmer on the homestead of his father. He married Julia, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Cottle) Bowman. Their only son, Martin, is deceased.

James D. Bragg, born in 1821, is a son of John and Betsey (Smith) Bragg, and grandson of John and Molly (Brann) Bragg. Mr. Bragg is a farmer on the place formerly occupied by his father and grandfather. He has been postmaster at North Sidney since March, 1888. He married Mrs. Sarah A. Bragg, daughter of Thomas J. and Abigail T. (Remmick) Grant, and granddaughter of Joseph Grant. Their children are: Evan H. and Mary G.

Caleb S. Bragg, son of John and Betsey (Smith) Bragg, born in Sidney in 1824, went west when young, and has for many years been an active member of the firm of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., the most extensive publishers of school books in the world. This firm is now a member of the corporation of publishers known as The American Book Company, of which Mr. Bragg is president of the board of directors.

Silas W. Bragg, born in 1833, is the ninth son of Shubael and Thankful (Dinsmore) Bragg, and grandson of John Bragg, and is a farmer on the homestead of his father. His first marriage was with

Sophronia Bowman, who died leaving four children: Ida, Edward, Westley and Alvah. His present wife was Belinda Thomas.

Charles H. Burgess, harness maker and farmer, born in 1861, is the only son of William M. and Abigail H. (Reynolds) Burgess. He has been postmaster at Eureka since October, 1889, succeeding Nathan W. Taylor, who had kept the office since it was first established. Mr. Burgess married Susie B., daughter of Daniel Houghton. Their children are: Minnie A., Edna M., William H. and Ina M.

James B. Clark, youngest of seven children of Thomas and Ruth (Cain) Clark, and grandson of Joseph Clark, was born in 1854, and owns a part of the farm originally settled by his great-grandfather, Thomas Clark. He married Hannah, daughter of Abijah Tufts. Their children are: A. Logan and Clyde.

Thomas Clark, a native of England, came to Sidney from New Hampshire, and was drowned while yet a young man. His eldest son, Joseph, married Sally Pillsbury, and their children were: Thomas, Joseph, Samuel, Jerome, William L., Sally, Almira, John and Samuel. William L., the only survivor of the family, born in 1818, married Lucinda, daughter of David Cain. She was born in 1823, and died leaving four children; Josephine M. (Mrs. A. B. Elliott), Sewall A., George E. and William A. Sewall A. married Emma, daughter of David S. Whitehouse, and their children are: Amy M., Cecil W. and Lena C.

Charles S. Cowan, born in 1830, is a son of Alfred and Tryphena (Stewart) Cowan, and grandson of Isaac Cowan. He went to Iowa in 1856, and four years later to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining until 1866, when he returned to Maine and has since been a farmer. He married Climena, daughter of Robert and Mary Sawtelle Wells.

Frank S. Cowan, farmer, born in 1851, is a son of Marcellus N. and Mary (Woodcock) Cowan, grandson of Isaac and great-grandson of Isaac Cowan. He married Clara A., daughter of Dean Swift, and their children are: Lillian F., F. Eugene, Ella C., Walter M., and two that died—Minnie M. and Katie S.

Manson W. Cowan, born in 1847, is a son of Marcellus N. and Mary (Woodcock) Cowan, and is a farmer on the two hundred acre homestead of his father and grandfather. He married Delia E., daughter of Jonas M. Hammond, and their children are: Arthur H., Effie M., Willie W., Sadie E. and Amelia A.

Alphonso S. Davenport, born in 1837, is a son of Jonathan and Lydia (Dyer) Davenport, the former a descendant from Jonathan Davenport, who settled in Chelsea, Me., in 1762, being the fourth in lineal descent from Thomas Davenport, who came to Dorchester, Mass., about 1640. Alphonso S. has lived in Sidney and followed farming, with the exception of three years spent in Colorado. He married

Harriet A. daughter of Samuel Cottle. She died in 1884. Their children were: Lemuel L., Gracie L., Arthur B., Orrin H. and Josie S. (deceased).

Jovan O. Drummond, born in 1836, is one of three sons of Alber and Harriet (Taylor) Drummond, grandson of Ruthiford and Rebecca (Davies) Drummond, and great-grandson of Rev. Ruthiford Drummond, who came to Phippsburgh, Me., from the North of Ireland. Mr. Drummond is a farmer, and in 1868 bought the old Bacon farm, where he now lives. He married Climenia W., daughter of Avery Shorey. Their children are: Ada M. (Mrs. Herbert A. Young), Arthur T. and Albert M.

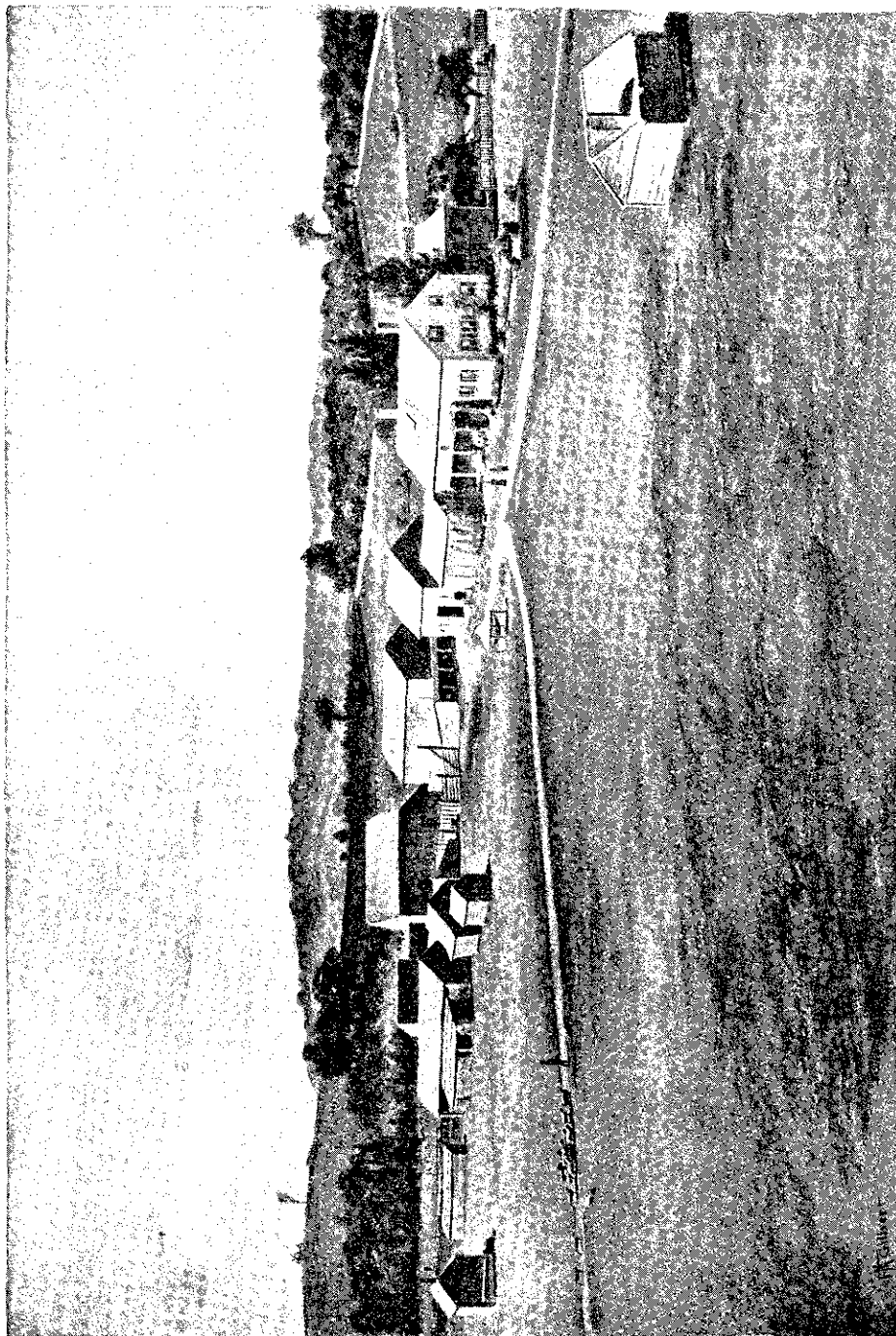
Augustus N. Dyer is the only surviving son of Moses and Nancy (Blackman) Dyer, grandson of Jonathan and Lydia (Bacon) Dyer, and great-grandson of Benjamin Dyer, who came to Sidney from Cape Elizabeth, and was the first of the name to settle in Sidney. Augustus N. is a farmer and, with his parents, occupies the homestead where his father was born in 1808. He has two sisters: Mary L. (Mrs. Swift) and Annie N. (Mrs. Albert H. Black).

Nathaniel Farnham, born in 1745, died May 10, 1844, and his wife, Betsey, were the parents of Moses Farnham (1792-1873) who married Martha Shaw, and in 1830 came to Sidney, where he was a farmer. Of his seven children three only are living: Emeline P., married Henry Bowman, who died in 1854, leaving one son, Henry C.; Horatio, born in 1832, married Georgiana, daughter of John R. Philbrick, and has one son, Horace G.; and Josephine, the youngest, married Josiah Soule, who was three years in the late war in Company A, 20th Maine, and is now a farmer. Nathaniel Farnham served in the revolutionary war seven years, and Moses Farnham served in the war of 1812.

THE FAUGHT FAMILY.—Philip Faught¹, who emigrated to this country from a point on the Rhine in Germany, landed in Boston in 1751. In 1756 he came to Dresden, Me., where a German colony was located. Frederick², one of his sons, came to America with the family and settled on the Kennebec in Sidney, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Here, in 1786, his son Frederick³ was born. He, like his father, followed the vocation of a farmer. He settled on the "middle road," one mile south of Bacon's Corner, where he raised his family and spent the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1861. He married Susan, daughter of Marlborough Packard, of Union, Mass., and granddaughter of Nathan and Martha D. (Perkins) Packard. Nathan was a son of Solomon Packard, born 1689, and grandson of Zaccheus, whose father, Samuel Packard, came from England with his wife and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638.

The ten children of Frederick and Susan (Packard) Faught were: two that died in infancy, Marlboro P., Frederic, Luther R., Lemuel



RESIDENCE OF MR. ALBERT FAUGHT, SIDNEY, ME.

Porter, Albert, George N., Caroline P. and Frances Ann. Marlboro P., deceased, was a merchant in Augusta, Me. Frederick, deceased, was a farmer in his native town. He left an only son, Ray C. Luther R., at an early age, went to Atlanta, Ga., where he was a successful manufacturer for several years. The civil war swept away his fortunes, and he removed with his family to Philadelphia, Pa., where he now resides. His business in the latter city has been the manufacture of car wheels. He has invented many useful devices, among them the "Faught increase contraction chill," which is regarded by railroad men to be one of the most important improvements to rolling stock made in many years, increasing the safety and strength and decreasing the cost of car wheels. Luther R. has two sons: George Granville Faught, M. D., and Dr. L. Ashley, who is a prominent dentist in Philadelphia, where he is a member of several dental and literary societies, and is a well known contributor to literature on dentistry. Lemuel Porter, deceased, was a straw goods manufacturer of Foxboro, Mass. Albert is a farmer and owns and occupies the homestead in Sidney, shown in the accompanying illustration. He has two sons—Herman A. and Frank W.—and four daughters. The two daughters, unmarried, reside in Foxboro, Mass.

George N., the youngest son, left his native town before attaining his majority, to seek his fortune in the active business world. He learned the trade of a tailor in Boston, where he has since followed the business successfully. He is now located at No. 58 Winter street, as the senior partner of the tailoring firm of Faught & Hovey. Mr. Faught, by his untiring energy and unswerving integrity, has gained for himself an enviable reputation and competency in the city of his adoption. He now finds time each year to visit Europe, and is often accompanied by some member of the family as his invited guest. He has never quite forgotten his native town, and his interest in their success and development has often been shown in a substantial manner.

Edward Allen Field, born in 1819, is a son of Obediah and Ruth (Allen) Field, and grandson of Zachariah Field. He is a farmer on the place bought of Turner Fish by his father, who died there in 1848, aged fifty-seven years. Mrs. Field is Judith P., daughter of David G. and granddaughter of Jethro Weeks. Their children were: David A., Charles A. and Ada W., who died.

Willard A. Field, born in 1837, is a son of George and Ann (Underwood) Field, and grandson of Stephen Field, who came to Sidney from Falmouth, Me., in 1800. Mr. Field is a farmer on the homestead of his father. He married Ann M., daughter of Calvin and Caroline (Baker) Reynolds. Their children were: Bennie U. (deceased) and George W.

Ozni G. Gardner came to Sidney from Cumberland, Me., in 1845, and with his mother settled on the west part of the Smiley farm, where he is a farmer. His mother, Hannah R., daughter of Ozni and Mariam (Hall) Harris, died in 1884, aged eighty years.

Calvin Graves, born in 1838, in Vienna, is a son of Gerry and Mary (Mooers) Graves, and grandson of Jacob Graves. He was in California from 1860 until 1867, and in the fall of the latter year came to Sidney and bought the two hundred acre farm where he now lives. He married Maria, daughter of Timothy Mooers, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Mooers. Their children are: Eugene G., Charles A., Helen M., George M. and Grace A.

Henry Allen Hallett, a farmer of Sidney, born in 1836, is the youngest of seven children of Solomon and Joanna (Scudder) Hallett, and grandson of Solomon Hallett. He served nine months in the late war. He married Annie C., daughter of Nathan S. and Emeline W. (Crowell) Townsend, and granddaughter of Dodivah Townsend. She was born in 1834. Their three children are: Martha L., Ella M. and Percy D.

Charles C. Hamlen, born in 1823, died February 29, 1892, was a son of Thomas and Barbara (Burgess) Hamlen, and grandson of Captain Benjamin Hamlen. Thomas Hamlen came to Sidney from Falmouth, Mass., and in 1838 settled on the farm where Charles C.'s family now reside. Charles C. married Judith A., daughter of Joseph, and granddaughter of Alexander Smiley. Their children were: Joseph H., Charles T., Abbie M. (Mrs. Munsey, deceased), George H., Elmer L. and Edith A. (deceased).

CARLOS HAMMOND.—The subject of this sketch was born in Sidney March 17, 1825. His father, Paul Hammond, was a native of Barnstable county, Mass., where his father, also named Paul, was one of the early seafaring men. The family is of English origin, and emigrated to this country at an early period. Paul Hammond¹ married Anna Davis and had a number of children. Of these Paul Hammond² removed from Barnstable county in early manhood and purchased a farm in the western portion of Sidney. Several other members of the family also located in Maine, another one settled at Hudson, N. Y., still another in Canada East, while others of the family remained in Barnstable county and "followed the sea."

Paul Hammond, the father of Carlos, passed the whole of a long and useful life on the old farm in West Sidney, now occupied by his son, Jonas M. Hammond. Here he engaged in cultivating about two hundred acres of land and sustained a reputation in the town as a man of high character, great earnestness of purpose and of the utmost integrity. He filled all the town offices of Sidney and in 1856 represented his district in the state legislature. He also served as a justice of the peace. In religious matters he affiliated with the Calvinist



Carlos Hammond

Baptist church. He married, on January 6, 1813, Catharine, daughter of Jonas and Susanna (Dagget) Mason, who came from Massachusetts at an early day. The fruits of this union were: Abner D., born December 6, 1815, died October 6, 1816; Isaac A., born August 12, 1816, residing in Sidney; Abner, born February 25, 1819, residing in Belgrade; Susanna A. (Mrs. Enos Cummings), born March 25, 1821, died October 14, 1847; Lydia F. (Mrs. Jotham Sawtelle), born February 7, 1823, died March 23, 1847; Carlos, the subject of this sketch; Jonas M., born April 13, 1827, residing on the old homestead in Sidney, and who filled the office of selectman in Sidney for several years; Betsey M., born August 6, 1829, married Abner Piper, resides at Canton, Ill., and has three sons living. Paul Hammond, the father of this large family of children, was born January 6, 1788, and died October 22, 1867. His wife, Catharine, was born August 3, 1788, and died October 3, 1867.

Carlos Hammond, together with his father, Paul, and brother, Isaac, filled the office of treasurer and collector of the town of Sidney for about forty years.

Carlos Hammond resided on the paternal farm, attending the district school of his neighborhood through his earlier years, which were attended only by the ordinary experiences of a farmer's boy—hard work on the farm, with such morsels of knowledge as he was able to secure at the district school. After coming of age, while he continued to reside with his parents, he branched out for himself, working on the neighboring farms during the busy season, engaging in grafting trees and in any form of legitimate speculation that presented itself.

On February 11, 1866, he married Laura A., daughter of Ithiel and Lydia (Clark) Gordon. Ithiel Gordon was born in the town of Readfield, but passed the greater portion of his life in New Sharon, where he engaged in farming, and reared a family of eight children, most of whom still reside in that locality. He was one of the most highly esteemed and useful citizens of New Sharon. After his marriage Carlos Hammond bought the old Bacon farm at what was long known as Bacon's Corner, now Centre Sidney, and in the fall of 1866 erected a store at that place, where he has since engaged continuously in the mercantile business. In connection with this he has continued to cultivate his farm of about one hundred acres.

Mr. Hammond is known and recognized in Sidney as one of the most substantial and successful of her citizens. Early imbued with the principles of the democratic party, he has from early manhood identified himself with its local councils and has been a recognized leader in his town. Never seeking for political office, he has nevertheless occupied the responsible position of town treasurer and collector, filling the office with ability and integrity. He commands the respect and esteem of the citizens of Sidney, and in his declining

years is enjoying, with his wife and children, the garnered fruits of an industrious life.

The children of Carlos and Laura A. Hammond were: William Arthur, born May 31, 1867; Laura Alice, born May 21, 1869, died October 7, 1887; and Howard Carlos, born March 4, 1879. The two sons reside with their parents on the home place.

Jonas M. Hammond, born in 1827, is a son of Paul and Catherine (Mason) Hammond, and grandson of Captain Paul Hammond, who came to Sidney from Massachusetts and settled the farm where Jonas M. now lives. The latter married Esther E. Wheeler, who died leaving four children: Susan A. (Mrs. Rufus Beane), Isaac A., Delia E. (Mrs. Manson W. Cowan) and Jonas M., jun.

Matthew Hastings was a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Marsh) Hastings. His maternal grandfather was John Marsh, who settled in Sidney in 1763, where he died in 1802, aged eighty-five years. Matthew Hastings was a resident of Calais, Me., and was collector of customs, representative and state senator from there. His first wife was Rebecca Gillmor. Three of their four children are now living: Gorham K., Edgar P. and Anna M. His second wife was Ann Cutter. Their children now living are: Simon C., Frank P., George O., Jennie C. and Mary D. Simon C. married Ellen Faught, and is a farmer. Gorham K. is also a farmer, occupying the homestead of his great-grandfather Marsh. His first wife was Lucinda Park, who died leaving three daughters: Carrie A., Sadie P. and Grace B. His present wife is Lydia A., sister of his first wife.

Stephen R. Herrin, son of Samuel and Mahala (Rines) Herrin, was born in Augusta in 1841. He was one year in the war as attendant to Doctor Colby, and in December, 1863, he enlisted in the 2d Maine Cavalry, Company L, and served until December, 1865. He is now a mechanic and farmer, and has lived on the Chase homestead in Sidney since 1869. He married Etta Watts. Their children are: George F., Horace E., Annie M. and Jennie M.

Atwood F. Jones, born at Mercer, Me., in 1822, is a son of Nathaniel and grandson of Thomas Jones. He came to Sidney in 1849, and was a farmer and teacher until 1872; since that time he has been dealer in nursery stock. He married S. Augusta, daughter of Moses Sawtelle. She died leaving four children: Leslie M., Laforest A., Isabelle S. (Mrs. Almond Young) and Lucine A., who keeps house for her father.

Charles Kelley, born in 1807, and died in 1880, was a son of John Wing and Content (Hoxie) Kelley, who came to Kennebec county in 1800, at which time their family consisted of four children, to whom were added six more after settling here. He married Judith, daughter of Captain Peter Paddock, who came to Sidney from Nantucket, Mass., in 1826. Their children are: Mary P., Alexander P., Charles H., Avis

S., William L., Sophia C. and Eunice B. Mrs. Kelley now lives with her daughter, Avis S. (Mrs. Gustavus Sawtelle).

Charles H. Kelley, one of seven children of Charles Kelley, was born in 1834, and is a farmer on the homestead of his father and of his maternal grandfather, Captain Peter Paddock. He married Harriet R., daughter of David Dutton. She died leaving four children: Mary L. (Mrs. Arthur H. Smiley), Frank L., Eugenia F. and Bessie M.

REV. HENRY SEWALL LORING, A. M.—The subject of this sketch was born in a log cabin near the banks of the Piscataquis, in the town of Guilford, Me., February 19, 1819. He was the eighth of the nine children, and the fourth of the five sons of Bezaleel and Lydia (Haskell) Loring, and the great-grandson of Rev. Nicholas Loring, second pastor of the first Congregational church of North Yarmouth, Me. From the latter and his brother, Thomas, generally descended all of those who bear the name of Loring in Maine, and perhaps nearly all in New England.

Our subject was reared on the humble homestead of his father with the usual vicissitudes of farm life. His father, a native of North Yarmouth, Me., moved to Guilford—then called by its plantation name, Lowtown, after one of its earliest settlers, Elder Low—in the year 1814, his being the eighteenth family among the new settlers. For several years the seasons were cold, the crops stunted, and it was a hard struggle to support so large and growing family as that of Bezaleel Loring. The year 1816 was remarkable for its snow storms in June, no roads existed, and the nearest mill, fifteen miles distant, could only be reached by a line of spotted trees.

Young Loring's mother was a native of New Gloucester, Me., the daughter of John Haskell, who emigrated from Old Gloucester, Mass., at an early day, the family being of Puritan origin. Mrs. Loring was one of a family of fourteen children. She and her husband early embraced and made public confession of the Christian faith. She was possessed of considerable personal beauty and great dignity, of strong constitution, and full of all charitableness. She lived to an advanced age, herself and her twin brother outliving all the rest of their family, and dying within a brief period of each other, at the age of ninety-one years.

Amid such surroundings, and born of such parents, young Loring derived his first experiences in life. His early school advantages were meager and the lamp by which his evening lessons were prepared was the pine knots in the large open fireplace of the old home. Having laid a suitable foundation, he at the age of nineteen was placed in charge of a school, comprising sixty pupils, within five miles of his birthplace. About this time his father died, and soon after young Loring, animated and encouraged by the example of an elder brother, who was himself preparing for the Gospel ministry, turned his atten-

tion in the same direction, and having completed his education at Foxcroft Academy and Bangor Classical School, entered Bowdoin College, and was subsequently graduated in the class of 1843. This class comprised among its forty-eight members a large number of men, who, in later years, achieved prominence in religious and literary circles, and was greatly benefitted by the influence, learning and instruction of the eminent president of the college, Dr. Leonard Woods.

After his graduation Mr. Loring engaged in teaching school at Brownville, Corinna and Shapleigh, Maine, serving either as supervisor of schools, or as one of the school committee in almost every town in which he was located, and being appointed trustee of the Monson Academy, Maine.

In 1843 he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, completing his course in 1846. On leaving the seminary, after acting as supply in another place for a few months, he was called to the church in Amherst and Aurora, Me., continuing nine and one-half years, severing his relation of his own volition, but with great reluctance. After supplying the churches in Durham and Lisbon Falls, Monmouth Centre and Monson, in all of which places he had interesting fields of labor, he was recalled to Amherst and Aurora, remaining this time seven years, and completing at that place a ministry of sixteen years, being more than double the length of time that any other minister has acted as pastor, either before or since, at those places. He was next called to Phippsburgh, Me., where he enjoyed in the home of sea captains and their kind families a pleasant and successful pastorate of five years, of which he still has many very tender recollections.

Mr. Loring subsequently took up his residence at Winthrop, Me., and afterward moved to Centre Sidney, Me., where he now resides with his only daughter, the wife of Doctor Driscoll, a practicing physician of that place. He still devotes much of his time to pastoral and Sabbath-school work and enjoys, in his declining years, the realization of the fact that he has during his long life done all that he could for the development and advancement of mankind, as opportunity has been afforded him. His life has been characterized by great singleness of purpose, earnest persistency, untiring effort, and a humble reliance on the Divine blessing.

Charles H. Lovejoy, farmer, born in 1833, is the eldest son of Nahum and Pheba D. (Miller) Lovejoy, grandson of Frank and Betsey Lovejoy, and great-grandson of Abial Lovejoy, who was born in 1731, in England, married Abigail Brown of Massachussets, and in 1778 came to Sidney, where he died in 1810. His father, Hezekiah, was a son of Christopher and grandson of John Lovejoy. Mr. Lovejoy has held the office of selectman twelve years, and has been messenger in the state senate since 1878. He married Olive C. Knowles, and has



Rev. Henry A. Loring

three children: Lizzie R. (Mrs. Lindley H. Wyman), Etta E. and Susie E.

Sewall S. C. Lovejoy, born in 1820, was a son of William and Sophia (Thatcher) Lovejoy, grandson of Nathaniel and great-grandson of Abial Lovejoy. He was in the late war in Company A, 7th Maine, from January, 1864, until its close, although his field service closed at the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded. He was a farmer in Sidney until his death in 1888. He married Pamela, a daughter of John and Pheba (Burden) Page, and granddaughter of Reuben Page. Their three children—Clarence F., Ella P. and Julia E.—are all deceased. Clarence F. left one daughter, Ada P.

Ernest G. Lyon, farmer, born in 1865, is a son of Tabor Lyon. His mother is Aurelia C., daughter of William Burden.

William P. Marble, born in 1854, is a son of Barnard and Sabra S. (Baker) Marble, and grandson of Barnard Marble, who was a ship-builder at East Greenwich, R. I., and from there came to Sidney, where he was a farmer. William P. was adopted by his uncle, Captain James Sherman, and lived with him until the latter's death in 1890. He was a partner with Captain Sherman in the mercantile business until 1882, when he succeeded to the business which he now carries on. He married Georgia, daughter of Royal Wentworth.

Charles E. Merrill⁷, born in 1831, is a son of John⁶, grandson of Cutting⁵; his ancestral line was through Edmund⁴, John³, Daniel² and Nathaniel Merrill¹, who came from Salisbury, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1633. In 1807 Cutting⁵ came from Falmouth, Mass., to Sidney and bought of Flint Barton the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. John Merrill⁶ held the offices of county commissioner, representative, selectman sixteen years, and postmaster at North Sidney. His wife was Pamela Baker, and of their five children three are now living: John H., Charles E. and William. The oldest and youngest are residents of Des Moines, Iowa, and Charles E. owns and occupies the homestead of his grandfather.

Elbridge G. Morrison, born in 1812, is a son of Joseph and Abbie (Wallace) Morrison, and grandson of William Morrison. In 1844 Mr. Morrison came to Sidney, where he is a farmer on the place originally settled by Jonas Sawtelle. He married Amanda, daughter of Asa C. Sawtelle. She died, leaving two sons: Frank G. and Albert S.

Charles A. Nash, born in 1843, is a son of Solomon, grandson of Joseph, and great-grandson of Peter Nash, who came to Sidney from Abington, Mass., in 1810, and died here in 1824, aged eighty-four. He was a revolutionary soldier, and he bought of Eli Foster the farm where J. Emery Nash now lives. Charles A. Nash is a mechanic, though he is now at home caring for his aged parents. He has one brother, George B., and one sister, Olive Nash.

J. Emery Nash, born in 1849, is a son of Joseph, grandson of Joseph,

and great-grandson of Peter Nash. His mother is Catherine, daughter of John, and granddaughter of Keene Robinson, who came to Sidney from Massachusetts, and settled on the farm where the Friends' meeting house now stands. Mr. Nash is of the fourth generation of his family to own the home farm, which he has occupied with his mother since his father's death in 1866. He has one sister, Lucy N.

Gilbert B. Reynolds, born in 1832, is a son of Calvin (1799-1888), and grandson of Nathaniel Reynolds. His mother was Caroline, daughter of Captain Shubael Baker, who came to Sidney from Cape Cod, Mass. Mr. Reynolds is a farmer on the Lucas Ballard farm, where he has lived since 1860. He first married Rosalina, daughter of Lucas Ballard. His second wife was Rose, daughter of Stephen Bickford.

Mulford B. Reynolds, born in 1843, is a son of Calvin and Caroline (Baker) Reynolds, and is a farmer on his father's homestead. He served in the civil war from August, 1862, to July, 1865, in Company C, 1st Maine Cavalry, and spent about six months in Andersonville prison. He married Ella F., daughter of Henry M. and Annie (Kennedy) Leighton, and their children are: Alonzo C., Caroline M., Irene M. and E. Mary S.

Stilman S. Reynolds, born in 1818, is a son of Timothy and Sylvina (Thayer) Reynolds, and grandson of Timothy Reynolds, who, with his brothers, Nathaniel, Thomas and David, came from Brockton, Mass. Thomas settled in Winslow and the others in Sidney. Stilman S. Reynolds is a farmer and mechanic, has worked on the river twenty years and carried the mail eight years from Sidney to Riverside. He married Mary, daughter of Israel Folsom, born in Industry, Me. Their daughter, Alice V., is now Mrs. Fred. W. Costelo.

Oliver C. Robbins, born in 1817, a son of Clark and Feare (Hammond) Robbins, was a butcher, farmer and lumberman. Since his death, in 1891, his youngest son and widow have carried on the farm. He married Mary W., daughter of George Weeks, and their children were: George C., S. Bertha, Laura C. and Edwin E.

Bradford Sawtelle, the only survivor of eleven children of John and Thankful (Robbins) Sawtelle, was born in 1811, and is a farmer on a part of his father's homestead. He married Mary A. Snell, who died, leaving two children: Madison P. and Mary (deceased). His present wife is Mary A., daughter of Henry Crawford. Their children are: Gustavus, John H., Sarah E. (Mrs. W. A. Tanner), Dora M. (Mrs. E. G. Stores) and Cinnie.

De Merritt L. Sawtelle, born in 1837, is one of ten children of Asa C. and Elizabeth B. (Abbott) Sawtelle, and grandson of Nathan Sawtelle. Mr. Sawtelle is a farmer on the homestead of his father and grandfather, and devotes considerable attention to breeding and

training horses. He married Ellen A., daughter of Franklin Woodcock, and they have one daughter, Addie E.

Luther Sawtelle, one of a numerous family reared by John Sawtelle, who came to Sidney from Groton, Mass., was born in 1800 and died in 1872. In 1824 he purchased the farm now known as Pleasant Plain Farm. The next year he married Vesta, daughter of Ambrose Howard, of Winslow. They reared seven children, three of whom are now living: Ambrose, Mary H., widow of the late Daniel H. Church, of Augusta, and George B., a physician in Malden, Mass. The second son, Cyrus H., who died at the age of thirty-four, left three children, now living. Ambrose, who owns the homestead, married Mrs. Angelia M. Woodbury, daughter of Reuben Burgess. She left two sons: George H. Woodbury, a dentist at Leominster, Mass., and Ralph Howard Sawtelle. Ambrose Sawtelle married, for his second wife, Phebe W., daughter of Paul Wing. She has one son, Donald W., and one daughter, Cora Ethel Sawtelle.

George S. Shaw, farmer, born in Lincoln, Me., in 1860, is a son of H. M. and Cordelia (Smith) Shaw, and grandson of Harrison Shaw. He married Rose Emma, daughter of James L. Farnum, and they have one daughter, Helen B.

Paul T. Stevens, born at Topsham, Me., in 1800, is the eldest of twelve children of Caleb and Sarah (Thomas) Stevens, and grandson of Bartholamew, whose grandfather was Alexander Stevens. Mr. Stevens came to Sidney in 1829, and eight years later succeeded Major Abram Brackett as owner of the farm where he has since lived. His first wife was Maria H., daughter of Major Abram Brackett, and of their four children only one is living—Caleb Alton. His present wife is Mary, daughter of John Richardson, of Belgrade. They have had three children: Julia A., deceased; Seriah, a physician, and Arthur D., a farmer with his father.

Charles L. Swift, farmer, son of Rufus and Nancy B. (Nash) Swift, was born in 1854. In 1889 he bought the Abram Heath farm, where he has since lived. He married Mabel Bickford.

George D. Swift, born in 1848, is a son of Dean and Catherine (Hanson) Swift. Mr. Swift, in 1876, bought the 165 acre farm near where his father lived. He married Clara A., daughter of Lewis and Olive R. (Smith) Sawtelle, and granddaughter of Elijah Sawtelle. They have two sons: Willis E. and Lewis D.

John H. Swift, born in 1852, is one of seven children of Dean and Catherine (Hanson) Swift, and grandson of Elnathan and Mary (Lord) Swift. He is a farmer on the two hundred acre farm where his father lived from 1850 until his death. He married Annie, daughter of Albert Gray, and their children are: Hattie B., Merton H. and Ernest B.

Rufus Swift, born in 1816, is a son of Elnathan and Mary (Lord) Swift, and grandson of Enoch, who came from Massachusetts to Wayne in 1795, and later to Winthrop. Elnathan, his son, resided there until 1831, when he came to Sidney and bought the farm of one hundred acres where Rufus now lives. The latter married Rosetta T. Dyer, who died leaving one son, Norris R. His second wife, Nancy B. Nash, left three children: Lizzie E. (deceased), Laura (Mrs. Turner A. Barr) and Charles L. His present wife was Clara E. Jones, and their children are: Ina M. (Mrs. Bertelle L. Taylor), Maud N., Eddie L. and Etta B.

William A. Tanner, son of Gardiner W. and Betsey (Marble) Tanner, was born in Moosup, Conn., in 1842. He came to Sidney in 1849, where he lived with his uncle and aunt, Captain and Mrs. James Sherman. He was several years in a store with Captain Sherman, and since 1870 he has been a farmer on the farm settled by Abial Lovejoy in 1778. He married Sarah E., daughter of Bradford Sawtelle, and their children are: Clarence Lincoln, Edwin B. and Storer.

Bertelle L. Taylor, born in 1867, is the younger of two sons of Nathan W. and Emma (Turner) Taylor, grandson of Nathan and Melinda (Blaisdell) Taylor, and great-grandson of Samuel, whose father, John Taylor, came to Vassalboro from Massachusetts. Bertelle L. occupies, with his grandparents, their homestead, and is a farmer. He married Ina M., daughter of Rufus Swift, and they have one daughter, Emma C.

Orlando A. Tolman, born in 1824, is a son of Thomas (1780-1875) and Olive (Steadman) Tolman, and grandson of Samuel Tolman, who came from Massachusetts to Augusta in 1762. Thomas Tolman bought a farm in Sidney in 1807. Orlando A. went to North Vassalboro in 1845, where he was several years engaged in manufacturing, after which he came to Sidney, where he is engaged in farming. He married Maria, daughter of Phineas Shorey. Their children are: Willie O., Lenora M. and Alton M.

Daniel R. Townsend, born in 1832, is the youngest of six children of Daniel and Mary (Bradbury) Townsend and grandson of Dodivah Townsend. Mr. Townsend is a farmer on the 150 acre farm where his father died in 1833, aged fifty-one years. He married Climenia, daughter of Asa Webber. She died leaving one daughter, Climenia.

James F. Warren, son of Ethel and Jeremine (Pool) Warren, was born in 1836 at Buckfield, Me. His father came to Sidney in 1838, and in 1842 bought the farm where James F. now lives. The latter married Lydia A., a daughter of Jonathan Davenport.

George H. Weeks, born in 1838, is one of four children of George (1795-1872) and grandson of Joshua Weeks. His mother was Keziah Baker. Mr. Weeks is a farmer on the place where his father settled when he came to Sidney from Dartmouth, Mass., in May, 1824. Mrs.

Weeks was Ellen B., daughter of Albert Drummond. They have one son, Eugene C.

Jethro Weeks came from Plymouth, Mass., to Sidney in 1788 or 1789. He married Penelope Gorham, of Norway, Me., and their children were: Rebecca, Abigail, Eliza, Polly, Lydia, Frelove, Penelope, Charles and David G. The latter married Lydia Smith, of Sidney. Their children were: Levi A., Judith, Electa, Lucinda, Jethro and Henry. Levi A., the eldest, was born in 1819, married Mary Irene, daughter of Nathaniel Tibbetts, of Belgrade. Their children are: Gustavus, Gorham, Lizzie and Delwin L. Delwin L., with his sister and parents, occupies the farm settled by Jethro more than a century ago.

George F. Wixson, born in 1841, in Sidney, is a son of James and Lydia (Rollins) Wixson, and grandson of Shubael Wixson. His father was born in 1813 and his mother in 1816. They had ten children. George F. entered the federal army December 2, 1861, serving until July 28, 1864, in 5th Maine Battery, Light Artillery. Since the war he has been a farmer. He married Lucy A., daughter of Stephen S. Morse. Their children are: Frank A. and Mabel G.

Beriah L. Woodward, born in 1843, is a son of Lemuel H. and Eunice (Ward) Woodward, grandson of Timothy and Sarah (Mott) Woodward, and great-grandson of Noah Woodward, who came when a young man from Taunton, Mass., to Augusta, and later to Sidney, and settled on the farm where Beriah L. now lives. Mr. Woodward has one brother, Joseph T., who lives in West Sidney, and a sister, Lois E., who lives at the old homestead with her brother. Mr. Woodward married Lydia E. Blaisdell, and has two sons: Addison J. and Walt. Wert.

Howard B. Wyman, born in 1824, is a son of Levi (1781-1860) and grandson of Jonathan and Margaret (Howard) Wyman, who came to Sidney from Massachusetts in 1780 and settled just north of Bacon's Corner. Mr. Wyman's mother was Paulena Bean. He owns and occupies the farm of Rev. Asa Wilbur, who was a Calvinistic Baptist preacher. He married Maria Atkinson, who died leaving seven children: Ellen Maria (deceased), John H., Lindley H., Sadie A. (deceased), Nellie M. (Mrs. Frank E. Morrison), Elwood T. and Josephine C. His second wife is Esther, daughter of Zacheus Wing. Their children are: Mabel N. and Albert E.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWN OF OAKLAND.

Genealogy.—Water Power.—Natural Features.—Settlers.—Dams.—Mills and
Manufactories.—Traders.—Post Office.—Hotels.—Banks.—Electric Light
Company.—Memorial Hall.—Societies.—Civil History.—Churches.—Ceme-
teries.—Personal Paragraphs.

OAKLAND, like a woman still vigorous after her fifth marriage, is now known by her sixth family name. When a wild Indian child her maiden name was Tacconet. Her first batch of white immigrants, while living under the *regime* of squatter sovereignty, aspired to the name of Kingsfield. At length, the Kingsfields, wishing to enjoy the benefits of a more enlarged and definite civil polity, became incorporated as a town in 1771, with the honored and more Americanized name of Winslow. After thirty-one years of prosperity and increase the Winslow children living west of the Kennebec river, proposed a division of the old homestead, and separate house-keeping. Effecting a peaceable secession, they were incorporated in 1802, as Waterville, whose territory was enlarged about 1840 by several square miles from Dearborn, when that town was divided among its adjacent neighbors, and ceased to exist.

For more than two generations the Watervillians managed their affairs with mutual agreement. But when the settlement on the river grew to be more important, and the manufactories at West Waterville created another center of activity and trade, questions of taxation produced a feeling of remonstrance in the western section, until West Waterville was incorporated as a town in 1873. In 1883, the name both of the town and of the post office was changed from West Waterville to Oakland.

This portion of old Winslow was noted from the first for the abundance and variety of its forest productions, for the richness of its soil, the absence of troublesome quantities of stone, and for the favorable lay of the land for farming purposes. But the chiefest gift in Oakland's possession—its pride and its glory—has been and will be its unrivaled water power. Situated at the gateway of Messalonskee lake, through it pour the surplus waters of a drainage shed of 185 square miles, one-fourth of whose area is covered by magnificent reservoir lakes, ponds and connecting streams, and whose combined

length is over fifty miles. This outlet, long known as Emerson's stream, is remarkable for its volume, its constancy and its temperature. No equal area in Maine furnishes so much surplus water at the dry seasons; and its flood tide raises the stream but three feet. It comes from the lake so warm that no ice troubles the water wheels in the coldest winters. Valuable as these qualities are, the grandest value is that this ever-flowing stream, compactly held by banks and a bed of rock, has a fall of nearly one hundred feet in one mile, which reaches 110 feet in two miles. By general concession this is, of its magnitude, the finest water power in the state—if not in New England. Not one-fourth of it is used. At one single plunge the stream drops forty-four feet—and this amazing power runs utterly to waste. The opportunity for a city is here, with sure rewards to capital and enterprise.

Material from which to give names of the earliest settlers of the Oakland end of old Winslow is exceedingly scant. It is pretty well established that a company of hunters, some of them from Canada, were the first comers. Among them were some by the name of Emerson, who liked this section so well they staid here; the outlet of the lake taking and still retaining their family name.

We are able to give the following list of names of men who lived in that part of old Winslow that is now Oakland, in 1791: Ensign Thomas Bates, David, Moody, Live and Manoah Crowell, Lemuel Crowell, Asa Emerson, the surveyor and mill builder; Solomon and Elisha Hallett, Elijah Smith, Jonathan Combs and John Farrin.

The following were here sixty to ninety years ago: Daniel Emerson, Jonathan Combs, Cyrus Wheeler, Baxter and Hiram Crowell, Watson and Elisha Hallett, Elijah and George Gleason, Benjamin, Philip and Joseph Hersom, Asa, Peter and John Libby, Samuel, Benjamin and James Witham, Seth and Isaac Gage, Isaiah, Ephraim and Eben Holmes, Benjamin Corson, Reuben Hersey, Samuel Wade, Leonard and John Cornforth, Asa and William Lewis, Thomas Cook, William Wyman, Thomas McFarlin, Benjamin Soule, Dexter and Sanford Pullen, Eben Moore, James and Reuben Shores, Reuben Ricker, Michael Ellis, William Marsten, Charles Dingley, and S. Penney and Seth Getchell—two revolutionary soldiers.

A strip of land on the east side of the Richardson and McGrath ponds, with the inhabitants thereon, now a part of Oakland, was transferred as follows: "An act to annex Benjamin Corson and others to the town of Waterville approved, Feb. 10, 1815. Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; that Benjamin Corson, Robert Hussey, Jonathan Nelson, Samuel Wade, Henry Richardson, 3d, Ebenezer Holmes, Thomas Gleason, Thomas McGrath, Spencer Taylor, Alvin Thayer, Abner Young, and Asa Young, with their families and estates, be and are

hereby set off from the town of Dearborn, and annexed to the town of Waterville."

According to a survey and map made by John Crosby in 1802, the following persons lived on the lots indicated by number in that part of Waterville now Oakland: Samuel and Moody Crowell, on lot No. 1; Elisha Hallett, 2; Solomon Heald, 3; Baxter Crowell, 4; Joshua Morey, 5; Samuel Morey, 6; Jabez Hall, 7; Peltiah Penney, 11; Samuel Avery, 12; Aaron Fall, 13; Nehemiah Penney, 14; John Penney, 15; William Ellis, 16; Joel Richardson, 17; Henry Kenny, also on lot No. 17; Nathaniel Blake, 18; Daniel Branch, 19; Pearly Merrill, 20; Robert Damon, 22; Isaac Page, 23; Ezekiel Crowell, 24; Henry and Otis Richardson, 25; Joel Richardson, 26, and Henry Richardson, jun., on lot No. 27.

In 1834, the land where the railroad depot stands was a thicket of trees, through which ran the town road, but to keep the cows from straying away, a pair of bars were placed across the road, and whoever passed had to open and close them.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.—The first taskmaster that the outlet of Messalonskee lake ever had was Jonathan Combs. He built a dam, a saw mill and a grist mill, and compelled it to saw logs and grind grain for the early Winslow settlers, before 1800. When the old grist mill was worn out, Burnham Thomas, in 1836, built another and ran it nearly twenty years, when a freshet undermined and carried it bodily away. It was replaced in 1856, by Silas H. and Edwin Bailey, with the present grist mill, that has been successively the property of Joshua Bowman, Blaisdell & Wheeler, and in 1870 of Samuel Blaisdell, from whose estate the Dustin & Hubbard Manufacturing Company bought it in 1887. For the last twenty-one years this mill has been rented and operated by D. F. McLure and is still in good condition.

The old saw mill was kept in operation over half a century and run by Jonathan and David Combs, sons of the pioneer. A carding and fulling mill, also built by their father, was for many years in charge of Sanford Pullen. About 1850 the saw mill was bought by the Ellis Saw Company, who sold it to A. B. Bates and son, and they to Hubbard, Blake & Co. They enlarged the shops and made axes, scythes, and hatchets till the American Axe Company bought the property in 1889.

On the other side of the stream is the chair and settee factory established in Oakland in 1849 by Joseph Bachelder, and now run by his son, Abram, who employs five men.

Alfred Winslow came to Oakland in 1836 and built on the Combs dam a tannery, which he ran for twenty-eight years, making upper leather as a specialty. For several years this leather was manufactured into boots by Mr. Winslow and William Jordan, employing

twenty-five men. In 1864 Mr. Winslow sold the tannery to Alvin Atwood, who ran it three years and sold it to Horace Parlin, he to A. J. Parker, and he to A. J. Libby, who converted it into a shingle and grist mill. The Dustin & Hubbard Manufacturing Company bought it in 1887.

Between the Winslow tannery and the grist mill, Lyon, Bragg & Hubbard built wood working and jobbers' shops, which did a large business till sold to the Dustin & Hubbard Company.

The Dustin & Hubbard Manufacturing Company was organized in 1887, by Frank E., George A. and W. H. Dustin, John U. and George W. Hubbard, Austin Bragg, J. B. Newhall and George H. Bryant. John U. Hubbard was president, George H. Bryant was treasurer, F. E. Dustin was superintendent and W. H. Greeley was secretary. The company bought of Hubbard, Bragg & Co. their large shops on the upper dam, and on the other side of the stream they bought A. J. Libby's shingle mill, and Mrs. Samuel Blaisdell's grist mill. Having thus obtained control of the water power on that dam, they proceeded to build several large shops and fit them at great expense for manufacturing a general line of machinery. After several years of activity and apparent prosperity, this company met with financial difficulties, and is now doing but little business.

The next dam below the Combs dam was built about 1850, by Daniel B. Lord. At that time both sides of the stream were wood land, and there was no road in that locality. Lord & Graves put up buildings, and after making axes and hoes for a time, Calvin H. Davis bought Mr. Graves out, and Lord & Davis carried on the business till the property was sold to Sanford Pullen, who sold it to John U. Hubbard and William P. Blake. In 1865 Hubbard & Blake were joined by Luther D. Emerson and Charles E. Folsom, forming the new firm of Hubbard, Blake & Co., which made axes and scythes for five years. In 1870 this firm was dissolved by the withdrawal of L. D. Emerson and Charles E. Folsom, when L. D. Emerson, Joseph E. Stevens, William R. Pinkham and George W. Stevens formed the present Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Company. The new company bought property on the west end of the same dam, erected shops and established the manufacture of scythes and axes, which they still continue. During the past year they have turned out 4,000 dozen scythes, and 3,000 dozen axes, employing fifty men, besides five traveling salesmen.

Hubbard & Blake, with the addition of Cyprian Roy, Charles H. Blaisdell and Nathaniel Meader, reorganized in 1877, under a charter obtained in 1875, as the Hubbard & Blake Manufacturing Company. Nathaniel Meader was president and John U. Hubbard was treasurer. Two years later a part of their works were burned, which they rebuilt, and continued to make scythes, axes and hatchets, till 1889,

when this property, together with a large factory on the upper dam, which the company had owned for several years, was sold to the American Axe & Tool Company, and is called No. 16 by that company.

This company, which was chartered at Newport, Ky., with central office in New York city, now employs seventy-five men here, who make 12,000 dozen scythes per year, with Nathaniel Meader as superintendent.

On the same dam, Albion P. Benjamin, in 1862, erected buildings and began the manufacture of grain threshers, horse powers and the work of a general repair and machine shop. George S. Allen joined him in 1867, and now the firm of Benjamin & Allen is one of the most prominent in Oakland. They give steady work to fifteen men.

When Leonard Cornforth settled in Oakland, and built the dam and mills that so long bore his name, is a matter of uncertainty. But his early coming, and that he built a stone grist mill, a saw mill, a carding and clothing mill, and was a large land owner, farmer and trader, are recognized facts. His son, John Cornforth, assisted and succeeded him in the general and practical management of his business.

In 1834 Clark Stanley turned bedstead posts and wagon hubs in the basement of the Cornforth saw mill. There were at the same time an old bark mill and the ruins of the Nahum Warren tannery, on ground now occupied by the grinding shop of the Dunn Edge Tool Company. Holbrook & Richardson put machinery in the little bark mill and were the first axe makers on the stream.

Passmore, Young & Tafft bought their property and the old fulling mill and began making scythes in 1849. Hale, Stevens & Thayer were the next owners and scythe manufacturers. After some changes Mr. Stevens bought his partners' interests and in 1857 sold to the Dunn Edge Tool Company.

The Cornforth grist mill was successively the property of Captain Folger, of Sidney; Silas H. Bailey, John Garland and R. B. Dunn, who sold it to the tool company. The old saw mill stood on the east side of the stream, where the axe shop is.

At the head of the falls was an old dam with an unknown builder. In 1854 Burgess & Atwood put up the frame of a shop there, which they sold to John U. and Andrew J. Hubbard, and John Matthews, who finished it, and made scythes four years, and then sold the property to the Dunn Edge Tool Company.

The Dunn Edge Tool Company, the most extensive manufacturing corporation in Oakland, is a perpetual memorial to its founder, Reuben B. Dunn, who, in 1857, established and organized the business that has since attained a world-wide reputation. Beginning in North

Wayne in 1840, he brought to this town his capital and seventeen years of invaluable experience. Able capitalists eagerly joined in the incorporation. The directors in 1857 were: Reuben B. Dunn, N. G. H. Pulsifer and J. H. Drummond, and in 1864, R. B. Dunn, T. W. Herrick, and John Ayer. In 1864 R. B. Dunn and John Ayer bought all interests held by other parties in the Dunn Edge Tool Company, and became sole owners of this fine water power and the largest scythe factory in New England. Mr. Ayer, who had been traveling agent for the company, then assumed the onerous duties of treasurer and general manager, which, with the able assistance of Major A. R. Small for the past twenty-four years, he still performs. R. B. Dunn, the first president, was succeeded at his death in 1889, by his son, R. W. Dunn. This company has a capacity to make 15,000 dozen scythes and 10,000 dozen axes annually, and employs from 75 to 100 men, five of whom are traveling salesmen.

The first scythe factory on the stream was built in 1836, where the woolen mill now stands, by Larned & Hale. They made scythes for three years, and were succeeded by Samuel and Eusebius Hale, till Joseph E. Stevens bought E. Hale's interest in 1845. Hale & Stevens ran eight years, when William Jordan bought Mr. Stevens out, and Mr. sold Hale to R. B. Dunn, and finally Mr. Jordan sold to the Dunn Edge Tool Company.

The Cascade Woolen Mill was built in 1883 on land and a water power leased of the Dunn Edge Tool Company. Its organizers and board of directors were: R. B. Dunn, J. B. Mayo, Seth M. Milliken, John Ayer and D. A. Campbell. All-wool dress fabrics for women's wear have been its specialty, but of late heavy cloakings have been made to some extent. The treasurer's report of 1892 shows a fund of undivided profits of \$47,000, with a capital stock of \$125,000. R. B. Dunn, the first president, was succeeded at his death by J. B. Mayo, of Foxcraft, Me., and the first treasurer, Seth M. Milliken, was succeeded by John Ayer. The mill gives employment to 110 people and its annual product amounts to \$250,000.

One of the first wagon makers in Oakland was a man named Mitchell. Benjamin C. Benson, who came here in 1833, began the business in 1835 and the next year bought a shop on the upper dam, of Baxter Crowell, that was built by Abial Bacon for a store. Here he made wagons and open carriages till 1880. Sewell Benson, in the same building, got out last blocks for the Boston market.

H. A. Benson built in 1878 a wagon and repair shop near the upper dam, and in 1880 took Edward Wing into the partnership that still exists.

E. W. Bates came from Oakland Heights to the village in 1882 and opened a box factory on the spot where his present mill stands. The property was burned in 1890. The next year he erected a saw

mill and box factory that is run by steam power and saws 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year and gives work to nine men.

Columbus Marshall built in 1889, his shovel handle factory, a few rods southwest of the railroad depot. It is run by steam power and turns out 30,000 dozen shovel handles yearly, employing ten men.

Cyrus Wheeler, a farmer, an abolitionist and a temperance man, put up a building on his own land, to have a place where liberty of speech would be extended to radical thinkers, and named it Liberty Hall. About 1867 Hamlin & Farr bought Liberty Hall and converted it into a shirt factory, which for the next ten years gave employment to one hundred people. Since the shirt factory abandoned it, the Grangers and others have used it for meetings.

J. O. Jones built in 1881, on the bank of Emerson stream, a canning factory that has been the property of the Portland Canning Company since 1889. In the busy season each year 150 people are employed, who fill about 300,000 cans with sweet corn.

OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.—Probably the first trader in Oakland was Leonard Cornforth, in a building near his mills. Israel Washburn, afterward governor, was a clerk in this store for a time. Across the road Asahel Tilson kept a store at the same time, in a building now the property of Alonzo Matthews.

Near the Combs dam Baxter Crowell and Kimball & Matthews had stores. Each of these had an ashery by the side of the pond. The names of many of the traders who have been located at the south end of the town are: Madison Crowell, Hallett & Balcom, Cyrus Wheeler, Elbridge G. Crowell, I. B. Morgan, Daniel Bowman, Mitchell & Gilman, Charles Arnold, A. J. Libby, Morrison Libby, D. F. McLure, Daniel & E. P. Blaisdell and Charles W. Folsom. A. Winslow & Co. have been in trade in one store for over twenty-five years.

Some of the traders near the railroad depot have been: Burgess & Atwood, Hatch & Otis, B. F. Otis, O. F. Walker, Blaisdell & Hallett, Hallett & Leonard, Leonard & Mitchell, Watson V. and Arthur W. Leonard, H. E. Maines, H. J. Goulding, F. A. Kelley, Blake Brothers, Mrs. B. F. Frizzell, Miss M. L. James, Mrs. J. Blaisdell and A. C. Taylor. George W. Hubbard, boot and shoe dealer for several years, sold in 1885 to Albert Swain, who has added furnishing goods. Hobart Nickerson, a grocer, in 1865 added a stock of drugs. George Goulding bought the business in 1867 and has sold drugs for the past eight years. W. H. Macartney kept the first book and stationery store, succeeded by J. B. Emerson, Frank Sawtelle, George L. Hovey, and in 1886 by Everett M. Stacy, who is also American Express agent, and was telegraph operator till 1892.

The post office of West Waterville was established December 6, 1827, with Elisha Hallett, jun., as postmaster. Harvey Evans was appointed May, 1832; David Combs, October, 1832; William H. Hatch,

June, 1841; David Combs, December, 1845; William H. Hatch, November, 1849; Isaac B. Tozer, January, 1852; William Macartney, April, 1854; Charles F. Stevens, October, 1862; J. Wesley Gilman, February, 1877; Charles F. Stevens, October, 1877; George T. Benson, January, 1882. Name was changed to Oakland March 19, 1883, with George T. Benson postmaster; William H. Macartney was appointed February, 1888, and Everett M. Stacy February, 1892.

The oldest tavern now remembered was kept by Richard Dorr in 1832, at the junction of the Belgrade and Smithfield roads, and was called the Montgomery House. Stephen Benson bought the place and kept the last tavern there. Guy T. Hubbard, in 1833, kept a tavern where Mills' livery is, and was succeeded by Clark Stanley. After the railroad came here, Isaac B. Tozer built a hotel and kept it, and was station agent at the same time. His successors were: John M. Libby, Abial Bacon, Lewis Field and William Cunningham. In 1883 Edward Low fitted the house next north for the business, and after him A. Young and George Danforth were the landlords. Ora M. Sibley reopened the house in 1891 as the Oakland Hotel, the only one in town, which he runs in connection with his long established livery business.

Messalonskee National Bank was incorporated in 1875, under the name of the West Waterville National Bank, which was changed to its present form in 1884. The first directors were: Samuel Kimball, John U. Hubbard, Albion P. Benjamin, Luther D. Emerson and Samuel Blaisdell. The establishment of this bank was largely due to the personal efforts of Luther D. Emerson, who has been its president since 1888. Albion P. Benjamin, the first president, held the office for fourteen years, and George H. Bryant, the first cashier, was succeeded in 1884 by the present incumbent, J. E. Harris. The capital of the bank is \$75,000; surplus, \$11,500; undivided profits, \$9,300; and it has \$18,000 in circulating notes. This bank has been located in the Memorial Hall building ever since its organization.

Oakland Savings Bank was incorporated in 1869 as the West Waterville Savings Bank, and was changed to the present title in 1883. The first meeting for organization was held at the office of G. T. Stevens, April 9, 1869, and the doors were opened for business May 7th following. John Ayer was elected president, and has held the office ever since. Edwin P. Blaisdell was the first secretary and treasurer, Greenlief T. Stevens was the second, George H. Bryant was the third, and since 1884 J. E. Harris. John Ayer, A. P. Benjamin, W. H. Hatch, B. C. Benson and L. D. Emerson constituted the first board of trustees. In 1871 the deposits were \$50,279, and eight per cent. dividends were paid for several years. Two per cent., paid semi-annually, is the present rate, with \$166,000 deposits, \$9,025 reserve

fund and \$5,000 undivided profits. This bank rented the basement of Memorial Hall in 1871, where it is still located.

Oakland Electric Light Company was organized in 1887, with a capital of \$10,000. It now furnishes seven arc and twenty-four incandescent street lights, for which it receives \$600 per year. Eight arc and four hundred incandescent lights are furnished to private parties. The dynamo is located at the factory of Benjamin & Allen, of whom power is rented. O. E. Crowell was the first president, J. Wesley Gilman, who is now president, was the first treasurer, and A. R. Small, F. E. Dustin and O. E. Crowell were the first directors.

MEMORIAL HALL.—At the close of the war the commemoration of the patriotism of Oakland expressed itself in an unusually practical and appropriate way. The citizens formed a Soldiers' Monument Association, which was duly incorporated February 12, 1869. Then, instead of erecting the usual granite or marble shaft, they built a Memorial Hall, and dedicated it alike to the brave men, living and dead, who risked their lives in the great struggle, that the nation might live. Here the Grand Army men will continue to meet till the last survivor, having no earthly comrade, shall join "the eternal bivouac of the dead."

Memorial Hall is neatly and substantially built of stone, with brick trimmings, and cost \$12,000. The town contributed by vote \$1,000 toward its construction, and pays \$60 per year for its use as a town house. In 1887 this hall was deeded to Sergeant Wyman Post, to revert to the town when by the limitations of life they could no longer use it. The officers of the Soldiers' Monument Association at its first formation in 1865 were: William H. Hatch, president; Benjamin Hersom, vice-president; George W. Hubbard, secretary, and Alfred Winslow, treasurer. Samuel Kimball, Benjamin C. Benson, John U. Hubbard, A. P. Benjamin and Asa B. Bates constituted the board of trustees.

SOCIETIES.—Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., was instituted May 16, 1862, with ten charter members. The masters have been: Charles H. Blaisdell, John U. Hubbard, William Macartney, Alvin Atwood, George W. Gilman, George F. Benson, Adoniram J. Parker, J. Wesley Gilman, Charles Rowell, Orestes E. Crowell, Frank L. Given, Albert F. Bachelder and Horace A. Burrill. Three of its members have been honored with the appointment of district deputy grand master of the 12th district, each serving two years: William Macartney, Orestes E. Crowell and J. Wesley Gilman.

Amon Lodge, No. 95, I. O. of O. F., was instituted November 2, 1882, with seven charter members. The chair of noble grand has been filled by: E. C. Blackwell, A. A. Parker, A. H. Lord, J. M. Field, C. W. Shepard, J. A. Sawtelle, H. H. Bowden, F. H. Lyford,

Redington Ellis, F. C. Sawtelle, George Soule, C. D. Cummings, Wellington Ellis, H. Sawtelle, O. F. Emory and C. G. Eaton, M. D. The Lodge has 139 members.

Bodwell Commandery, No. 410, U. O. G. C., was organized in 1889, with twenty-three charter members. The chair of noble commander has been filled by: C. E. Owen, A. H. Swett, Mrs. C. A. Cunningham, Rev. A. Hamilton, S. H. Skillings and Ora F. Emory. The society has thirty-eight members here. R. A. Herring is keeper of records.

Crystal Fountain Lodge, No. 118, instituted in 1867, was the first Good Templar organization in Oakland.

Cascade Lodge, No. 189, was instituted in 1881, with E. M. Foster, chief templar, and Jeannette Benjamin, secretary. This Lodge was reorganized in 1891 as Cascade Lodge, No. 383, has ninety-five members, and is rapidly increasing.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance existed in this village in the forties and flourished till near war times. Alfred Winslow and George W. Hubbard were active members.

Cascade Grange, No. 92, P. of H., was organized January 2, 1875, with thirteen charter members, and was prosperous from the start. Within a short time it established a Grange store that ran fifteen years. It has at present 175 members, who hold their weekly meetings in the old Liberty Hall. The following persons have been masters: Hiram Cornforth, Henry Morrill, Stephen C. Watson, Justin A. Sawtelle, Howard A. Sawtelle and Howard W. Wells.

Oakland Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U. W., now having one hundred members, was instituted in 1884, with eleven charter members. The chair of master workman has been filled by: James Lowe, George Winegar, Hiram Wyman, D. E. Parsons, M.D., Frank L. Merrill, Frank S. Kelley and Albert H. Lord.

Gilman's Band was organized in 1876, by J. Wesley Gilman, under whose continued leadership it has been in a state of constant and rare efficiency for sixteen years. In 1881, at Lake Maranacook, it easily took the first prize in competition with fourteen other bands. At present it numbers twenty-two performers, who are a credit to their leader, to themselves and to Oakland.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The Selectmen of Oakland, with dates of first election and number of years of service, have been: 1873, Albion P. Benjamin, 2, John M. Libby, 5, George Rice; 1874, Charles E. Mitchell, William P. Blake, 8; 1875, Adoniram J. Parker, 8, William Macartney, 2; 1877, John W. Greely; 1878, Henry J. Morrill; 1880, Samuel Blaisdell, 2; 1882, Alfred G. Ricker, 8; 1884, J. Wesley Gilman, 6, Stephen C. Watson, 4; 1887, O. E. Crowell, Charles E. Crowell; 1888, Sewell W. Ward; 1889, William L. Ward, 2; 1891, Erastus W. Bates, Charles M. Crowell and Andrew M. Rice.

William Macartney was elected the first town clerk and was suc-

ceeded in 1880 by Hiram C. Winslow, the present incumbent. William Macartney was elected town treasurer in 1873; Bradford H. Mitchell, 1874; Howard W. Wells, 1877; William M. Ayer, 1878; M. M. Bartlett, 1879; J. Wesley Gilman, 1881; George H. Bryant, 1884; George W. Field, 1887; A. D. Libby, 1888; M. L. Damon, 1890; and Samuel T. Hersum in 1886 and in 1891.

By the annual report of the town officers for the year ending February 20, 1892, it appears that by a tax of eighteen mills per dollar on an assessed valuation of \$752,246, \$3 each on 542 polls, and \$1 each on 126 dogs, Oakland raised the sum of \$15,328.43. The appropriations were: For support of poor, \$1,100; roads and bridges, \$2,500; snow, \$800; common schools, \$2,500; free high school, \$850; miscellaneous town expenses, \$1,100; street lighting, \$600; town farm, \$500; Memorial Hall, \$300; cemetery, \$200; fire company and fire department, \$175; and for memorial day, \$25.

Edwin M. Foster, supervisor of schools, reports that, with the help of a state appropriation of \$1,311.65, the sum of \$3,726.23 was actually expended for schools. The number of children of school age in town was 579, of whom 493 attended school.

Oakland is one of the few towns in Kennebec county that is increasing in population. The census of 1880 shows 1,646 inhabitants, and in 1890 there were 2,055, of whom about 1,500 lived in the village.

Winslow built a town meeting house here about 1800 that was used for religious and other public gatherings and for town meetings till 1841, when it was taken down. The town business is now done at Memorial Hall.

CHURCHES.—The Free Baptists, the oldest religious organization in Oakland, date from 1832, when Deacons Levi Ricker and John Cornforth, Joshua Gage, Nancy D. Soule and nine others pledged themselves to walk the journey of life in the fear of God and with Christian love. Of these thirteen only Mrs. Nancy (Soule) Shepard is left. They organized in the old town meeting house, and continued to meet there till the Union meeting house was built the next year. When the Universalists bought their pews, in 1859, they moved their vestry across the road and sold it soon after to the Methodists. They then proceeded, the same year, to build their present church. The following is a list of most of their preachers for sixty years: Elders Samuel Hutchins, Silas Curtiss, — Whitney, George W. Bean, Joseph Burgess, Arthur Deering, — Erskine, A. H. Morrell, J. N. Rich, — Redland, E. Manson, S. McCowan, Lincoln Given, Edwin Blake, D. B. Newell, John Roberts and E. W. Churchill.

Methodism was first organized in Oakland by Luther P. French, who formed a class here in 1843, of which D. B. Ward was leader, and Thomas Hill, a local preacher, and his wife, Joseph E. Stevens and Mrs. G. W. Pressey were active members. Ezekiel Robinson, Martin

Ward, P. P. Merrill, M. Wight and Asa Heath had probably preached occasional sermons in this part of the town between 1827 and 1843. S. Allen in 1844 and 1851; Asahel Moore, in 1845; C. Munger, in 1846; D. Waterhouse, in 1853; C. Fuller, in 1854-5; J. H. Mooers, in 1867; and A. S. Ladd, in 1869-70, preached here occasionally. In 1872 N. C. Clifford was sent to this charge and North Sidney. During his four years' pastorate Mr. Clifford succeeded in building a \$6,000 meeting house, of which sum R. B. Dunn gave \$1,600. For the next four years the society had little to show except their new church, which was empty most of the time. Rev. M. E. King, in 1880-81, infused a spirit of life, which began the work of finishing the audience room of the church. This was completed in 1884 under the administration of C. Munger. E. C. Springer followed in 1885-6, H. Chase in 1887-8, and for the next four years Alexander Hamilton. The church now numbers nearly one hundred members.

Thomas Barnes, who has been called the father of Universalism in Maine, preached in 1802 the first sermon of this faith ever heard in Oakland. The town meeting house, which had been built but two years, was well filled, for preaching by anybody was scarce. A Universalist conference was held here in 1810, the twelfth annual meeting of the Eastern Association; and again in 1813. This place was then called "Back Waterville." The business meeting was held at Joseph Warren's. Believers in this faith continued to increase. Barzilla Streeter, W. A. Drew, William Farwell and Sylvanus Cobb held frequent services here.

The Union meeting house was built in 1833, principally by Universalists, and by Calvinistic and Freewill Baptists, and was dedicated in 1834. Joseph Warner, Elisha and Hiram Hallett, and Thomas Cook were prominent members; also the Crowells, Cornforths, Kimballs and Matthews. R. W. Byram, in 1839, was the first settled pastor, and Alfred Winslow was the first Sabbath school superintendent. Giles Bailey preached here in 1841, followed by James P. Weston, Ira Washburn of Sidney, and in 1845 by that stalwart Universalist, Nathaniel Gunnison; in 1846 by J. H. Henry; 1847, J. C. Pattee, and in 1852 by Amos Hutchins.

The next year a church organization, with forty-eight members, was perfected, which afterward more than doubled. The Universalists became so strong that during the year 1859 they bought the other pew owners' rights in the Union meeting house, on which they have since expended nearly \$3,000 in improvements. W. A. P. Dillingham preached during the civil war, followed by Zenas Thompson for three years, and by Anson Titus, who wrote a careful history of the society for the *Gospel Banner*, that was published in 1876. George G. Hamilton, after a pastorate of eight and one-half years, was fol-

lowed by T. B. Fisher, and he by the present pastor, Edward G. Mason.

The Second Baptist Church of Waterville was organized September 12, 1844, with forty-five members, mostly from the First Baptist church of Waterville. Some of the prominent workers were: Asa C. Bates, Russell C. Benson, K. M. Blackwell, Lewis Tozer, Asa Lewis, Benjamin Jackson and Nathan Gibbs. In 1846 the society voted to build a house of worship, and directed the trustees to buy "a lot near the old meeting house for \$45." The house was built in 1847, and has been enlarged twice since. A. F. Tilton was the first preacher, succeeded by N. M. Williams, John Butler and Allen Barrows. James D. Reid was ordained here in 1853; William Tilley followed in 1856; W. H. Kelton in 1862, Laforest Palmer next, and for nine years Prof. S. K. Smith of Waterville. F. D. Blake, C. E. Owen, G. W. Hinckley and E. N. Bartlett have been the last four pastors.

CEMETERIES.—Oakland has three public cemeteries. The Upper Cemetery is the oldest, the first ground for which was given by Baxter Crowell, soon after 1800. This has been enlarged by purchase at town expense. The Lower Cemetery was established about 1840, by the purchase of two acres of land. It has since been enlarged, and now extends to the pond. Lewis' burying ground, which has been in use from very early times, was originally donated by the family whose name it bears.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Frank H. Axtell, born in 1853, is a son of Elbridge and Sarah (Crowell) Axtell, and grandson of Asa Axtell, who came to Belgrade from New Hampshire. Asa Axtell had eleven sons and one daughter. Elbridge Axtell came to Oakland in 1857 or 1858, and settled on the farm where he died in 1889. He had two sons: Charles C. (deceased) and Frank H., who is a farmer on his father's place. His wife is Emma, daughter of Ezekiel Page, of Waterville, Me. They have one son, Herbert E.

JOHN AYER.—It is not imperative to trace a man's genealogy, to substantiate his claim to an enviable position earned wholly by himself. One must be measured by his success and judged by the community in which he resides, and by those with whom he comes in daily contact. To record one's merits so universally acknowledged is an agreeable task. The lives of such men as John Ayer make history which their descendants may read with pardonable pride and, closely studied, give a clear knowledge of the strength which develops communities and states, and of the motive power which controls them for public good.

John Ayer's boyhood sounded the keynote of a future active life. A student of men and of literature, an original thinker, a deep



JOHN A. BINGHAM

John A. Bingham

reasoner, and a conscientious observer of life's duties, one could safely predict the successful business career that places him among the leading men of the state. Mr. Ayer is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and Scotch-Irish on his mother's. His grandparents were Benjamin Ayer and his wife, Rachel Sanborn, who first settled in Portland, and Job Chase and his wife, Jane Potter, of Unity, who settled in that town.

Thomas B. Ayer was born in Portland, Me., in 1800, moved to Freedom in 1804, and married Sybil Chase, cousin of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, in 1823. In 1859 he moved to West Waterville, where he died in 1864. His wife was born in Unity in 1802, and died in Oakland in 1884. The nine children of Thomas B. and Sybil Chase Ayer were: Benjamin, born in Unity, Me., 1824, now a merchant in New York city; John, born in Freedom, Me., in 1825; Mary J. Manson, born in Freedom Me., in 1827, died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1873; Parish L., born in Unity, Me., in 1829, died in Astoria, Ore., in 1891; Elsie P. Whitney, born in Unity, Me., in 1832, died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1876; B. Ellen, born in Unity, Me., in 1834; Sarah C., born in Unity, Me., in 1836, died in Unity, Me., in 1850; Augustus, born in Unity, Me., in 1841, died in Unity, Me., in 1841; Augusta, born in Unity, Me., in 1844.

John Ayer, the second of the nine, was educated at Freedom Academy and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill. Possessing extraordinary mathematical talent, he made a special study of civil engineering, and in 1851 was in charge of construction of the Penobscot & Kennebec railroad, from Waterville to Bangor, and until 1854 was acting superintendent for the contractors. From 1855 to 1858 he was engaged in railroad surveys in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He came to Oakland in 1858 and since then has been closely identified with nearly all its business interests. He first entered the employ of the Dunn Edge Tool Company as traveling salesman in 1865, and was at once made treasurer and general manager. From a corporation with a nominal capital, the Dunn Edge Tool Company has become one of the wealthiest in the state, and the largest producer of scythes in the world.

The Somerset railroad was organized in 1868. Mr. Ayer became a director in 1868, was elected president in 1872, and since then has extended and managed the road against the opposition of its enemies and discouragements that would have appalled and crushed ordinary men. The town of Skowhegan, supported by the powerful influence of Abner Coburn and the Maine Central railroad, made a most determined effort to defeat the enterprise, and but for Mr. Ayer would have succeeded. When the Somerset railroad seemed to have lost all of its friends, when towns and individuals repudiated their subscrip-

tions, when it was necessary to become personally responsible to connecting roads for advance freight charges, then its president became invincible. He was elected trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in 1869, trustee and first president of the Cascade Savings Bank in 1869. In 1883 he built the Cascade Woolen Mill ready for its machinery, was made a director, and elected treasurer of the company in 1889. These positions of trust, in addition to the management of the Dunn Edge Tool Company and the presidency of the Somerset railroad, he holds to-day.

John Ayer was married in 1855 to Olive A. Furber, of Lewiston, by whom he had two children: William Madison, born in Bangor in 1856, who graduated at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., was a member of the Maine legislature in 1890-1, delegate to the republican national convention, Minneapolis, 1892, and is now the successful superintendent of the Somerset railway; Mary, born in Oakland in 1868, educated in Massachusetts and Paris, France, married David K. Phillips, president of the National Grand Bank of Marblehead, Mass., 1892. John Ayer was married September 12, 1880, to Annabel Holt, of New Sharon, Me., by whom he has three children: John, jun., born April 30, 1883; Benjamin, November 17, 1885, and Paul, November 8, 1887.

John Ayer exhibits marked characteristics, is a man of strong individuality, of incorruptible integrity, reserved and reticent, tenacious of his opinions, yet most forbearing toward his enemies, and charitable to a fault. Always a republican.

Abram Bachelder, one of thirteen children of Joseph and Hannah T. (Allen) Bachelder, was born in 1842. He served about two years in the late war, in Company E, 7th Me. He had three brothers in the service also: Joseph in the 40th Massachusetts, Henry A. in 20th Maine, and George F. in 9th Maine. In 1869 he became a partner with his father and brother in the wood bench and chair business, which was started in 1842, at Waterville, by his father. Mr. Bachelder is now the sole proprietor of the business, which his father brought to Oakland in 1849. He married Laura A. Farnham, and their only child is Leon A.

Sanford J. Baker, son of James M. and Sally (Moore) Baker, of Bingham, Somerset county, Me., was born in 1838. He learned the blacksmith trade at Skowhegan, and after working several years in various places he came from Madison to Oakland in 1871. He opened the pleasant street which very appropriately bears his name, and has built several of the houses on it. His wife, Philena A., daughter of Nathaniel Whittier, of Cornville, Me., and her two children, Frank S. and Emma M., are not living.

Louis Belanger was born in 1831 in St. Gervais, P. Q. In 1849 he came to North Wayne and began work in the Dunn scythe shops, at-



B. B. Benson

tending school a part of the first two years. He continued working at Wayne until 1862, and the year following he came to Oakland, where he has since been employed by the Dunn Edge Tool Company and its predecessors. He is now and has been for some years traveling salesman for that corporation. He married in 1855 Harriet A., daughter of C. Erskine, of Fayette. Their three daughters are: Emma C. (Mrs. J. H. Witherell), Lillian M. (Mrs. Benjamin Hinds) and Edna L.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER BENSON.—Of the many manufacturers of Oakland, no one now living has a record of forty-four years of continuous production except Benjamin C. Benson, who established a wagon shop, in which he built carriages and sleighs and all styles of wheeled vehicles, from 1836 to 1880. Although he made it successful, and ultimately the source of a handsome competence, the beginning was slow and hard. There was plenty to do, but no money to pay with. Mr. Benson was obliged to work as a last-maker a part of each year to get cash enough to buy the iron for his wagon building. This kind of combat took an iron will and whalebone muscles.

Let us see where he got these qualities—which money cannot buy, but which can buy money, or make it. His grandfather, Ichabod Benson, came from Massachusetts to Livermore, Me., where he was a farmer. Stephen Benson, his father, was a farmer and a worker in iron, a blacksmith, a nail maker and a plow maker. He was born in 1777, and in 1800 was married to Rebecca Cummings. Their children were: Seth E., Rebecca, Sewall, Benjamin C., Russell C., Mary, Albert, and George B. Three of these eight children are still living: Rebecca, now Mrs. Teague of Turner; Benjamin C. and George B., both of Oakland.

Benjamin Chandler Benson was born in Poland, Me., February 17, 1809. He was named by his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Chandler, whose wife was Stephen Benson's sister; and was adopted by them when he was nine months old, and taken to their home on Paris hill. The doctor was a very prominent man in all that section of country. His medical reputation was high and his practice was very large. He was a leader in public affairs, being for one or more terms a member of the legislature. But his labors were exhausting, and he died before he was fifty years old.

Benjamin C. lived with his foster parents till he was sixteen years old, becoming greatly attached to them. Among his school fellows was Hannibal Hamlin. The two boys were warm friends. In the meantime his father had moved from Poland, where he had a nail shop, to South Paris, where he did general blacksmithing and a large business in plow making—from 75 to 100 a year. Only the most skillful blacksmiths could make good plows. From South Paris he moved to Livermore, and from there to Buckfield, where he bought a

farm, on which he was living when Benjamin C. left Doctor Chandler's at the age of sixteen and came to help his father.

Besides his farm, Stephen Benson had a wagon and blacksmith shop, in which Benjamin C. worked enough to become familiar with the manufacture of wagons. Six months before he was of age he bought his time from his father, giving his note for sixty dollars, and launched forth into the world for himself. The making of last blocks for the Boston market was, in those times, one of the few things that brought ready money. To this branch of trade, Benjamin C. and his brother, Sewall, bent their energies—first at Gardiner in the early part of 1833, from whence they removed the same year to West Waterville. The next year Sewall managed the last block factory, and Benjamin C. worked for him till he went into the wagon business for himself.

In 1837 he took the most important step of his life—he made Lucy D. Hitchings, of Waterville, his wife. Their children have been: Eliza M. (Mrs. M. M. Bartlett, of South Berwick, Me.), Elizabeth C. (Mrs. A. A. Parker, of Oakland), Annie M. (Mrs. E. N. Small, of Waterville), Mary K. (Mrs. W. R. Pinkham), and Alice H. (Mrs. C. E. A. Winslow), both of Oakland. Mr. B. C. Benson lost his wife in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pinkham live with him at the old homestead, which dates back to near the beginning of the century, when John Coombs kept it as a hotel. Ichabod Benson died in 1833 and was buried in Livermore.

Mr. Benson's activities have extended to matters of public welfare which interest all good citizens. He was one of the organizers and has always been a trustee of the Cascade Savings Bank. He was also one of the incorporators and has always been a director in the Messalonskee National Bank. The Baptist church, of which he is a member, has enjoyed his close care and generous support, and for many years his service as its financial clerk. Entirely without his solicitation, he was elected, in 1860, on the republican ticket, and served one term in the state legislature.

Edwin C. Benson, son of Russell C. and Abigail (Dunbar) Benson, was born December 31, 1853. He was temperer in the axe and scythe works at Oakland for twelve years. In 1889 he bought the old Hallett homestead, and is now a farmer. He married Carrie E., daughter of William P. Blake. Their children are John W., Alice A. and Leon C.

Hiram Blake, born in 1815, is one of thirteen children of John and Deborah (Wade) Blake, and grandson of Nathaniel and Annie (Taylor) Blake, whose children were: John, Mary, Nancy, William, Nathaniel, Avadna, David, Jonathan, Sally and Samuel. John died in Searsmont, Me., in 1855, aged sixty-five years. Hiram came to Oakland in 1835 and in 1873 bought the old Marsten farm, where five years later he built his present residence. His wife Nancy (deceased) was a



Wm P Blake

daughter of James Carson. Their children are: Charles E., Sumner W., William R., Rose D. (Mrs. L. D. Davis), Sarah C., Alice E., Lester H. and five who died—Goerge A. E., who was killed in the late war; Oliver E., Mary W., Lillie H. and an infant daughter.

WILLIAM PARIS BLAKE is the son of William Blake, of Waterville, and the grandson of Nathaniel Blake, of Belgrade. William, one of nine children, was raised on the old homestead and trained to his father's occupation of farming. About 1817 he married Mrs. Martha Nelson, of Waterville, whose house and farm in that town became at once his home. Here they raised a family, and passed the remainder of their days. Their two oldest children, Caroline and Emiline, are both deceased. William P., born June 13, 1825, was the third, and Albion C. the fourth and last. The latter on arriving at manhood went to Australia, where his ready abilities and his resolute makèup found room and opportunity to realize his ambitions. In the midst of a prosperous career as a gold miner, he fell a victim to the climate, and died in 1861.

William P. received the usual training of a farmer's son. His father died in 1841, leaving him at the age of sixteen with the management and responsibilities of his business. These duties were faithfully performed for four years, when, with a decided preference for mechanical occupations, he entered the scythe factory of Hale & Stevens. By close application under the training of his employer, Miletus Taftt, he learned in a single year so much of the art of finishing scythes that he went the next year to Rhode Island and took the same kind of work there, by the job. In 1848 he returned to Hale & Stevens, where he remained for twelve years, a competent jobber and a hard worker in the most extensive and important manufacturing business then carried on in town. The constant strain of intense application affected his health to such an extent that he quit the scythe business in 1860.

After a rest of two years, Mr. Blake and John U. Hubbard formed the firm of Hubbard & Blake, who were large makers of scythes till 1877, when the business was changed to a stock company that built more shops, made axes and hatchets, and sold their plant in 1889 to the American Axe Company.

In 1861 Mr. Blake bought the farm of 175 acres, where he still lives, extending from Ellis lake on the west, to Messalonskee lake on the east—widely noted for beautiful situation and a productive soil. For many years he gave much attention to raising thoroughbred stock, making a specialty of Hereford cattle and Southdown sheep. The rule of his life has always been to produce the best possible results, of the wisdom of which the many medals and first class premiums he has won at agricultural fairs are proofs. Mr. Blake has also taken an active interest in the preservation and increase of fish and

game. He is the president of the North Kennebec Fish and Game Association, which has recently been organized through the efforts of Mr. Blake and W. T. Haines.

In 1850 he was united in marriage with Anguilla Hubbard, of Waterville. Fred E., their oldest child, is a farmer in Sidney, is town clerk and one of the selectmen. Caroline, the second child, died in 1888. Charles J. and William A., the next two, are traders in Oakland; and Glenni, the fourth, is a farmer with his father. Martha, now Mrs. D. A. Blaisdell, of Oakland; Alice, deceased, and Tad L., employed on the Old Colony railroad in Massachusetts, complete the names of their eight children.

Mr. Blake's abilities are recognized, and his services are sought for in various positions of public trust. He served as selectman for eight years, and is a director in the Messalonskee National Bank. His religious sympathies are with the Universalists. He has belonged to the Masonic order for thirty years, and politically has always been a staunch republican.

Elias A. Bowman, farmer, born in 1847, is a son of George W. and Lydia (Wilbur) Bowman, and grandson of Elias, whose father was Thomas Bowman, jun. Mr. Bowman's maternal grandfather was Caleb Wilbur⁶, and his ancestors were: Lemuel⁷, Meshach⁸, Shadrach⁹, Shadrach⁹, Samuel Wilbur¹⁰, who with his wife, Ann Bradford, were admitted as communicants to the First church of Boston December 1, 1633. Mr. Bowman married Ella Newell, who died, leaving one son, Fred A. His present wife is Ida E., daughter of Nahum H. and granddaughter of Caleb Wilbur⁶. Their children are: Frank B., Edward H., Sadie A. (deceased), Grace M., George H. and Edith M.

Joshua H. B. Bowman, born in 1824, was the youngest of ten children of Elias and Martha Bowman, of Sidney. In 1845 he began to learn the carpenter's trade at Augusta. He afterward went to Kentucky, where he was engaged on mill work until 1863, when he came to Oakland, where he is still engaged at his trade, having for several years done the repair work for the Cascade Woolen Mill and Dunn Edge Tool Company. His first wife was Cynthia Hibbard; his second, Catharine Higden, and his present wife was Mrs. Sophia A. Richardson. He has one son, Herbert J.

Jackson Cayford, son of John Cayford, was born at Skowhegan in 1829. He was several years a resident of Fairfield, where he ran a threshing machine and was engaged in various other kinds of business as well as farming. He came to Oakland in 1884, where he engaged in the wood and lumber business. He served in the late war in Company H, 19th Maine, from August, 1863, until November of the following year. May 18, 1864, he received a wound that caused the loss of his left arm. He married Lucinda Lewis, who died leaving

three children: George M., O. C. and Lillian P. His present wife was Aphiah M. Getchell.

George F. Chapman, son of Rufus and Salinda (Baker) Chapman, was born in 1843 at Boothbay, Me. He resided at Liberty, Me., from 1845 until 1862. In July of that year he entered the federal army in Company B, 19th Maine, and served until January 4, 1864, when he came to Oakland, where he has been employed in scythe and axe manufacture. Since 1884 he has spent some time in building and placing machinery for axe and scythe manufacturing in other states. He married Aurilla C. Moore. They have one daughter, Myrtie A., and have lost two sons.

Hiram Cornforth, born in 1834, is a son of Robert and Mary A. (Hesketh) Cornforth, and grandson of Robert Cornforth, who came from England before 1800 and settled in Readfield, Me., where he built the first woolen mill and sent to England for help to run it. He was also a drover and cattle buyer, and built the first brick house north of Portland, in Maine. Hiram Cornforth was for six years a scythe maker and has since been a farmer. He is a member of the democratic county committee, and one of the trustees of the North Kennebec Horticultural and Agricultural Society. He married Melora A., daughter of Abram and Charlotte (Marston) Smith, and their children are: Charles E., Nellie E. (deceased), Julia E. (Mrs. Harry B. Robinson) and Lottie M. Mr. Cornforth's father was born in Readfield, Me., in 1805. His wife, Mary Ayers Hesketh, was a daughter of John Hesketh (uncle of the present Sir Thomas Hesketh) and Margaret (Ayers) Hesketh, daughter of Hodge Ayers, an uncle of the present Earl of Derby.

Moody Crowell, with his brother Isaiah, came from Cape Cod, Mass., to what is now Oakland, and were among the early settlers in the southwest part of the town. Moody married Deborah Webb and was a farmer. Their children were: Betsey, Polly, Nancy, Thomas, Rodney, Elmira and Delilah. Rodney, born 1807, died 1885, married Eliza Shorey, who survives him. Their three sons were: George C. (deceased), Charles M. and Fred P. The two latter are farmers and milkmen and own and occupy the homestead of their father and grandfather. Charles M. married Flora, daughter of Henry Linscott; they lost their only son, Arthur. Fred P. married Mabel Libby.

LUTHER DORR EMERSON, of Oakland, was born in a farmer-fisherman's cottage by Newtown bay, in Arrowsic, on the 9th of April, 1816. He was the tenth child and only son of Hawley and Rachel (Lennen) Emerson, and grandson of Rev. Ezekiel and Catherine (Dorr) Emerson. Through his maternal grandmother his ancestry goes back to Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, and to Edward Rawson, who was for more than a third of a century the secretary of the

colony of Massachusetts Bay, and a noted man in the founding of New England.

Rev. Ezekiel Emerson was a native of Uxbridge, Mass., and was possessed of the qualities that wrung a college training from the scant colonial opportunities of a century and a quarter ago, graduating from Princeton College in 1763. Two years later he began his life work in the country bordering the Kennebec—the ancient Sagadahoc, oldest historic ground in New England. In that part of old Georgetown that did not become Arrowsic until 1841 he was settled for life as a Congregationalist minister, the first minister ordained east of the Kennebec. Here he worthily completed a half-century pastorate, closed and sealed by death in 1815.

After ten years of service, the troubles of the revolutionary war became so great that Parson Emerson left his parish for awhile and took his family to Norridgewock, whence he returned to Georgetown at the close of the war, and was pastor of his old church until the close of his life. He may truthfully be said to have founded the present Congregational church of Norridgewock.

His son, Hawley, grew to manhood and became an industrious and thrifty yeoman. He was also the owner and operator of a fulling and carding mill. He received on one of his inventions—a weir for catching fish—a patent signed by President James Monroe, and now in possession of the Maine Historical Society. Hawley Emerson married Rachel Lennen, of Georgetown. Of their eleven children, Catherine, the eldest, married William Morse, a shipbuilder and farmer of Bath. Mary married Joseph Tarr, of Georgetown. Rachel married Robert Blake, of Salem, Me. Julia Ann married, first, Laban Lincoln, of Hallowell, and, second, Oliver Talpey, of Hallowell. Margery married Philander L. Bryant, of Wayne, Me., and Elizabeth married Charles Loring, of Norridgewock. Theodosia became Mrs. Joseph Nash, of Montpelier, Vt. Their only surviving child is Captain Charles E. Nash, of Augusta, Me. Diantha, her twin sister, was never married. Rebecca C. married E. P. Nash, of Montpelier, Vt., and their only surviving child is Caroline, Mrs. George Underwood, of Fayette. Luther D. was Hawley's only son. Nancy, the youngest of the eleven, died single in early womanhood.

Of this large family only Luther D. is living. When about fifteen years old he found in the weir a salmon which weighed $24\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Converse L. Owen, of Bath, paid a dollar a pound for it, and sent it to Boston, where it furnished a grand feast at the Pearl Street House. After his common school days were done, Luther D. packed up and walked seventy miles to old Bloomfield Academy. The next year he attended Farmington Academy, then under Nathaniel Green, a graduate of Harvard. School days over, Luther D. went promptly to work, first at Dedham, Mass., in a woolen factory, and next as a clerk



L. D. Emerson

for about three years in a store at Quincy. In 1840 he returned home, and with his father's family removed to Norridgewock, where the father died, January 6, 1844, leaving upon Luther D., as the only son, the care of the family, and incidentally in a fatherly relation to several children of deceased sisters, who were early left in a condition of orphanage, and who ever render to "Uncle Luther" a full measure of gratitude and filial affection.

Soon after the family removed to Norridgewock Luther D. came to West Waterville, now Oakland, and entered the scythe factory of S. Hale & Co. This proved to be the business of his life. For three years his special work was in the grinding department, but daily contact with the other processes brought him an exact knowledge of all the details of this then rapidly growing industry. In 1844 he engaged in North Wayne with the scythe manufacturer, R. B. Dunn. This service continued for twenty-one years. Most of this time he kept the books for Mr. Dunn, besides keeping an eye on the many points that needed watchful attention. In 1858 the business was extended to West Waterville, at which date Mr. Emerson's permanent residence here commenced.

In 1865 the new firm of Hubbard, Blake & Co. was formed, composed of John U. Hubbard, W. P. Blake, L. D. Emerson and Charles Folsom, manufacturers of scythes and axes. In 1870, a new firm, composed of L. D. Emerson, Joseph E. Stevens, W. R. Pinkham and George W. Stevens, was organized as Emerson, Stevens & Co., to carry on the same business. About 1885 the present organization, the Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Company, was formed, and is now known wherever scythes and axes are used.

Mr. Emerson has completed a half century of honorable and profitable devotion to the work of his life, and is still blessed with strength to continue its successful prosecution. He married in 1855, *Dulcina Minerva*, daughter of Dea. Reuben Crane, of Fayette. Their children are: Alice M., who lives with her parents, and Walter C. Emerson, a graduate of Colby, and now one of the editors of the *Portland Advertiser*. He was recently elected to the Maine legislature. This progress in life for a young man thirty-two years old is a creditable record. His wife, Jennette, is a daughter of George Milliken, formerly of Waterville.

Luther D. Emerson started in his political career as a radical abolitionist. He voted in 1840 for Martin Van Buren and in 1844 for James G. Birney; for Fremont in 1856, and has been arrayed ever since in the republican ranks. He holds that the Decalogue should have a place in politics, and although a strong party man he is not oblivious to the mistakes of party leaders and sometimes thinks—like the prophets of old—that he can see disaster and trouble ahead when

the leaders depart from the high standard which he believes the party should maintain.

He has been a director in the Messalonskee National Bank from its organization, and its president since 1888. He has always been affiliated with the Congregational church, of which so many of his ancestors were distinguished ministers, and is a member of the Maine Historical Society, taking a lively interest in the various subjects to which the labors of that society are devoted. He has a passionate fondness for the spot and the scenes of his boyhood days, and visits every year the ruins of the homesteads of his father and grandfather on the historic island of Arrowsic, where the honored dust of Parson Emerson reposes in peace close by the site of his long since obliterated church.

Benjamin F. Folger, youngest son of Elisha and Judith (Starbuck) Folger, was born in Sidney in 1828. His father was master of a whaling vessel of Nantucket, Mass., and in 1825 he came to Sidney, where he was farmer and miller. Mr. Folger is a moulder by trade; he has been employed at various places and has been in manufacturing business some. He served on the school board and as selectman in Sidney and has been four years on the school board in Oakland.

Edwin M. Foster, born January 30, 1864, son of Martin A. Foster, of Winthrop, came to Oakland from Winthrop in 1883. He married Mary, daughter of John W. Greeley. He has been paymaster and accountant of Cascade Woolen Mill since November, 1887, and prior to that was with the Emerson & Stevens Manufacturing Company. Since March, 1891, he has been supervisor of schools, and since 1890 a member of the republican town committee.

John Wesley Gilman, well known in Maine as a Grand Army man, was born in 1844 in Belgrade. His parents were Jacob and Deborah (Ham) Gilman. He was learning the trade of scythe maker in Oakland when in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 20th Maine, and was discharged in June, 1865. In the fall of that year he returned to Oakland, where he has since lived, engaging in various business enterprises. In 1884 he was elected chairman of the board of selectmen and held the office six consecutive years. He was two years assistant inspector, and one year chief mustering officer, Department of Maine, G. A. R., and is at present one of the council of administration of that body. He married Sarah B., daughter of Samuel Kimball. She died in 1890. He was for a time local editor and business manager of the Oakland newspaper already spoken of in Chapter X.

Frank L. Given, son of Rev. Lincoln and Lucy A. (Colby) Given, was born in 1859 at Caribou, Me. He came to Oakland in 1878, where he has been employed in axe making. From 1882 until 1890 he did finishing and packing axes for the Dunn Edge Tool Company, and

since 1890 he has been foreman of their axe shop. He married Florence A., daughter of Charles and Sarah (Hatch) Smiley. Her maternal grandparents are William H. and Betsey (Barrows) Hatch.

George W. Goulding, son of Joseph V. and Frances (Hubbard) Goulding, was born in 1842 at North Wayne. He went to Minnesota in 1854 and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, 1st Minnesota, served in that regiment three years, then served one year in the Hancock Veteran Corps, Company E, being discharged as sergeant. Since 1866 he has been one of Oakland's most active business men. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and also of the Masonic fraternity. He has twice represented his district in the legislature. He married Pauline Holt, of Skowhegan, and has one daughter.

John W. Greeley, born in Mt. Vernon in 1827, is a son of John and Susan (Gilman) Greeley, and grandson of Joseph Greeley, of Readfield. He came from Oakland to Belgrade in 1871 and after five years he began work for the Dunn Edge Tool Company and has been traveling salesman and inspector of scythes for that company since that time. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Bartlett. They have had eleven children: Evelyn, John (deceased), William (deceased), Timothy B. (deceased), Horace W., Susie, Arthur S. (deceased), Mary M., Martha (deceased), Alton (deceased), and Nora B.

Arthur H. Johnson was born in 1827 in Carthage, Me., where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1858 he entered the scythe factory of R. B. Dunn at North Wayne, and in 1862 came to Oakland, where he continued thirty years in the employ of the Dunn Edge Tool Company. He married Lucilla Fairbanks in 1854. Their children were: George H., Albert A., Lucy F. and Warren F. Albert A. Johnson was born in 1864 and became a painter. In 1887 he embarked in his present business—merchant tailoring—and the next year married Maggie Conley. Their children have been: Warren A., who died in 1891, and Effie German.

Andrew J. Libby, born in 1834, is the only surviving child of John M. and Louisa (Witham) Libby, and grandson of John Libby. Of the various business enterprises in which Mr. Libby has been engaged farming and stock raising is the principal. He is known as the "Old Ox King" of the state of Maine. He is vice-president of the National Bank of Oakland, one of the trustees of the Maine State fair, representative for 1891 and 1892, and director of the Somerset Railway. He married Abbie, daughter of David P. Morrison, and their children are: Morrison, Andrew D., Abbie G. and J. Burt—all married.

Morrison Libby, eldest son of Andrew J. Libby, was born in 1859. He is engaged in a grocery business in the block where his father formerly kept store. He married Mrs. Julia Farnham, daughter of Samuel Whitehouse.

Dea. William Macartney was born in 1808 in Boston, Mass., and

died at Oakland in 1891. He came to Maine in 1823, where he learned the clothier's trade. He held various town offices, both in Waterville and Oakland, and in 1873 represented his district in the legislature. He married Betsey, daughter of Ichabod Smith. Their six children were: Mary, Lovisa S., William Henry, and three that died—Caroline E., Cordelia and Octavia M. William Henry, born in 1836, was a scythe maker, from 1860 to 1884. He served in the late war one year in Company B, 21st Maine. He married Ellen M., daughter of Joel Richardson, and their children are: Dwight P. and Mary L. Mr. Macartney has been chairman of the board of selectmen and post-master.

Daniel F. McLure, son of Jacob McLure, was born in 1832 at Skowhegan. He has been engaged in operating grist mills since 1849. In 1871 he came to Oakland and for fifteen years ran the grist mill for Samuel Blaisdell. In 1886, in company with George H. Danforth, he bought the mill and has run it since that time in connection with the adjoining grocery store. He bought Mr. Danforth's interest in the business in 1889. Mr. McLure is an active member of the order of Odd Fellows.

Daniel E. Manter, retired farmer, born in Madison in 1824, is a son of Daniel (1792-1864) and Lydia (Pratt) Manter, and grandson of David (1763-1820) who came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to Wayne, and married Keziah Robbins. They had ten children. Mr. Manter lived in Sidney from 1854 until he came to Oakland in 1887. He married Saphronia F., daughter of Humphrey and granddaughter of Humphrey Bailey, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Sidney. Their children are: George W., Alice A., William B. and a daughter that died in infancy.

Reuben Ricker came to Waterville from Berwick, Me. He married Philena Warren and their children were: Reuben, Ira H., Levi, Philena, Lucy, Sarah, Maria, Harriet, Susan, and Charlotte. Levi, born in 1802, married Mary Ann McPherson, and their children were: Eliza J. (Mrs. C. F. Stevens), Henry A., Alfred G., James F., Lottie P., William H., Sumner, Levi S. and Erastus. Of these only two are living—Eliza J. and Alfred G. Henry A. and Alfred G. occupied the homestead of their father and since his death in 1862 Alfred G. has carried on the farm. Henry A. died in March, 1892.

Charles K. Sawtelle, born in 1820, died June 1, 1892, was the eldest of four children of Captain Nathan and Hannah (Kimball) Sawtelle, grandson of Nathan, and great-grandson of Moses Sawtelle. He married Paulena C. Bangs, who died leaving three children: Georgiana, Frank and Sylvanus. His second wife was Elizabeth A. Pursey, who left one son, Henry. His third wife was Mrs. Lizzie C. Lewis, a daughter of Asa Soule. They had one son, Eugene K. Mrs. Sawtelle had one daughter by her former marriage, Mary T. Lewis.



Abner F. Small

Ora M. Sibley, son of Sumner, grandson of Peter, and great-grandson of William Sibley, who came to Pittsfield from England, about 1790, was born at Fairfield, Me., in 1850. Peter Sibley came to Fairfield in 1830, and to Sidney in 1852. He and his son, Sumner, were lumbermen on the Kennebec. The latter married Mary L. Eaton. Ora M., the oldest of their three children, enlisted in the 20th Maine August 27, 1864, and fought at Hatchers Run and Five Forks. After the war he lived three years with Doctor Hill, of Augusta. In 1881 he came to Oakland and in 1886 he married Lizzie Melvin. He is a dealer in horses and the owner of some noted trotters.

MAJOR A. R. SMALL.—The life of every federal soldier who fought in the civil war forms a line, longer or shorter, in the most momentous chapter in the world's history. Who he was and what he did before he joined the army, his character as a soldier, and what he is since his discharge, are the questions whose answers reveal the quality of his metal—whether the ordeal of war wrought it into finer steel or softened it into worthless scrap.

Major Abner R. Small, of Oakland, son of Abner, and grandson of William Small, was one of these soldiers. His father was born in Limington, Me., in 1802, and came to Gardiner about 1824, where he married Mary A. Randall, of German descent, and settled in business as a boot and shoe manufacturer. Hampton D., their eldest child, was born in 1831 and died in 1861; Emilus N., the third son, is now in business in Waterville; Emma S., their only daughter, developed a decided artistic talent, and is now superintendent of the department of drawing and moulding in the public schools of Seattle, Wash.; Abner R., the second child, was born in Gardiner May 1, 1836.

The next year Mr. Small removed with his family to Mt. Vernon, where he continued the manufacture of boots and shoes, and was for several years postmaster. At the age of fifteen Abner R. left home and attended school in the Gardiner Lyceum. He then entered the dry goods store of Parks & Bailey, in Gardiner, working there as a clerk four years. He left there in 1856, and for the next four years took charge of the North Wayne Scythe Company's store in Fayette.

April 25, 1861, the very month the first echo of rebel cannon tingled the nerves of every true American, Abner R. Small enlisted as a private in Company G, 3d Maine Infantry. Before leaving the state, he was made a sergeant by Captain Hesseltine. This regiment proceeded to Washington and was present at the inglorious battle of the first Bull Run—no fault of theirs. It was one of the first three regiments that crossed the Long Bridge to Alexandria, Va. Sergeant Small was then detailed to conduct troops from recruiting stations to the army; in which service he was sergeant major under Major Gardiner, of the Augusta recruiting station. In the spring of 1862 Sergeant Small was so effective in the work of organizing the 16th Maine regi-

ment, that Governor Washburn, to whom he reported daily, promptly recognized and rewarded his services. The adjutant general recapitulates his military career from this point as follows:

"In June, 1862, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 16th Regiment. In December, 1862, he was assigned to duty as A. D. C. on the staff of 1st Brig. 2d Div. 1st A. C., and while serving as such was complimented with well deserved special mention for distinguished gallantry displayed in the battle of Fredericksburg. In July, 1863, he was appointed A. A. A. Gen. of the same Brigade, and again received special notice in general orders for his brave conduct in the battle of Gettysburg. He also participated in all the battles in in which his regiment was engaged, until taken and held a prisoner from August 18, 1864, to February 22, 1865. Thus he was with the 16th regiment from the time of its organization until its muster out June 5, 1865. It is almost needless to say of Major Small that his record is one of sterling honor. His military skill and ardor, his devotion to the best welfare of his regiment, his lofty and unflagging patriotism, and his conspicuous gallantry, have placed his name on the roll of the most distinguished officers who aided to put down the great rebellion."

The brave deeds of these heroic men should be saved in the pages of history.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, Adjutant Small was selected by Colonel Root, commanding 1st Brigade, to execute an order by General Robinson, commanding 2d Division, to "send an intelligent officer to the right of your line to ascertain and report upon the condition of affairs on the Rapidan." Accompanied by a single orderly, Adjutant Small rode four miles beyond the Union lines, to a point from which he saw that the enemy had deserted a large camp, and were rapidly marching to fall upon General Sedgwick. Returning, he was amazed to find a hundred of the enemy with a picket line across the road near a spot where a single rough-looking native had been seen on the ride out. They had got to run that gauntlet of death, or be taken prisoners. Putting spurs to their horses, the first plunge of the fleet steeds alarmed the picket, and with the words "Halt! Halt!" came three shots that passed harmlessly by. Dashing across the road, they entered the woods, when again came the shout "Halt, you damned Yanks!" Reckless of the bullets of the rebels, they rode madly on out of range, and soon met General Reynolds, the corps commander, and his staff, a mile from the Union lines, anxiously awaiting their return. Receiving the report with cordial thanks, he rode rapidly to General Hooker's headquarters with the important news secured by Adjutant Small's reconnoissance.

During the battle of Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864, a series of blunders resulted in the capture of over one hundred men of the 16th Maine, among them Adjutant Small, who for the next six months

endured the awful privations of rebel prison life. October 31, 1864, while serving his country in the Danville, Va., prison, he was commissioned major of the 16th Regiment. When Major Small rejoined his regiment, it was in camp at Black and White Station on the South Side railroad, where, under his command, it took part in the last brigade drill. He was also its commander in the famous grand review in Washington, May 23, 1865.

It is a pleasure to record the return of such a soldier to his home and to the peaceful pursuits of life. His first business undertaking was a partnership in the dry goods firm of Otis & Small, which lasted till 1868, when he assumed the duties of his present position as head bookkeeper of the Dunn Edge Tool Company. In 1874 he was made treasurer of the Somerset Railroad, and soon after clerk of the incorporation—still filling both places. He is a member of the Baptist church and was for many years its clerk; and has always been a member of the republican party.

Major Small was married in 1865 to Julia M. Fairbanks, of Wayne, whose death occurred in 1885. His second marriage was to Medora F. Clark, of Cliftondale, Mass., in 1888. They have one child—Ralph Hugo Small.

For a notice of Major Small's admirable *History of the Sixteenth Regiment*, see page 266.

Everett M. Stacy, son of Moses Stacy, was born in Benton. He graduated from Colby in '81, and after teaching one year and keeping books three years, in October, 1885, he was made express agent and telegraph operator at Oakland, and at the same time bought a book and stationery business, which he still continues. He was made postmaster at Oakland in February, 1892. He married Ella J. Goodell, of Waterville, and their children are: Harold E., Edward G. and Owen P.

Albert Swain, born in Skowhegan in 1851, is a son of William and Adaline (Worthy) Swain, and grandson of Dudley Swain. He was in business in Clinton from 1877 until 1885, when he came to Oakland and succeeded George W. Hubbard in the boot and shoe business, to which he added men's furnishing goods.

Orrin W. Tilton, born in 1831, is the eldest of eight children of Freeman and Betsey (Witham) Tilton, grandson of Cornelius, and great-grandson of Cornelius Tilton, who came from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to Belgrade, and in 1800 bought the farm where Mr. Tilton now lives; Thomas Magraw having owned and occupied it several years previous to that date. He married Sarah A., daughter of William, and granddaughter of Willoughby Taylor. They have three children; Frank E., Cora M. (Mrs. N. B. Goodale) and Daisy G.

Stephen C. Watson, born in 1838, is the eldest son of David and Harriet S. (Tozier) Watson. David Watson came from Pittsfield, N. H.,

to Waterville, where he was a blacksmith. In 1851 he came to West Waterville (now Oakland), where he was a farmer, and since his death in 1874 Stephen C., his son, has owned and occupied his farm. Mr. Watson was four years selectman, two years president and trustee of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society, and three years a member of the state board of agriculture. He married Emma, daughter of Anson and Sarah (Gibbs) Bates, and granddaughter of Constantine Bates. Their children are: Arthur T., William Henry (deceased) and Harry B.

Cyrus Wheeler, son of Cyrus Wheeler, who came to Waterville from Concord, Mass., before 1810, was born in 1827. He was, besides learning the shoemaker's trade, a clerk in his father's store till the death of the latter in 1866, and since then has been a farmer. His father married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Combs, and had four children. Cyrus Wheeler married, in 1852, Sarah L. Muncy. Their two children died young. His second wife was Emma H. Muncy, and his third marriage, in 1869, was to Emma F. Bailey. Their children have been: Mary E., Cyrus W., Charles H., Bertel and Emma G.

John Wheeler, born in Canaan, Me., May 24, 1799, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Pollard) Wheeler, whose father was a native of Concord, Mass. Mr. Wheeler was lumberman and farmer in Canaan until 1864, when he came to Oakland, where he has since lived. He married Margaret R. Hitchings, and only three of her eight children survive her. Mr. Wheeler was several times elected selectman and once served as representative while residing in Canaan, and was the first man to haul a log into Moosehead lake for floating to the lumber mills.

William H. Wheeler is one of the five children of Erastus O. and Rufus B. (Marston) Wheeler, and grandson of Abel Wheeler, who came from Templeton, Mass., to Waterville in 1808. Mr. Wheeler is a cabinet maker and car builder by trade. He was three years a half owner in the Oakland grist mill with Charles H. Blaisdell. Since 1883 he has been a furniture dealer and undertaker. He married Eliza F., daughter of Alfred Winslow. They have two sons: Alfred W. and Dean E.

ALFRED WINSLOW, born October 16, 1813, is the son of Joseph, and the grandson of Dea. Nathan Winslow, all of Brewster, Mass. Back of these in his direct male line were five more Cape Cod generations, each ancestor bearing the name Kenelm Winslow.

The first Kenelm came from Droitwich, England. His son, Kenelm, who was born in Marshfield about 1637, settled in Brewster and married Mary, daughter of Peter Warden, of Yarmouth. She died in 1688, in her forty-eighth year, and was buried at East Dennis, in the old Warden cemetery, which was reserved as a burial place by her



Alfred Winslow

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brother, Samuel Warden. Mr. Winslow married again, died in 1715, and was buried by the side of his first wife.

He resided in West Brewster, had a large family, and was a wealthy man of his time. It is recorded that his religious training differed from that of his neighbors—probably more liberal. He was a farmer and clothier, owning, with others, a fulling mill on Sauqua-tuckett river. His eldest son, Kenelm, born in 1667, married Bethial Hall in 1689, and settled near him.

Joseph Winslow, born in 1772, married Abigail Snow in 1794. The names of their ten children were: Phebee, Abigail, Joseph and Dean (twins), Elkanah (a sea captain), Gilbert, Sophronia, Mehitable, Alfred and John.

Packed into the first sixteen years of Alfred's life were the usual quantity and variety of a boy's experience—beginning with a pop-gun and a whistle and ending with the wood-saw and the district school, interspersed with games, fishing, the first circus and the first horse race. Then Alfred left home, went to Roxbury, where he learned the tanners and curriers' trade, and worked at it for seven years. In those times people believed and acted upon Franklin's wise saying, that "a trade is an office of profit and honor." In 1836 he came to Oakland and bought the tannery which he conducted continuously and profitably for twenty-eight years, adding during a part of the time quite an extensive manufacture of thick boots. In 1856 he engaged in trade and built the store which, in company with his sons, he still occupies.

Public affairs, of local or of general interest, have always received Mr. Winslow's careful attention and, when necessary, his time and his personal assistance. In 1849 and 1850 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and a year or two later was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Hubbard. The movement to build Memorial Hall was largely of his conception and received its greatest impetus from his untiring efforts. He was a solicitor, a collector and the treasurer of its funds, and was really the managing director in their careful expenditure until the building was completed and placed on a safe business basis. Oakland therein builded better than she knew—a testimonial to the good sense of her citizens, as well as to the memory of her patriot soldiers.

For the past ten years Mr. Winslow has been a trustee of the savings bank and for the past fifty years a trustee of the Universalist church, and most of that time its clerk, and always its steadfast supporter. Politically he was first a democrat and belonged to that portion of the party that believed in free soil and free men—every man of whom voted for Fremont in 1856 and for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Mr. Winslow, in May, 1839, married Eliza C., daughter of Hiram

Crowell, a lineal descendant of another old Cape Cod family of influence and stability. Their children were: Hiram C., now a merchant and town clerk of Oakland; Sarah C. and Abbie S., twins, who both died at the age of four years; Eliza F., now Mrs. W. H. Wheeler, and Chester E. A. Winslow, a partner with his father in trade and a director in the Messalonskee National Bank. Mrs. Winslow died in 1859, and the next year Mr. Winslow married Sarah W. Crowell, a sister to his first wife. Her death occurred in 1867, and in 1868 he married another sister, Martha M. Crowell, who died February 5, 1892. Now, at the age of seventy-nine, Mr. Winslow is, as the accompanying portrait shows, a remarkably well preserved man. Almost six feet tall, with corresponding proportions, he has kept his vigor by not overtaxing it—a kind of good sense rarely found.

CHAPTER XLII.

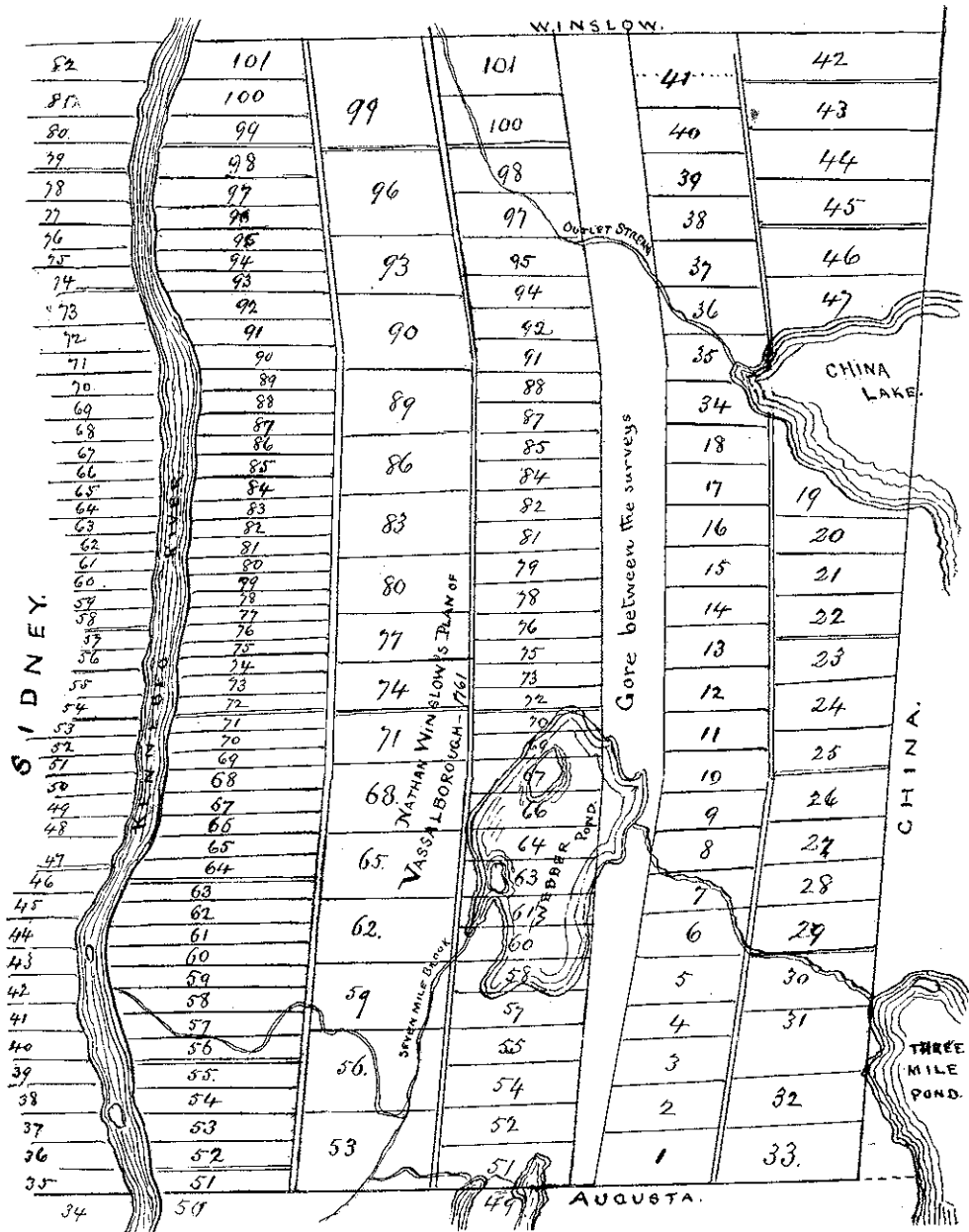
TOWN OF VASSALBORO.

Natural Features.—Settlement.—Incorporation.—Winslow's Survey Map.—Early Town Meetings.—Moderators.—Selectmen.—Clerks.—Treasurers.—Schools.—Villages and their Local Enterprises.—Post Offices.—Early Settlers.—Churches.—Burying Grounds.—Personal Paragraphs.

THIS fertile, farming town, next north of Augusta, has the Kennebec river for its western boundary, China for its eastern and Winslow for its northern. Settlements here commenced as early as 1760; but for eight years only ten families had become residents, including all in the present town of Sidney, which was incorporated within Vassalboro's first limits. April 26, 1771, it was first recognized as a corporate body, and January 30, 1792, Sidney, the part west of the river, was incorporated a town by itself, leaving the present Vassalboro.

The three ranges of lots between the river and the gore were surveyed and numbered by Nathan Winslow in 1761. The lots east of it, shown on the map, page 1096, were surveyed and plotted by John Jones in 1774, and designated as the fourth and fifth ranges. These numbers are still generally referred to in deeds. East of the third range Jones established a new line for the western boundary of the fourth range, leaving a strip of land of unequal and irregular width extending across through the town, and referred to in deeds as the Gore. The principal inlet to Webber pond is in this gore, which extends over Cross hill to the southward. Northeast of the town house it is included in the farms of Z. Goddard, Elijah and James Pope and Frank H. Lewis.

The records of the town from 1771 to the present are in four leather-bound books, well preserved and beautifully written. The first half of the first volume records that on May 17, 1771, James Howard, justice of the peace by the power in him vested, issued his warrant to Matthew Hastings to summon the freeholders to meet at James Bacon's inn to chose the first officers of the new town. The town meetings were held for years at inns on either side of the river, and not until 1795 was it voted to build a Vassalboro town house. In February of that year one was decided upon, to be thirty by forty



feet, and to be placed near Peter Tallman's, the site, according to tradition, being on the river road, about half way between Vassalboro Corner and Riverside, on the farm now Stephen Freeman's—then Samuel Redington's. The present town house is the same building, having been removed after a vote of September, 1828, "to the land of John Dutton near the corner made by the intersection of roads leading by Capt. Ballard's and by Israel Goddard's." Samuel Redington was appointed to remove the house to its present site, where it was repaired.

August 11, 1771, it was voted to build two pounds, to be completed by the following June—one on David Spencer's lot, the other on James Burnes'—the inhabitants to meet December, 1771, to build them, and every absent settler was to pay 2s. 6d. lawful money. In the present century a town pound was built of stone, which is still to be seen in a dilapidated condition.

In the beginning of the present century the increase of settlers was marked. In the census of 1800 the population was 1,188, and in 1810 it had reached 2,063. Lumbering and farming were the principal occupations of the residents, and up to this time no provision had been made for the care of the town poor. In 1811 a small sum was voted for this purpose, and in 1812 a house was rented for their use. In 1813 it was voted to buy of John Roberts a house and two acres of land for a poor house, which was sold in 1827. In March, 1831, the annual town meeting voted to purchase a poor farm, now one of the best farms in town, on the north shore of Webber pond. In 1815 the keeping of the poor for the year was bid off at seventy-four cents each per week.

According to the custom of those early days a bounty of twenty cents each was voted for crows' heads in the year 1806, which was raised to twenty-five cents in the year 1807. The people had the herring industry then to supply them with fish, which swarmed up the river to Seven-mile brook, and on to the pond. In 1806 the privilege of the catch was bid off, reserving to each freeholder what he might want, if he went in the season and paid fifty cents per barrel. Nathaniel Lovejoy purchased the monopoly of Seven-mile brook in 1811 for \$185.

CIVIL LISTS.—Throughout the town records it appears that the officers were selected for their ability, and to their discretion was entrusted the most important affairs of the town. "Voted to refer the subject to the selectmen with full authority," is a common entry. The moderator of the annual meeting was usually the one deemed the leading man in town. The moderators before 1800 were: Matthew Hastings, who served first in 1771; Remington Hobby, 1774; Dennis Getchell, 1775; Doctor Stephen Barton, 1777; Captain Abial Lovejoy,

1782; Doctor Obadiah Williams, 1788; Ebenezer Moore, 1791, and Reuben Fairfield, 1794.

The selectmen and their years of service, if more than one, are given in the following list: 1771, Dennis Getchell, 8, Matthew Hastings, 10, Levi Powers; 1772, Ebenezer Farwell, 2; 1773, Charles Webber, 2; 1774, Daniel Fairfield, 4; 1775, Ebenezer Pattie, 3, Samuel Devens; 1776, Isaac Farwell, jun., 2; 1777, Remington Hobby; 1778, Stephen Barton, 2, Joseph Webber; 1779, Nehemiah Getchell, Abial Lovejoy, 6; 1780, Flint Barton, 3; 1781, Hugh Smiley, 2; 1784, Captain Samuel Grant, 3; 1785, Thomas Smiley, 4; 1786, Benjamin Dyer; 1787, Obadiah Williams, 2; 1788, Lieutenant Ebenezer Moore, 6; 1791, Charles Webber, 4; 1792, Reuben Fairfield, 15; 1793, Ebenezer Farwell; 1795, Daniel McFadden, 2; 1797, Isaiah Crowell, 9, John Getchell, 4; 1798, Samuel Redington, 3; 1801, Jonathan Carlton, 3; 1802, Berriah Packard; 1806, Abial Getchell, 12, Moses Starkey, 2, Nathaniel Percival; 1807, John Roberts; 1808, Philip Colby, 2, Joseph R. Abbott, 10; 1810, Isaac Roberts, 5; 1812, Francis M. Rollins, 3; 1814, John O. Webster; 1815, Jeremiah Webber, 2; 1817, Joseph Southwick, Ebenezer Meiggs, 2; 1818, Dean Bangs, jun.; 1819, Prince Hawes, Holman Johnson, 9; 1820, John Roberts, 6; 1821, John Hussey; 1824, Jacob Southwick, 2; 1826, Elijah Robinson, 5, William Percival, 7; 1828, Philip Leach; 1829, Amos Stickney, 10; 1833, Isaac Fairfield, 18, Moses Taber, 5; 1835, John G. Sturgis, 2; 1837, Otis C. Adams, 2, William Taber; 1838, Oliver Prescott, 4; 1840, Oliver Webber; 1841, Oliver A. Webber, 3; 1842, William A. Hawes, 2; 1843, Jonathan A. Smith, 2, Joseph H. Cole; 1844, Joseph E. Wing, David G. Robinson, 5; 1845, John Homans, 9; 1849, John Marble; 2; 1850, Hiram Pishon; 1851, John Goff Hall, 5; 1854, William Merrill, Warren Percival, 5, Howard G. Abbott; 1857, Jacob Prescott, 2, John R. Whitehouse, 10; 1859, Joseph B. Low, 6; 1862, Orrick Hawes, 7; 1864, Edward S. Weeks; 1865, William H. Cates, 7; 1868, J. E. Mills, 2; 1870, Joseph H. Allen, 5; 1871, Edward W. Bush, 4; 1872, Henry H. Robbins, 4; 1875, Warren Percival, 2; Isaiah Gifford, 6; 1876, George Howell; 1877, Benjamin McDonald, Howard Wentworth, 2; 1878, George Reynolds, 3; 1880, Ezekiel Small; 1881, Greenlief Lowe, 6, Benjamin J. Rackliff, Albert M. Bradley; 1882, B. C. Nichols, Hartwell Getchell; 1883, W. A. Evans, 2 years and continuously since 1887; 1884, Joel W. Taylor, 2; 1885, Peter Williams; 1886, Gustavus Hussey, 3; Alexander Hall since 1887; 1888, Harry T. Drummond, 3; 1892, Reuel C. Burgess.

The Town Clerks, each serving until his successor's election, have been: John Rogers, who was elected in 1771; Samuel Devens, in 1775; Charles Webber, 1776; Dr. Stephen Barton, 1777; Jedediah Barton, 1781; Matthew Hastings, 1782; Stephen Barton, 1784; Flint Barton, 1787; Asa Redington, 1790; Jer. Fairfield, 1792; Jonathan Fairfield, 1799; Jonathan Carlton, 1802; Benjamin Brown, jun., 1803;

Jonathan Fairfield, 1806; Joseph R. Abbott, 1809; Abial Getchell, 1817; Joseph R. Abbott, 1824; Amos Stickney, 1830; Obed Durrell, 1838; James Rowe, 1846; William H. Cates, 1865; Edward W. Bush, 1873; E. Frank Lincoln, 1874; William S. Bradley, 1881; Orrick Hawes, appointed in 1883 to fill vacancy; William S. Bradley, 1884; A. S. Bradley made deputy January, 1887; Seth B. Richardson, since March, 1887.

The first Treasurer of the town was Charles Webber, in 1771, who also served in 1776. The succession of treasurers, with years of election follows: John Rogers, 1772; Samuel Devens, 1775; Dr. Stephen Barton, 1777; Benjamin Hobby, 1778; Captain Abial Lovejoy, 1780; Captain Samuel Grant, 1781; Ebenezer Farwell, 1782; Samuel Grant, 1783; Nehemiah Getchell, 1785; Flint Barton, 1790; Nehemiah Getchell, 1792; Jer. Fairfield, 1795; Samuel Redington, 1798; Reuben Fairfield, 1801; Jonathan Carlton, sen., 1802; Samuel Redington, 1803; Benjamin Brown, 1813; Samuel Redington, 1815; Joseph R. Abbott, 1819; Samuel Redington, 1821; Joseph Southwick, 1822; Philip Leach, 1828; Albert G. Brown, 1829; Elijah Robinson, 1830; John Collins, 1832; Thomas Carlton, 1833; Amos Stickney, 1834; Moses Purinton, 1835; William Percival, appointed November, 1836, to complete the year; Thomas Carlton, 1837; Amos Stickney, 1838; Obed Durrell, 1839; John Homans, 1846; Joseph H. Cole, 1850; James Rowe, 1851; Joseph H. Cole, 1854; William P. Whitehouse, 1855; James Rowe, 1856; Joseph H. Cole, 1857; William Merrill, 1859; William S. B. Runnells, 1863; William H. Cates, 1864; Warren Percival, 1866; Z. Butterfield, 1867; J. S. Butterfield, 1877; Charles F. Crowell, 1887; George H. Cates, since March, 1891.

SCHOOLS.—The first record of anything pertaining to this important element of civilization was made in annual meeting of March, 1790, when the town east of the river was divided into districts, and an earnest support of the public schools commenced. The nine districts of 1790 were located and numbered thus:

1. Beginning at the north line of said town on the river, extending southwardly as far as the north line of Jacob Taber, jun.'s, lot, including the first and second mile.

2. Beginning at north line of Jacob Taber, jun.'s, lot, thence southerly as far as the north line of Jonathan Low's lot, including the first and second mile, likewise the third mile from the north line of the town southwardly as far as the south line of Jacob Taber's lot.

3. Beginning at the last mentioned bounds, extending southwardly as far as the south line of John Williams' lot, including 1st, 2d and 3d mile.

4. Beginning at John Williams' south line, extending southwardly as far as Jethro Gardner's north line, including the 1st and 2d mile.

5. From Jethro Gardner's north line to the south line of said town, including the 1st and 2d mile.

6. Beginning at the north line of said town, extending southwardly as far as David Dickey's south line, including 4th and 5th mile.

7. From David Dickey's south line extending southwardly as far the south line of Bunker Farwell's lot, including the 4th and 5th mile.

8. From Bunker Farwell's south line southerly as far as the line between lots No. 7 and 8 on the 4th mile, including the 3d, 4th and 5th miles.

9. From the line between lots 7 and 8 on the 4th mile southwardly as far as the south line of said town, including the 3d, 4th and 5th mile.

The committee making the division into districts was composed of Reuben Fairfield, Charles Webber, Nehemiah Getchell, Daniel McFadden, Joseph Fellows and John Taber. Teachers were hired and the schools of the town commenced. Alterations were made in the bounds of districts as the convenience of the inhabitants demanded, and in 1795 another district was formed in the south part. This year a committee was chosen in open town meeting to obtain teachers for all districts and pay out the moneys according to the number of pupils in each. The school interests were closely watched, and in 1797 the number of schools was reduced to seven, and the \$700 raised by the town was disbursed by the selectmen, who also engaged the teachers. In 1798 another division into districts was made, and a year later \$1,000 was raised to build ten school houses. In 1809 districts nine and thirteen were joined, but were to continue two schools by female teachers, one of whom was to be selected by the Friends. In 1816 the seventeen schools were visited by a committee appointed by the town, which custom prevailed several years with beneficial results. The districts were again changed and re-bounded in 1823, but not until 1839 was the division of the town made into the twenty-two districts which are now substantially the same.

Some fifty years ago an academy was established at Getchell's Corners and flourished a score of years as the Vassalboro Academy. The building was used for religious as well as secular instruction; but in 1868 it was sold to the Methodist society and remodelled into the present Methodist church.

From a town committee to hire teachers and visit schools the town voted a proper person in each district to do the duties for his district. Later years a town superintendent has been elected, who visits and cares for the schools. Uniform text books of standard editions are now the property of the town, and a yearly appropriation for such books is made. The districts number twenty-two, and the houses and schools are in good condition. The superintendent of 1890, F. A. Vinal, was succeeded in 1891 by Seth B. Richardson. The best school building in the town is at North Vassalboro. It was built about 1872, contains three departments, and a large public hall on the second floor. In 1873 an appropriation of \$500 was made for a high school at East

Vassalboro, but the continued success of Oak Grove Seminary has superseded the necessity for the high school.

VILLAGES.—The manufacturing and mercantile enterprises of the town have so generally been known in connection with the post villages near which they have flourished that their history may well be grouped with those communities. There are six post hamlets in the town, known as Vassalboro, North Vassalboro, East Vassalboro, Riverside, Cross Hill and South Vassalboro, besides which are five prominent localities, known as Priest Hill, Taber Hill, Quaker Lane, Mudgett Hill and Seward's Mills.

VASSALBORO.—The early coming and the business prominence of John Getchell, sen., gave the name of Getchell's Corners to the post hamlet now known as Vassalboro, sometimes called Vassalboro Corners. Of the settlers of this part of the town, John Getchell, with his several sons, was first. He purchased the lands where the stores stand, and his sons were scattered above and below, along the river road. Among the settlers who felled the huge forest trees at and near the corners were: Stephen Hanson, who was the first blacksmith of the hamlet and who settled where his son, Henry Hanson, resides; Abial Getchell, son of John, settled the next lot south, and made his first clearing and house where the widow Getchell resides, on the street opposite from Philip Hanson's; John Getchell, jun., settled where Marshall F. Higgins resides, on the east bank of Southwick brook, just back of the residence of Isaiah Gifford; Joseph Robinson settled a portion of Isaiah Gifford's farm, a short distance south of the Southwick brook, and Levi Robinson next south, where Augustus Rollins now resides; Samuel Redington, so prominent in the early growth of the town, settled the Stephen Freeman farm, and the next farm south was the first home of Thomas Carlton.

John Getchell, sen., kept the first store here on the road east of the Yates mansion. The present corner store was built early in the century as a double store, Joseph R. Abbott selling goods in one and Daniel Marshall in the other. Samuel Foster succeeded Abbott, while Jacob Southwick and Prince Hopkins succeeded Marshall. Nichols & Prescott succeeded Southwick & Hopkins, and made the two stores into one, and were succeeded by Josiah and E. W. Prescott and Isaiah Gifford. D. Washburn & Son then kept the store until G. W. Ward became proprietor, who was joined later by his brother, Frank, in the firm of Ward Brothers, who were succeeded in 1892 by Orrett J. Hussey & Dodge.

There is the evidence of a dam in the brook back of Isaiah Gifford's residence and garden, tradition telling of an ancient pail factory there; also an ashery, both of which were the property of Jacob Southwick. The same man had a plaster mill lower down on the stream, on the east side of the river road. The large tannery at the

mouth of this brook near the river, is well remembered by the older citizens. It was built about 1816 and stood near where an early saw mill of John Getchell had gone into decay. Prince Hopkins became partner with Mr. Southwick in the tannery as well as store, and the business was successfully run till Mr. Southwick's death in 1855. Thomas Frye had a small tannery near Philip Hanson's barn, in the rear of the hotel, and Thomas or Ebenezer Frye had a tannery where George S. Smiley lives—the house being the old currier's shop.

John Dennett, or Swan & Dennett, had an ancient hat shop in a building that stood near Masonic Hall, and John Hawks had another hatter's shop in a building that stood between Mrs Day's present dwelling and George Smiley's. There was a small building next south of the present post office building, in which Oliver Brackett made clocks. After a number of years Thomas Frye sold goods in the same building.

The Vassalboro post office was established April 1, 1796, with Jeremiah Fairfield as postmaster. His successors have been: Thomas Odiorne, October 1, 1798; Lathrop Chase, April 1, 1813; Abial Getchell, March 25, 1818; Philip Leach, January 14, 1826; Daniel Marshall, October 16, 1832; Thomas Frye, April 7, 1842; Goodloe H. Getchell, September 23, 1845; James W. Sylvester, March 2, 1852; Thomas Frye, March 15, 1852; Jonathan Snow, March 31, 1854; Hiram Pishon, February 25, 1863; Edward W. Bush, April 26, 1869; Mary A. Hanson, June 15, 1885, and Annie W. Gilbert, April 19, 1889.

The most important industry of the hamlet at present is a canning factory, built in 1882 by the Portland Canning Company. The canning of corn and apples is the special feature. The daily capacity is 30,000 cans, and an average of 25,000 cans are put up daily during the canning season. In 1890 over 6,000 one-gallon cans of apples were put up here.

The early importance of the little village—then the first above Augusta—called for a hotel, and the first one in the town was established here. The present hotel, George Gibson, proprietor, was opened to the public as a tavern soon after the war of 1812 by Daniel Marshall, succeeded by John Hussey, Francis Day, John W. Thomas, Jonathan Snow, Charles Simpson, Roscoe Gilbert and the late Samuel Gibson. This hotel was of much central interest during the stage days, when daily lines between Augusta and Bangor—both ways—made their halt and change of horses here. Tradition tells us of an inn kept by Mr. Leonard in the old house opposite from Henry Hanson's, and which was burned in 1830. This was probably the house in which John Getchell had the first store of the place.

Years ago the boot and shoe industry was prominent here. About 1835 Franklin D. Dunham began the manufacture of boots in a building that stood in front of his present dwelling, and which was burned

some years after; he removed his business to the building that now stands next south of the post office, where he continued till 1879 or 1880, a period of forty-five years. He employed sometimes one hundred hands in his manufactory. He turned the business into the manufacture of brogans prior to and during the civil war. Joseph Estes had a shoe factory in the building now Grange Hall, where fifty hands were employed. He carried on business while the Dunham factory was running. Caleb Nichols opened a shoe factory over his store, which he ran for several years; and William Tarbell had a factory in a building that stood on the green next north of the Congregational chapel, and which is now doing service elsewhere as a stable.

These factories, with the large amount of other business, induced the Southwicks to organize and operate a bank here, called Negeumkeag bank. The capital was \$50,000, and the state reports of January 1, 1829, showed its bills in circulation to be \$50,615. It was wound up about 1840. Dr. Edward Southwick was the president and Amos Stickney cashier. Its location was in the building now the residence of Mrs. Day, and after its close the queer old strap, wrought iron safe was removed to Burnham, Me., where the Southwicks owned a large tannery.

Less than thirty years ago there was a steam saw mill, built as a water mill first, on the river shore on what was then the Lang farm, now Hall C. Burleigh's. John D. Lang erected the mill for cutting the logs of the farm, but after a few years it was abandoned.

After the removal of Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, to North Vassalboro a second Lodge of Free Masons was established at Getchell's Corners January 25, 1872, under a dispensation, with Warren Colby as master. The charter was granted and the first meeting under it was June 20, 1872, with William Tarbell, W. M. The masters have been: Caleb F. Graves, George W. Reynolds, Arioch Wentworth, Daniel Rollins, Charles A. Stillson, Charles W. Jones, William S. Dutton and Charles L. Gifford. Daniel Rollins has been the secretary since 1881. Negeumkeag Lodge, No. 166, as it is designated, owns its hall and numbers forty-six members.

December 21, 1889, Kennebec Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., commenced work in Masonic Hall with five charter members, and now has thirty-one. The noble grands have been: H. M. Coleman, Jabez Dunn, and E. S. Colbath from January, 1891.

Oak Grove Grange, No. 167, P. of H., which was instituted at North Vassalboro May 11, 1875, was removed to this village a few years ago. The masters have been: George Taylor, M. B. F. Carter, M. G. Hussey, E. B. Merrill, Gustavus Hussey (to fill vacancy), and E. H. Cook in 1881. In April, 1883, a re-organization was made, and O. W. Jones was elected presiding officer; he was succeeded by Charles W. Jones, Gustavus Hussey, Nathan F. Hall, Seth B. Richardson, Everard L.

Priest, Merton A. Robbins and F. C. Drummond. The society meet in their hall a few rods south of the Congregational chapel, where the Grange opened a store November, 1889, of which Isaiah Gifford is manager.

As the outgrowth of a strong temperance feeling a Lodge of Good Templars is sustained, meeting at Grange Hall.

NORTH VASSALBORO.—Of the several post villages within the limits of the town, North Vassalboro is the most important. The large woolen mills located here are the principal factors to the business of the village. In the broad valley through which the outlet of China lake hastens to join the waters of the Sebasticook this beautiful village nestles among the noble elms that line its streets. It was early an important point for settlement, and here the indomitable John Getchell had a square mile of land, which did not long after furnish game for the Indians. He had come from Cape Cod, and with his brother, Dennison Getchell, became the chief man in the north part of the town. The coming of Dr. Edward Southwick from Danvers, Mass., to North Vassalboro, was an important event. He purchased of John Getchell the water privilege here, and within the first two decades of this century had established here what was, in 1820, the largest tannery in New England. This he successfully managed while his brother, Jacob, had another at Getchell's Corners. Later, Doctor Southwick secured the assistance of Prince Hopkins, and seems to have planned to control the tanning business of the state, and did it to a remarkable degree for that day. His business was the life of North Vassalboro. West of Jonathan Nowell's house he had more than an acre covered with sheds for his tan bark, which he bought from the surrounding towns.

While Friend Southwick was at the zenith of his transitory prosperity John D. Lang, from Providence, R. I.—a man, probably, worth \$100,000—came to the town. His brothers-in-law, Alton Pope and Peter Morrill Stackpole, had a wool carding and cloth dressing mill on the dam here, and Friend Lang furnished some needed capital, and Lang, Stackpole & Pope began the woolen manufacture, which has, from that day to this, been the chief industrial pursuit here. Their woolen mill was in successful operation in 1836, on the dam. About 1850 John D. Lang bought the tannery property, and in 1851 the brick woolen mill was erected. A brick kiln was built, and after the brick were burned the walls of the mill were built around it. Samples of cassimere from this mill took the first prize—a gold medal—at the World's Fair, London, 1851. After the erection of the brick mill the old mill on the dam was moved a few rods to the street, where it has since done duty as a dry house and later as a boarding house. It is now a dwelling and a hall.

Soon after the brick mill was erected Boston parties took shares,

and the North Vassalboro Woolen Manufacturing Company was organized before 1856. Mr. Lang was president and his son, Thomas, was agent. In 1861 the company erected the new mill, 47 by 200 feet, making the plant, as it still is, the largest woolen mill in New England. These two mills—practically one—are on the site of the old tannery. The last of the tannery buildings were burned after the 1851 part was built. Since the beginning of the brick mills Lang and Pope were the only Vassalboro people owning shares in it, and it is now owned wholly by Boston people.

Several residents here have been prominent in the operation of the mills. Albert Cook, Joseph White, Warren A. Evans, Dennis Coughlin, William Reddick and J. C. Evans have been successively superintendents. Jonathan Nowell has been boss of the dyeing works forty years, and John C. Mullen for twenty-eight years has had charge of the wool sorting, succeeding his father, Richard. Ebenezer Gould was boss carder thirty years. J. C. Evans, the present superintendent, was boss weaver when promoted in August, 1890, and his brother-in-law, Mark R. Shorey, who began as apprentice in 1868, has been boss weaver since. Levi Webber was for thirty-nine years master mechanic for the mills.

Just above the old tannery site, easterly and adjoining the street, is a factory where boxes and cases for shipping goods are made for the mills, and operated by the same management, with the waste water from the dam. On this site stood the old grist mill, and adjoining it was a small woolen mill owned by John D. Lang. These were destroyed by fire. Across the stream from the grist mill stood the old North Vassalboro saw mill. This was owned by John D. Lang, Peter Morrill Stackpole and Alton Pope when it was burned in 1848. They immediately began rebuilding, and while raising the frame Mr. Stackpole was killed, November 12, 1848. This new mill which Lang & Pope completed, was destroyed by fire in 1862.

A house of entertainment was needed in the place when the influx of strangers was so great, and Prince Hopkins erected the building now occupied by William Murray as a hotel, and there a Mr. Wilson kept an inn, succeeded by Prince Hopkins until November, 1866, when he sold to the present proprietor.

Twenty-two postmasters, beginning with Joses Southwick, March 22, 1828, have been commissioned for North Vassalboro. Elijah Robinson and Joseph Southwick preceded John C. Taber, who was appointed March 22, 1837. He served six years. His successors have been: George Pillsbury, jun., January 14, 1843; Henry Weeks, May 1, 1844; Howard C. Keith, May 17, 1848; Henry Weeks, June 8, 1849; Charles A. Priest, July 1, 1853; Thomas Stackpole, February 10, 1855; Seth Nickerson, March 11, 1856; Thomas Stackpole, August 21, 1856; Edward S. Stackpole, March 10, 1857; Henry C. Wing, Septem-

ber 22, 1859; Timothy Rowell, July 2, 1861; James A. Varney, February 4, 1868; George H. Ramsell, December 5, 1877; Josiah P. Burgess, June 15, 1885; William Murray, October 1, 1887; Charles E. Crowell, April 12, 1889, and Samuel S. Lightbody, December 26, 1890.

The first store here that tradition mentions was one by John C. Taber prior to 1831, in what is now called the Daguerrean building. The next was the tannery store, known as the "old yellow store," on the present woolen mill property, in the grove. Prior to about 1850 this was the only store here, the tannery owners having operated it until it passed into the hands of the woolen mill people. Thomas Snell was running this store in 1837. Hiram Simpson ran it during the war. The old building—more brown than yellow with the lapse of years—is now on the opposite side of the street, occupied as a millinery store.

Howard G. Abbott kept a store from 1849 to 1888, in a building since burned, opposite the Burgess store. The store of R. C. Burgess on the corner was built by Levi Gardner in 1859. In this store the same year Benjamin McDonald and Orrick Hawes were partners with Mr. Gardner a short time, then sold to him. In 1866 R. C. and his brother, H. R. Burgess, nephews and clerks of Mr. Gardner, became partners with him. This relation continued eleven years, when these brothers became sole proprietors under the firm name of Burgess Brothers until the death of H. R. Burgess in March, 1886, since when R. C. Burgess has continued the business. In 1877, after the sale to his nephews, Mr. Gardner opened a grocery store in the company building on the other corner east. I. P. Burgess, his clerk, succeeded in this store at the death of Mr. Gardner in 1880, and closed the business out in a short time. Since then the store has only been used for short periods until in 1890, when J. E. Bessey opened a grocery business, which he continues.

Henry A. Priest was in a general trade for years where John Dougherty is. Mr. Dougherty began business in 1882, in the corner store where Michael Herbert's daughter has a variety store. He succeeded John M. Cook, who had kept a shoe store there several years. Mr. Dougherty removed to his present place in December, 1890. Benjamin Homans in 1860 built the corner store where W. E. Hall is. Homans kept it a time and sold to Wellington & Crowell, who were succeeded by Mr. Hall in 1891. A little building in rear of and south of the store of Mr. Bessey was in use as a store for twenty years by Mrs. Western, and was closed at her death in the spring of 1891.

The first exclusively hardware business was opened in 1880 by George S. Hawes, on the south side of the street opposite the mill grove. The drug trade of the place has been in the hands of Samuel S. Lightbody since the fall of 1888, when he succeeded Freeman A. Libby. Earlier than 1870 J. Roberts was the druggist and was succeeded by

Frederick H. Wilson. Charles Nowell, whose father, Jonathan, owns the building, was the village druggist before Mr. Libby. Hiram Simpson built, in 1862, the store his son, Albert, now runs.

In March, 1870, Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, F. & A. M., which had met at Getchell's Corners since June, 1827, changed its place of meeting to North Vassalboro by a vote of forty-five to eighteen. Holman Johnson was the first master and Daniel Marshall the next, under whose administration the members ceased to regularly meet during the Morgan excitement. In the 'forties the Lodge work declined with the interest of the members, and the charter was lost, but in 1853 Abial Getchell and others petitioned for and received a copy of the original charter and resumed work in June. William Redington was elected master, the missing charter was found, and the Lodge in July, 1857, joined with Samuel Gibson in the erection of a building of which the second floor was to be Masonic Hall, and which was dedicated February 23, 1858. This hall is the Masonic Hall now in use at Getchell's Corners, by the fraternity there. In 1870 a suitable hall was secured at North Vassalboro, in which stated communications are held. The successive masters prior to the removal were: E. Small, John Homans, Joseph E. Wing, William Tarbell, A. M. Bragg, Charles Blanchard and Peter Williams. Since the removal to North Vassalboro the masters have been: B. J. Rackliff, W. A. Evans, J. C. Evans in 1880 and again in 1890; Henry Ewer, E. C. Coombs, R. C. Burgess and F. A. Libby.

The Good Templars, organized in 1866 in this village, still retain their charter but have done little or no work since 1887, when an order of the Sons of Temperance, now numbering fifty, was organized with thirty-two members. The worthy patriarchs have been: Samuel Lee, Dr. Charles Mabray and Samuel McWellyn.

Kennebec Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 22, was here organized February 4, 1884, with fourteen charter members, and now numbers forty-one. The master workmen have been: R. C. Burgess, F. A. Vinal, S. S. Lightbody and Daniel Clark. Charles E. Crowell has been secretary since the organization.

EAST VASSALBORO.—The location of this pretty post village is suggested by its name. The outlet of China lake furnishes here a valuable water power, and around the nucleus of the mills and manufactories upon it, the village has gradually grown, surrounded by a good farming country. The proprietors understood the value of this stream as the outlet of so large a body of water, and probably were instrumental in the erection of the first saw mill here, a few rods below the village bridge, before this portion of their territory was settled. This saw mill, or its successor, was subsequently owned by John Getchell, and in it was cut material for the settlers' first houses, and immense quantities to raft down the Kennebec. Moses Breed

had some relation to the business of this old mill. The site of this mill is a historic spot where, after the mill had served its day, Moses Dow built a tannery; here, grinding the bark by horse power, he became a thrifty tanner and added hat making to his business. A water-wheel succeeded the old horse at the grinding, and Franklin Dow succeeded his father, Moses, as the owner. Tanning became profitable and steam power superseded the water-wheel, and after its destruction by fire the plant was rebuilt by Franklin Dow before his death in 1848. That year Caleb Nichols and William H. Cates purchased the business. James C. Pierce became a partner with Mr. Cates in 1854 and they continued until 1873, tanning some 1,500 hides per annum.

Above the village bridge is the reservoir dam controlling the supply of water for the mills below. On the east end of the dam John Mower once had a bark mill, while his father, Nathan, had a tannery on the place where John now resides. On the hill to the eastward Thomas Sewall also had a tannery. Across the stream from the bark mill stood Thomas Greenlow's shop, with its four forges and trip-hammers run by water.

After John Getchell's time, a saw mill appears on a site below the original one. This was owned by Jacob Butterfield, then by his son, Henry R. The North Vassalboro Woolen Company purchased it, and in 1890 it passed through S. Williams, of Boston, to Warren Seward, who had leased it since 1866. The grist mill here was erected before 1810. Its lower story, of stone, was built by Jabez Dow. The early owners were some retired ship captains—Captains Alley, Macy, Jerry Crowell and others. Zachariah Butterfield was the miller several years from 1812. Still further down the outlet, but within East Vassalboro, is another grist mill.

Northwest of Seward's saw mill stood the old-time carding mill, three stories high. In 1816, after Jeremiah Hacker had owned it, Thomas Pinkham was engaged here in cloth dressing and wool carding. The building was enlarged, and, after John Collins, Jesse Dorman made satinets here with six looms. The North Vassalboro Woolen Company bought the mill before it was torn down in 1870. Zachariah Butterfield, the old miller, had a potash works near the mill, which he ran, and up stream by the lake his son, Zachariah, and Peter Rollins had two other asheries. On the site of one, in 1876, Jeremiah S. and Andrew C. Butterfield, by transforming their brother's old ashery, established their present steam saw mill, adding a planer, shingle and lath machines.

Tradition says of some of the old residences, that Moses Dow, in 1798, built the house now owned by Benjamin Bryant; the house now occupied by Richard Bennett was built in 1801 by Amos Stiles; William Getchell built the house opposite the Revere House on the corner—known now as the Bradley House—and here kept an early

store. South of this a house, burned nearly a score of years ago, was built in 1801 by Nathan Breed. The house opposite the last was built in 1827 by Francis M. Rollins, who in 1804 had built the house now occupied by William H. Cates. Doctor Moody the same year built the house opposite. Nathan Mower came here in 1799 to attend the store of Nathan Breed, on the corner now occupied by the Revere House. Webster & Colby kept a store on the corner opposite the Revere House in 1802. Captain William's house was erected by William Getchell in 1803, and Isaac Hussey settled where Charles E. Collins lives.

This point was a fitting place for the inn keeper, and prior to 1814 John Brackett built one of the best frame buildings then in the town and opened an inn, which was popular for many years. It stood north of David M. Wyer's present residence on land he now owns. Prior to 1824 John Soule kept tavern in the house that stood where the Revere House is. In 1828 Jacob Butterfield added to the size and changed the shape of the Getchell store and he there ran an inn till about 1848; then John O. Page succeeded him. In 1858 Albert M. Bradley erected the Revere House, which has been the hotel since.

The government established the East Vassalboro post office March 26, 1827, with Amos Stickney in charge. After one year John Collins was appointed, and he was succeeded in January, 1841, by John Hatch, and six months later by Jacob Butterfield. Since then Addison Stinchfield was appointed April 11, 1845; Jeremiah S. Butterfield, October 7, 1847; Benjamin F. Homans, April 27, 1854; Joseph Bowman, May 27, 1854; Benjamin F. Homans, September 27, 1855; Jeremiah S. Butterfield, April 22, 1861; Charles W. Mower, December 7, 1885; and in April, 1889, Levi C. Barker.

The store of the village is now kept by George H. Cates. The principal branch is on the northeast of the four corners of the village. The building was erected about 1824 by David Hamlen; it was sold to Zachariah Butterfield, jun., in 1845, who fitted it for and opened it as a store. He sold to Isaac Robinson, he to William H. and Charles B. Cates, they to Mark L. Simington, he to W. S. B. Runnells and James E. Cates, they to Webster Lewis and George H. Cates. Then William H. Cates purchased the interest of Lewis and the firm name was George H. Cates & Co. Now George H. Cates is sole proprietor and owns also the store where the post office is. This post office corner was burned May 6, 1848, and, after several temporary buildings on the site, was rebuilt in its present shape in 1867, by Zachariah Butterfield.

William A. and Augustus Taber opened a store in what was called the Union store, now the residence of E. W. Bragg. They sold to Pope & Sibley, who also bought out Z. Butterfield, jun., where the post office now is, and continued a few years, removing into the old

Methodist church building to close out their stock by bankrupt sale. Early in the century John Greenlowe, then living where John Murphy does, obtained letters patent on iron plows, which he manufactured in the shop on the reservoir dam. David Doe made patterns for Greenlowe and succeeded to the business. Mr. Greenlowe is well remembered by the citizens of East Vassalboro, not only from the revolution in the merit of the plow, but from the fact that he set out the most of the trees that so beautifully shade the streets of the village. North of Butterfield's steam mill is an enclosure called the Baptist burying ground; but not a headstone nor mound gives an outward indication of the fact. Adjacent to this burial place stood the ancient Baptist church, which was sold for \$43 to Ezekiel Small in 1832, and was allowed to decay. The burial ground was neglected and its use discontinued after the removal of the church edifice, except that the portion next to the mill has been used by the colored people. In the absence of headstones the grand old elms stand sentinel over the sleepers.

For several years prior to 1860 a Union Store Company—some thirty or forty persons—did a large share of the general trade. William Taber and his brother bought the business, and about 1865 sold it to George H. Pope and his brother-in-law, E. R. Sibley.

RIVERSIDE.—This poetical name applies to the southwest portion of the town, embracing one of the prettiest farming districts of the county. In allusion to Benjamin Brown, the first postmaster and a prominent citizen, the community and post office was long known as Brown's Corners. The early settlers on the river front lots from the Augusta line to Isaiah Hawes' present residence were: William Brown, Jeremiah and William Farwell, Charles Webber (who came in 1765 and whose daughter, Sarah, was the first white child born in town), Benjamin Brown, Jacob Faught, Thaddeus and William Snell, Mr. Fallonsbee, James, Jonathan and Heman Sturgis and their father, Edward, from Barnstable, Mass., about 1780; James Thatcher, from Cape Cod, and Isaiah Hawes, also from the Cape. These people lived on the river road and from south to north in substantially this order, beginning with William Brown on lot 51 of the first range, where Wallace Weeks now lives.

I. S. Weeks now owns part of the Farwell place, where stands the old house erected by Captain Eben Farwell, son of the pioneer. In the little cemetery opposite lie nearly all the Farwells. Benjamin Brown kept the tavern in the old house now occupied by D. C. Ellis, north of Grange Hall, and at the river landing below he, with a Mr. Gardner, built several small vessels and acquired a very large estate, which he left for those who proved unable to preserve it. He was twenty-five years master—from January 18, 1817—in the little post office which in 1826 did a total business of \$33.25. His successors

were: Josiah B. Wentworth, appointed August 31, 1842; William Webber, April 8, 1848; George Shaw, March 31, 1854; Eben Ayers, September 10, 1856. At this time the office was removed from Brown's store—now Grange Hall—to its present location. July 17, 1862, George L. Randall was appointed, and in January, 1866, the name was changed to Riverside. The railway station near by takes the same name. N. H. Fassett was made postmaster in May, 1892.

Seven-mile brook, in this section of the town, the outlet of Webber pond, has been from the first a useful water power. James T. Bowdoin built a grist mill west of the road, and in 1812 sold it to Joseph Stuart. Thomas Carlton was the next owner, succeeded by Hiram Lovejoy, who sold it in 1827 to Ephraim Jones, at which time wood carving was also done here. At this time, and for years before, this was the principal mill between Augusta and Waterville, it having three runs of stones, and often running day and night. Abiel P. Fallonsbee owned it for nine years after 1829, when George W. Hall purchased a one-fourth share, and Augusta parties secured the balance. Subsequently Thaddeus Snell purchased it. The stream now flows unhindered through its ruins. Down the stream was the old Sturgis grist mill, silent and dismantled long ago.

Two paper mills have been operated on this stream. George Cox and Mr. Talpy built one near the mouth. It was burned in 1841, and on the site Bridge & Sturgis erected the present three-story machine shop, where sash, blinds and doors were made for a time, until they were succeeded by Charles Webber. After the fire Cox & Talpy went up the stream and purchased of James Robbins and others an old saw mill and converted it into a paper mill, the ruins of which remain. It was operated by George Tower and Daniel Stanwood until abandoned about 1870. This saw mill had been in use by James and George A. Robbins some dozen years or more. The mill was built by Benjamin Brown, Captain William Farwell and John Homans, the latter sawing here several years before it was sold to the Robbins brothers. The John Gardner tannery of 1830 was near this, and still further up the stream and near Webber pond was the Coleman saw mill, later known as the Foster mill.

The saw mill now at the mouth of the brook was built by A. S. Bigelow and others about 1871, and in 1887 E. L. Baker purchased the controlling interest. It was the only mill on the stream in operation in 1892. The following remarkable petition relating to this mill site was dated October 20, 1766:

“To the Honorable Committee of the Kennebec Company in Boston. The most of us are able to raise a great part of our bread and expect soon to raise it all, but we greatly need a grist mill, there being none nearer than Cobboscontee, which costs us *ten* shillings

a bushel. Grant us a grist mill on seven mile brook by building the same or granting the lot to some settler—or the inhabitants will build the mill themselves, if in your great wisdom and goodness be meet to grant us the Privilege. Signed—Matthew Hastings, Moses Hastings, John Taylor, John Marsh, James Hill, Aaron Healy, James Bacon, Jonathan Dyer, David Spencer, Bennett Woods, John Stone, Beriar Door, Isaac Spencer, Richard Burke, Nat. Mary, John Huston, Moses Spencer, Noah Kidder, Denes Getchell, John Getchell, Nemier Getchell, James Hutchinson, Thomas Clark, Joseph Clark, Daniel Bragg, John Sympton, David Strandley, Josiah Butterfield, Samuel Getchell, Charles Brann, Lewis Fairbrother, Manuell Smith, Philip Foot, Frederick Foot, Antony Foot, Isaac Farewell, Bunker Farewell, Isaac Farewell, Jr., Ebenezer Farewell, Nathan Moor, Collins Moor, Uriah Clark, David Clark, David Hancock, James Clark, Samuel Bradock, Charles Webber, Joseph Carter, James Huston, Seth Greele, Ezekiel Pattee, John White, Charles Jackson, Moses Bickford, and Daniel Townsend."

The flourishing Grange, Cushnoc, No. 204, P. of H., was organized January 13, 1876, with thirty-nine charter members. Members of the society built in 1879 a hall at Riverside, called Liberty Hall, where they met and prospered; but it was burned to the ground in May, 1885. The loss was considerable, although an insurance of \$1,500 was carried. In the autumn of 1885 the society purchased the old Benjamin Brown store, added to it, and fitted it for their use. In August, 1886, a store was started by the Grange, occupying the first floor, and of this store Oliver P. Robbins has the superintendency. The members number 115. The masters have been: George W. Reynolds, Clifford Church, Howard H. Snell, Oliver P. Robbins, J. R. Gardner, J. A. Eugley, Charles O. Robbins, O. H. Brown, E. C. Getchell, Ira J. Robbins and W. S. Weeks. Mrs. O. P. Robbins has been secretary since 1890.

Between Vassalboro and Riverside is the little broom factory of Edgar S. Forrest. Beginning in 1870, this, until recently, was a regular business, employing from three to ten people; and from 1872 to 1876—its palmiest days—produced 3,000 dozens yearly.

SEWARD'S MILLS AND CROSS HILL.—In the south part of the town, east and south of Webber pond, is a thrifty community, including Seward's Mills and Cross Hill. Here is the stream connecting Three-mile and Webber ponds, and furnishing a water power which Giles Seward first used for mill purposes. Here was the center of a small business, including a store, saw mill, grist mill and mechanics' shops. Here Orrison Warren's blacksmith shop stands as the rearguard of the retreating column of industries. South of Seward's Mills rises Cross Hill, with its substantial residences and fertile farms. About 1790 Isaac Robbins bought a farm here and married Rebecca Adams, a cousin of John Quincy Adams. He built west of the road and south of the cemetery a house, which later became, on another site, part of

the present residence of Smith Robbins, his grandson. Robert Austin came in 1808, married Desire, daughter of William Wing, an early Methodist, and settled the farm where his grandson, Henry H. Austin, resides. Robert and his brother, Thomas Austin, came from New Hampshire. Jethro Gardner came from Nantucket about 1800, and settled where his great-grandson, Sheldon H. Gardner, now lives.

In the first years of this century William Buswell, of East Kingston, N. H., came with his wife, and settled the farm where his grandson, George H. Bussell, now resides. His deed, dated March 9, 1811, was given by "William Smith, Yeoman, and Mehitable, his wife." Philip Leach, of Getchell's Corner's, drew the deed. Levi Smart and John Percival witnessed it, and John Getchell was the acknowledging justice. Nymphas Tobey, whose descendant occupies the place, owned the farm south of William Buswell.

James Roberts erected a building in which his brother-in-law, Samuel Bailey, kept a store on the corner near the Methodist church. James Randall bought it and removed it to near his present residence, then sold it to Eldridge Austin. After continuing it as a country store for thirty years Mr. Austin in December, 1885, sold it to George S. Perkins, who removed it still further north, added to it, and occupies it now with a thrifty mercantile business—the only one here. Mr. Perkins' father, William, came from New Hampshire about 1856.

A post office at Mudgett's Hill supplied this community at first; but May 3, 1860, Samuel F. Bailey was appointed to a new office, called Cross Hill. Eldridge Austin succeeded him in April, 1863, in the little store already mentioned. Mrs. Mary A. Randall, as postmistress or as deputy for Sheldon H. Gardner, has since had the care of the office.

Seward's Mills post office was established in October, 1853. Benjamin Wing was appointed on the sixth and was succeeded March 6, 1856, by James Rowe. The office was discontinued and Cross Hill supplied the community until May 3, 1881, when Charles S. Perkins was commissioned and a new office established as Seaward, Me. October 22, 1883, Elmer E. Randall took the office, and four years later was succeeded by Flavius J. Ames. The office was discontinued October 30, 1889.

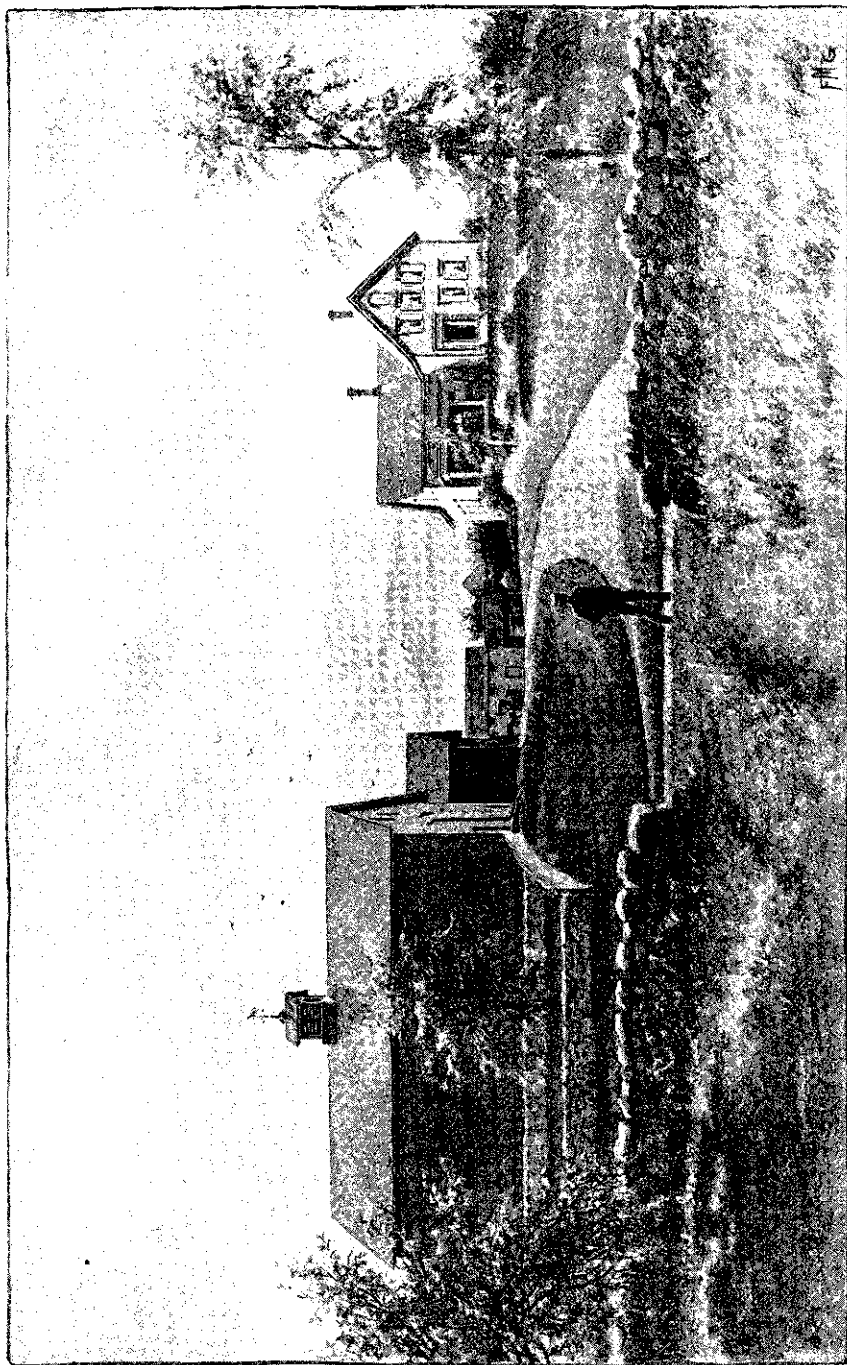
The Seward's Mill store was erected in 1872 by Edward Whiting, who had sold goods there for a few years previous. Samuel Dearborn succeeded Whiting, and in 1880 sold to Perkins & Perley. Charles S. Perkins followed, until 1884, when he sold to E. E. Randall.

SOUTH VASSALBORO.—In the southeastern corner of the town, where the outlet of Three-mile pond enters Vassalboro, is a rural community including some good farms near the China and Augusta lines. North of the outlet is the C. F. Cobb stock farm, where the Hawes family were once large land owners, and in a little cemetery on

the farm some of them were buried. North of this, on a gentle elevation, is the M. F. Davis farm—the Clark homestead—and A. W. Pinkham's place; all good farms in a pleasant locality. South of the outlet, where Charles E. Pierce lives, is the birthplace of Judge William Penn Whitehouse, and within a handsome iron enclosure, near by, is a little marble slab marked John R. Whitehouse, where the judge's father sleeps. The Whitehouse family were early settlers here. Daniel came from Berwick with three sons, Edmund, Daniel, jun., Thomas and two daughters, Hannah and Comfort. Edmund had three sons: John R., William and Edmund, jun., the latter being the father of E. W. Whitehouse, of Augusta. Daniel, jun., lived and died where Jonathan Stone now lives, at Mudgett Hill. He was the father of Seth C. Whitehouse, of Augusta. Benjamin Webber settled where Hiram P. Taylor lives. The Taylor family are descended from Samuel Taylor, whose four sons were Asa, Samuel, jun., Amasa and Charles. Amasa's descendants are chiefly in the town of China. Southwest of the outlet, on a fertile elevation, a family settled from which that locality has since been designated as Mudgett Hill. Their house was on the farm where Albert G. Hawes resides. Thomas Clark came to Mudgett Hill about 1811, married Sarah Smart and raised eight children. Their only surviving son, Andrew H. Clark, occupies the farm, and the residence which was built in 1813. At the summit of Mudgett hill is the Lampson homestead.

About 1824 Benjamin Hussey, whose father, Isaac, had lived and died in Freedom, Me., came to Vassalboro and settled on the farm now owned by Benjamin G. Hussey, his grandson. Here James Cross had built a house on a two-acre clearing which his father, Benjamin Cross, had made, when this locality was known as Mudgett Hill, and was connected with the settlement at Cross Hill by only a foot path. Here, in 1830, Jeremy M. Hussey was born and still resides. His wife is Mercy, daughter of Enoch Merrill, of Augusta. Their children are: Ella (Mrs. Hiram Pierce), of Windsor; Emma (Mrs. Frank Pierce), of Augusta; Ida (Mrs. Lott Jones); Orrett J., of Vassalboro; Benjamin G., Edgar A., bookkeeper with S. S. Brooks, of Augusta, and Ethel I. The accompanying illustration of the Hussey homestead shows the present substantial farm buildings in a view looking toward the northwest.

A Baptist society here, under Rev. Mr. Trask, was once flourishing. Pelatiah Pierce came to Mudgett Hill about 1820, married Hannah Whitehouse, and became the first postmaster here, February 2, 1827, keeping the office at the four corners south of the outlet. John Whitehouse next had the office, March 21, 1859—then called South Vassalboro; John R. Whitehouse was commissioned October 11, 1851; John Whitehouse, December 15, 1882, and Eliza Whitehouse,



RESIDENCE OF MR. B. G. HUSSEY, VASSALBORO, ME.

June 28, 1886, and keeps the office at the corner near its original location.

EARLY SETTLERS.—In referring to the landmarks in the preceding locality histories we have already noticed a large number of the pioneers of Vassalboro, and stated with more or less precision the sites of their homes. The list of those who held the chief official stations in the early days of the town supplies additional names of early settlers, and at the same time indicates that they were leading men in public affairs. The location of other settlers not noticed in the villages, and more at large, along in the first range will be recognized.

Ebenezer Hall settled lot 73, first range—now occupied by his grandson, Alexander Hall. South of Mr. Hall was Barnabas Hedge, of Cape Cod, an early settler. He had two sons—Jonathan and Scotto. The latter settled where Henry M. Sawtelle lives, and Jonathan was where E. Lincoln Brown lives, on the east side of the road. South of the Hedges, Nathaniel Lovejoy made his settlement, and south of him were Isaiah Crowell and Aaron Gaslin. North of Ebenezer Hall were Edward Hoyt and Thomas Carlton. The Greenlief Low farm, north of Getchell's Corners, was settled by a man named Blanchard, from whom Mr. Low's grandfather purchased. Next north the lot was settled by Remington Hobby, who was very prominent in civil affairs in the first days of the incorporation of the town. The seminary is located on a portion of the Hobby purchase. Hall C. Burleigh's farm was settled by Jacob Taber and was subsequently owned by John and Elijah Pope, who married two of Friend Taber's daughters.

The northern part of the town was settled after Getchell's Corners, John Getchell himself owning the land where North Vassalboro now stands. Jonas Priest was the first to cut his way from the river to Priest hill, and there started his homestead where his grandson, Theodore W. Priest, now resides. He came from Groton, Mass., in 1775 and in 1792 received a grant of two hundred acres from the proprietors. His first hut was on the stream which flows through the homestead farm which he obtained under such conditions as are noticed at page 77. James Johnson soon settled west of Priest, where Miss Johnson now resides. Enoch Palmer settled where Mrs. Handy, his daughter, lives. South, up the outlet, Joseph Brann settled, and a man named Lord settled the place where Hutton lives. William Brann, brother to Joseph, settled where Jefferson Plummer resides. Between North Vassalboro and the river, where Charles Robbins resides, Paul Taber made his settlement in the woods; and across the road, where Thomas H. Starkey lives, was the first settlement of Moses Sleeper. William Weeks pitched his tent where Parker C. Gifford lives, and Peltiah Varney settled where Albert Cook lives, up the lane. Where Gideon

Hobby settled now belongs to the Daniel Ayer estate, and near here Tobias Varney lived.

The highway extending over the hill northeasterly from the town house was early known as Quaker lane, in allusion to the numerous families of Friends who made the earliest settlements upon it. Ebenezer Pope, whose brothers, John and Elijah, have already been mentioned, built a house in 1806, where his son, Elijah Pope, now lives. He owned also the present James Pope farm, next north. One of Ebenezer's sisters married John Cook, and they settled the Frank H. Lewis farm, still further north. Another sister married John Cartland, a Friend minister, and they settled between Ebenezer Pope's and John Cook's. South of Ebenezer Pope's was the early settlement of the old Goddard family.

The reader should already understand how generally the first settlers of this town came here from Cape Cod; but about 1827 several whale captains of Nantucket packed their household goods and came with their families to Vassalboro, settling along the eastern side of the town. Among them were: Reuben Weeks, David Wyer, Shubael Cottle, John G. Fitch, Shubael Hussey, Henry Cottle, Joseph Barney, James Alley; Seth and Daniel Coffin, and Captain Albert Clark.

Between the north village and Priest hill Colonel John Dearborn settled. His house was west of George Nowell's farm, while east of him and north of Mr. Priest, Peter Pray had an early home, where George Taggart lives. South of Priest's Abner Taylor settled, where some of his descendants reside.

We have noticed the early coming and usefulness of John Getchell. Undoubtedly he was with the first, and certainly, was the leading spirit among them. He was a successful hunter—skilled in forest lore—and went a few miles up the valley with Arnold, in the fall of 1775, which small investment of fact has yielded a handsome return of fiction in the hands of sensational and superficial writers.

CHURCHES.—The First Baptist Church of Vassalboro was organized at East Vassalboro June 3, 1788, and until 1801 had a good degree of prosperity. A second church was organized at Cross Hill in 1808, with thirty-seven members. Rev. Coker Marble was pastor, but the church probably held no church property. In 1811 twenty members were added to the First church, but from 1813 to 1824 the church became nearly extinct, having in 1820 only forty-three members. The first meeting house, on Elm street, East Vassalboro, which was sold about 1832 to Ezeziel Small for \$43, stood north of the old grave yard and south of the outlet landing. The site is now John Warren Butterfield's garden.

In 1825 a revival took place and twenty members were added, probably under the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Martin, who remained with the church until May, 1829, and for a few years the church was

supplied part of the time with preaching by different ones. October 12, 1839, the two churches met and voted to unite and build a meeting house near Seward's Mills, which house is now standing. Thirty-three members from the Second church joined the First, making in all about seventy members. The new meeting house was dedicated October 22, 1840, and in it was had preaching for a while by Revs. Ellis and Henry Kendall, followed in 1841 by Rev. E. W. Cressy, who served the church over two years with good results, the church numbering then about 156 members. In 1845 Rev. T. J. Swett was called as pastor, and left in 1847, after very serious difficulties with the church, which were settled after many disputes. In 1874 the meeting house underwent repairs, inside and out, at the expense of \$600 to the several pew owners, under the supervision of John Richardson, J. C. Perley, Deacons Thomas Clark and S. L. Marden. The following ministers have supplied the pulpit since 1845: S. Fogg, Enos Trask, H. Chipman, F. Merriam, Fred Bicknell, R. Bowler, E. S. Dore, M. J. Kelly, S. K. Smith, L. B. Gurney, Frederick A. Vinal and W. P. Palmer.

The North Vassalboro Baptist Society was organized November, 1870, and an edifice erected during the years 1872-3. The pastors have been: Reverends John Dore, Nathaniel Butler, Samuel Bell, L. P. Gurney, F. A. Vinal and W. P. Palmer.

Congregationalism was established in Vassalboro soon after 1820, through the efforts of the Maine Missionary Society. In 1816 a house of worship was erected near the center of the river front of Vassalboro, on the west side of the river road. In 1818 Thomas Adams, who was appointed by the missionary society, organized the church July 23, and in August was ordained and settled as the pastor. He labored here many years, and buried his wife in the first grave made in the cemetery south of the church. Deacons Thatcher, Prince Hawes and Fallonsbee were among the active officers. The society waned, and the citizens not members of the Congregational society assisted in repairing the building, which was known thereafter as the Union church. The parsonage, which stood north of the church, is now the residence of Wallace W. Gilbert, but since 1889 the old church has done duty, on another site, as the barn of Henry M. Sawtelle.

During the decadence of the old Congregational society, and two years after the retirement of Rev. Thomas Adams, the Congregational element at Riverside erected there, in 1836, another edifice, which was consumed by fire February 12, 1885. The edifice now in use at Riverside was erected in 1887 on the same site. During a few years this society gave the use of the church to other societies, and the Methodists held preaching services there until the settlement of Rev. Fred Chutter in 1880, when the Congregationalists again occupied it. Rev. Henry Harding became pastor in 1883. He was succeeded by

Rev. David E. French from 1884 to 1888. Rev. James E. Aikens was pastor until the spring of 1891, when Rev. Mr. Woodrowe assumed the pastorate for the summer.

Reverend Adams returned to the town in 1866 and labored for four years where in 1829 he had organized the first temperance society. When the grandchildren of the old Congregationalists who had listened to the revered old pastor were building the pretty little church at Vassalboro they signified their affection for father Adams by naming it Adams' Memorial Chapel. Regular services are held here by the pastors who fill the pulpit at Riverside. This younger society has the communion service which Rev. Mr. Adams used during his first pastorate in the town.

There are four Methodist churches in the town. Their records are very deficient in their early histories, but from conference reports and tradition of aged members something has been gleaned. It seems from a pastoral record of ministers that prior to the organization of the East Maine Conference in 1848, ministers were appointed to travel in Maine as missionaries, and every town of Kennebec county was early more or less blessed by the pioneer Jesse Lee, succeeded by other earnest men for four decades; but no ministers were stationed in this town until about 1850. Sullivan Bray was pastor at East Vassalboro in 1852, and his charge embraced the society at North Vassalboro; Otis F. Jenkins was in the same field in 1855, succeeding Cyrus Phenix, who was pastor through 1853 and 1854. Daniel Clark was at the same post in 1856, and moved to North Vassalboro in 1857. The next pastor for these charges was Benjamin B. Byrne, settled at the North for 1863. Leonard H. Bean was appointed to East Vassalboro for 1864 and 1866. The society at North Vassalboro used the Union church until 1875, when they secured an unfinished church building in Winslow, and removing it, made their present Methodist church. From the erection of the East Vassalboro church the pastors were: William J. Clifford, 1875; Daniel Smith, 1877; Josiah Bean, 1878; John R. Clifford, 1879; E. H. Tunnicliff, 1881. After the formation of another Congregational society the Methodists again had settled pastors. William Wood was pastor in 1886; E. H. Hadlock, 1887, until autumn, when W. Wiggin came to fill the year; W. F. Prince in 1888. In 1890 the North Vassalboro and Getchell's Corners societies were joined, W. J. Kelley, pastor, and the East Vassalboro was joined with China. The Getchell's Corners society purchased and repaired the old academy building in 1868, which they had occupied for several years before the transformation. The East Vassalboro Methodists erected their first edifice near the cemetery. It was removed to the site of the present church, where it stood some years before it was again moved and converted into a store.

The Methodists in the southern portion of the town organized

classes at Riverside, South Vassalboro and Cross Hill, and about 1813 erected the church now standing at Cross Hill. Among the active Methodists of that period were John Roberts, William and John Percival, Robert Austin, David Hawes, Isaac Robbins, John Stevens, Richard Turner and Hartwell Gardner. Tradition names among the early ministers Elder Benjamin Jones, Albert Church in 1839, Charles Munger, Daniel Fuller in 1842, Barnett M. Mitchell, Ephraim Bryant and George Pratt. Cyrus Phenix succeeded Sullivan Bray in 1853, and began the only church records extant.* These records, showing baptisms and marriages by some of the pastors, furnish incidentally the only and, no doubt, imperfect list of pastors. It appears that Cyrus Phenix remained three years, succeeded by Lewis Wentworth in 1857; Jesse Harriman, 1858; S. Freeman Chase, 1860; F. A. Soule, 1861; James Hartford, 1863; Ephraim Bryant, 1864; Levi L. Shaw and Eliot B. Fletcher, 1865; Ephraim Bryant, 1870; Theodore Hill, 1871; Charles E. Springer and E. B. Fletcher, 1872; Abram Plummer, 1873; Samuel Bickmore, 1875; William J. Clifford, 1876; Charles H. Bray, son of Sullivan, 1877; Wilbur F. Chase, 1880.

The marriage records name three other officiating clergymen: L. B. Gates, 1859; M. W. Newbert, 1861; and Thomas Pentacost. In May, 1860, records of dismissals begin, showing that within a year twenty-two members were transferred from this church to Weeks' Mills, in China.

The Catholic church of North Vassalboro is a mission church supplied from Waterville, and Father Charland has for several years filled the pulpit. A very neat edifice for worship was erected in 1871.

A Union church was erected at North Vassalboro in May, 1851, at an expense of \$800. Beriah Weeks, Timothy Rowell and Levi Webber were the building committee. It was then the only church edifice there. In 1880, having been several years closed, it was sold for the benefit of the chief contributors, and is now four tenements.

One other place and kind of worship will not be forgotten so long as the links of tradition can touch each other—the church and teachings of Charles Webber, who resided on the river road near Riverside, in the house now occupied by Wallace W. Gilbert. Across the road, on what is known as the James S. Emery place, Mr. Webber erected a small edifice in the last few years of the last century. Here he had preaching of his own, and constituted himself the pastor. What was more conspicuous in this arrangement was the fact that said Webber could not read, and depended upon his wife for that important attribute. He could readily grasp the scripture reading of his

* These records were overlooked in 1887 by Rev. W. H. Pilsbury, who says in his *History of Methodism in Maine* that no record prior to 1875 could be found.
—[ED.]

wife and give wholesome explanation thereon; and only once was his knowledge clouded, when his wife read "log" for "lodge" in the wilderness. His manner of announcing a text was: "If Polly tells me aright you will find my text, etc." He urged sinners to repent, often saying that it was as impossible for one to enter heaven as it was for a shad to climb a tree. His eccentricities and goodness survive him, as does the old church, which, on another site, is the residence of Freeman Sturgis.

CEMETERIES.—There are several public burial places in the town East Vassalboro has two—one, the Friends', near their meeting house, is ancient in use and appearance; the other is near the Methodist church, and contains several beautiful, costly monuments. Jabez Lewis rests here, having died in 1843, aged 68 years. David Hamlen's monument tells of his death in 1862, aged 73 years. Among other inscriptions are: Stephen Homan, 1846, aged 82 years; Nathaniel Robbins, 1841, aged 61; and John Fairfield, 1847, aged 75.

At Riverside is a well-kept cemetery, managed by an incorporation of citizens. On the west side of the river road, where the old Congregational church stood, is an old town burying ground north of the present residence of Daniel Rollins.

The Friends have a large burial place in rear of their church, near the seminary, and this society has considerably used the burying ground called the Nichols Cemetery, on the farm owned by John Clifford, on the road to North Vassalboro. Caleb Nichols opened these grounds many years ago.

At North Vassalboro is a large cemetery, to which lots are being added by the owner of adjoining land. Much care is bestowed upon the lots and graves here by the living, and there are some fine monuments. Here, among other aged residents, rest Enoch Plummer, born 1794, died 1885; Amos Childs, born 1760, died 1847; and Joseph H. Brann, died 1867, aged 85 years. A neglected spot for burial at North Vassalboro is the Bragg ground, in the rear of S. S. Lightbody's drug store. It is upon a corner of a triangular piece of land which is said to have been the unsold portion of the square-mile of land owned by John Getchell. The visitor will find here in the reeds the headstone of Joab Bragg, a revolutionary patriot, who died April 9, 1832, aged 75 years.

The Priest burying ground contains some of the oldest graves in the northeastern part of the town. Many plain field stones, without inscriptions, seem to have strayed from the surrounding wall to mark the resting places of the early pioneers; and the lilac, the first flower of those early days, planted here by loving hands, now grows untrimmed above them. The oldest dated headstone is to Martha Priest, who died 1812, aged 83. Jonas Priest died 1831, aged 87; Jonas, jun.,

died 1856, aged 85; Elisha Burgess died 1886, aged 72, and Mary A. Burgess in 1875, aged 52; John Dearborn, jun., died 1880, aged 82.

The Cross Hill Cemetery, as originally laid out, contained but one-fourth of an acre. Here, in 1849, was buried William Cross, aged 79 years; and in 1853 Zebedee Cross, aged 48 years. These two slabs are the only authentic record in the community of the prominent old family, now extinct here, which gave name to the locality. Among the first burials in this ground was Mary Coleman Dyer, in 1813, aged 27 years. Other headstones here tell of Joel Gardner, who died in 1875, aged 97 years; John Palmer, in 1834, aged 84; Samuel Randall, 1838, aged 81; John Gaslin, in 1857, aged 90, and Mary, his wife, in 1837, aged 68; Seth Richardson, 1856, aged 78; Owen Coleman, 1834, aged 74; Daniel and wife Martha Whitehouse, 1835 and 1837, aged respectively 80 and 92; Benjamin Runnells, 1834, aged 68; his wife, Rebecca, 1833, at the age of 67; Gideon Wing, 1842, aged 65; and Dr. Oliver Prescott, 1853, aged 62.

South of this was an early burying ground where scores of the pioneers found resting places. This ground was within what was later known as the Warren Percival farm, and for twenty-five years now the graves have been obliterated, and only a cultivated field marks the spot.

There are private grounds upon many of the early settled lots, which are still used by the successors of the patriarch whose dust is venerated. Some private cemeteries are upon lands now out of the family; but the grounds are generally inviolate. Standing at the railroad station, Riverside, and looking south you see Mt. Tom, as the hill is denominated, on whose apex a hundred years ago was an old building which tradition claims was a missionary post. At the south of this hill, on the Sturgis farm, sloping to the brook, was an Indian burial ground, where bones and Indian relics are plentiful.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Oscar A. Abbott, son of William and grandson of George Abbott, was born in Winslow in 1848. His mother, Harriet, was a daughter of George and granddaughter of Major Ebenezer Nowell. Mr. Abbott was fifteen years in the employ of the Maine Central, including eight years as agent at Brunswick, prior to 1887, when he purchased, on Taber hill, a handsome farm, where the ancestors of the Taber family settled. Mrs. Abbott is Rose B. Toothaker, of Brunswick, Me. They have one daughter, Ruby.

The Austin family of this town are descended from Robert Austin, who, with his brother Thomas, came from New Hampshire. Robert settled at Cross Hill, married Desiar Wing, daughter of William Wing, an early Methodist there, and raised five sons: Gideon, Jonathan, William, Robert, jun., and Eldridge, of whom the second only

survives. Henry H. Austin, born 1839, the only surviving son of Gideon (1810-1889) and Lucinda (Pinkham) Austin, and grandson of Robert Austin, married Emeline R. Jones, of Vermont. They have four children: Carrie (Mrs. Flavius J. Ames), William A., and twins, Albert H. and Herbert S. He follows his father, Gideon, at the homestead, Cross Hill, where Robert, in 1808, made the first clearing.

William Alvah Austin, son of William and grandson of Robert, was born in 1846, married Helen F. Clark, and has three children: Ada L. (Mrs. Arthur H. Rice), Willis G. and Frank H. William Alvah enlisted September 10, 1862, in Company D, 21st Maine, reënlisted as a veteran in Company G, 2d Maine Cavalry, December 5, 1863, and was honorably discharged June 23, 1865. He has the best manuscript record of the Vassalboro soldiers which exists in the town.

Henry D. B. Ayer, born in 1857, married Susan E. Clark, of Vassalboro. Her father, Emery, was a son of Jonathan and grandson of Jonathan Clark. Their children are Russell G. and Elton B. Mr. Ayer was three years supervisor of schools prior to 1877, and has taught for fifteen years. He is secretary of the board of health.

Edward C. Ballard, born 1849, is the son of John and grandson of Rufus Ballard. John Ballard purchased of Elisha Gifford the place which his father, Joseph Gifford, had settled, and where Edward C. Ballard now resides. Rufus was the son of Jonathan Ballard, who, in 1775, came from Oxford, Mass., to Vassalboro, where he was killed by a falling tree in 1778. Ephraim Ballard, the surveyor, who came to Winslow in 1775, and subsequently lived at Augusta, was a brother of Jonathan.

Caleb Barrows came to Vassalboro from Camden, Me., in the spring of 1830, and purchased the farm now owned by his oldest child, Hanson G. Barrows, on the pond road. His other children were: Mary A. (Mrs. J. C. Chadbourn), deceased; Alonzo M., deceased; Julia D., who died in infancy, and Edwin C. Caleb's father, Peter Barrows (1755-1841), who was in the revolutionary war seven years, was the son of Ichabod Barrows (1724-1783), and grandson of Beniah Barrows, who lived at Rehoboth, Mass., in 1707, where his oldest son, John, was born.

Edwin C. Barrows, born in 1842, the youngest of the five children of Caleb Barrows, was educated at Waterville and Bowdoin Colleges, and in 1863 enlisted, November 19th, in Company B, 2d Maine Cavalry. In June, 1865, he was transferred to the 86th U. S. C. T., with commission of second lieutenant, but acted as adjutant of the regiment until his discharge, April 10, 1866. In September following he entered the Albany Law School, graduated in June, 1867, was admitted to the bar, and located in Nebraska City. Practicing there until 1871, he returned to Vassalboro in 1872, with his wife, Laura Alden. He was supervisor of schools in 1882, 1883, and has since been selectman

excepting one year, being chairman since 1887. In 1883 he was elected representative.

Dea. Gideon Barton, a son of Dea. Gideon (1786-1878), and a grandson of Dr. Stephen Barton, was born in Windsor in 1818. He was one of a family of thirteen children, and as he tells it, they wore out two log houses in Windsor. When he was nineteen years old he took his "white bundle" and with a few venturesome "green Kennebecers," started for the Penobscot, where he worked ten years. He then hauled lumber for several years, and was foreman for several years for Ira D. Sturgis and the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company. In 1885 he bought and located on one of the good farms of North Vassalboro, where he still lives. His wife, Harriet E., is a daughter of William Percival, of Cape Cod. Their children are: Russell S., a farmer, on the old homestead in Windsor; Isabel, in Boston; Alice (Mrs. R. S. Hamilton); Evelyn (Mrs. C. S. Farnham), Hobart, in California; Hattie (Mrs. Charles E. Crowell); Carrie (Mrs. James Cavanaugh), and Edith Barton.

John S. Briggs, born in 1848, is the son of George U., and grandson of William Briggs, of Augusta. He married Lizzie J., daughter of Ira and granddaughter of Levi Smart, and has three children: Ora L., Delmont S. and Gladys Lefa. Mr. Briggs' farm at Cross Hill was formerly occupied by Aaron White. Levi Smart was born in 1780, in New Hampshire, and came to Monmouth, Me., with his father, Robert, who settled on Smart's hill, on the stage road between Winthrop and Lewiston, whence Levi removed to Vassalboro, where he died in 1853.

Josiah Brown, born 1829, was the son of George, and grandson of John Brown, who lived and died east of Cross Hill. George Brown married Hannah Clark; Josiah Brown married Mary A. C., daughter of George and Rebecca (Stimpson) Shaw, who in 1853 came from Gouldsboro to Vassalboro, where he died in 1880. Josiah Brown's residence, formerly owned by George Tower, was erected by Jerry Horn and rebuilt by Albert Brown.

Burgess.—The Burgess family of Vassalboro are descended from Benjamin and Rebecca (Parker) Burgess, who probably came to Vassalboro about 1760, although in the Burgess genealogy [E. Burgess, Dedham, 1865], the birth of their oldest child, Eliza, is noticed as in Vassalboro in 1756. They subsequently lived in China, where David, the fifth of their seven children, was born in 1769, and where he lived and died. David's son, Moody C. Burgess (1810-1887), married a sister of Levi Gardner. Their son, born 1840, is Reuel C. Burgess, of North Vassalboro. I. P. Burgess, of North Vassalboro, born in 1850, is a son of Isaiah, born in China in 1802, and grandson of David.

John Bush, born in Danvers, Mass., in 1826, came in 1831 to Vas-

salboro with his father, Dr. John Bush, and in 1861, after working at his trade in other places, located as a tailor at North Vassalboro, where he built his present shop in 1865. Some farming, with what remains of the tailoring business, constitutes his employment. He married Harriet M. Noyes, of Bangor, and raised four children. J. Frank is at Lisbon Falls; Lizzie married William Dinsmore, a shoe dealer of Waterville, and George S. is employed in the mills at Shoddy Hollow. The oldest child, Lillian W., who resides with her father, is Mrs. Henry F. Rice, and has six children: May and Maud, Gracie, Leslie, Lulu and Evelina.

THE BUSSELL FAMILY.—Early in the present century, William Buswell (as the name was then spelled) and Ploomy, his wife, came to Vassalboro from East Kingston, N. H., and settled on Cross Hill. He bought a farm, deeded to him March 9, 1811, by "William Smith, Yeoman, and Mehitable, his wife." William and Ploomy raised seven children: Betsey L., Ploomy D., John, William, jun., Mary A., Abigail and Celia. All but Betsey died with consumption.

John, the last survivor, whose portrait appears herewith, was born October 8, 1816, on the old homestead, where he spent the whole of his life, and where he died, November 27, 1883. He had an active mind, was well informed and possessed a substantial education. He economized all his time and talents, farming summers and teaching school winters—his services in the latter calling being in active demand for years. June 4, 1846, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Ambrose White, whose father, John White, was an old resident of Winthrop, Me. They had four children: George H., John E., Mary A. and Nellie M. The coincidence of the sudden termination of the lives of two of these children was striking and sad. John E. fell dead in the field, October 31, 1878, and Mary A. dropped dead in the road while on her way to church, March 6, 1881. Nellie M. holds a responsible position as bookkeeper in Nashua, N. H.

With the exception of teaching school winters, Mr. Bussell was always a farmer. He loved and followed it with great industry and good judgment, and by it made and saved a handsome competence. His son, George H. Bussell, was born on the place settled by his grandfather over eighty years ago, where his father spent the whole of his life and where his mother is still spared to him, remarkably bright and vigorous at the age of seventy-two. Like his father he has been a school teacher. Three terms at Oak Grove Seminary and a full course at Dirigo Business College in Augusta, from which he graduated in 1875, constituted his preparation for teaching, in addition to the advantages of a district school. At the age of twenty he taught, in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Me., his first term, and his last term was in Montville, Waldo county, Me., in the winter of 1879-80.



J. Binell

In Harlem Lodge, No. 39, A. O. U. W., at South China, he holds the responsible office of financier. He is also a member of Cushnoc Grange, No. 204, P. of H., and of Lake View Lodge of Good Templars. He belongs to the First Baptist church of Vassalboro, and has always been a republican in politics. He married in March, 1886, Marietta C. Page, of China, Me. Their children are John H. and William T.

The White family are descendants of Peregrin White, who was born on board the *Mayflower*, the first child born of English parents after the Pilgrims reached the coast of New England.

Andrew C. Butterfield, born in 1825, a son of Zachariah and Jemima (Shaw) Butterfield, and grandson of John Butterfield, a Scotchman who came to Goffstown, N. H., married Zylphia Bryant, and has two children: Fred Z. and Lizzie. Zachariah Butterfield and his wife, only daughter of Jacob and Mollie Shaw, of Albion, came to East Vassalboro about 1810, and he tended the grist mill at East Vassalboro for John Getchell, who built the mill, also the saw mill.

Jeremiah S. Butterfield, born in 1825, married Eliza F., daughter of Beriah Weeks, of North Vassalboro, and has three sons: George, Elmer and Harry. He was postmaster at East Vassalboro for forty-two years, and with his twin brother, Andrew C., made shovel handles for Jacob Butterfield and his son, Henry R. Butterfield, and afterward at Freedom, Waterville and Farmington.

William H. Cates, born in December, 1823, is one of the five children of Edmund and Anna Cates, who came to East Vassalboro from Gorham, Me. The others are: Dr. Charles B. Cates and Mary A., deceased; Eliza P. (Mrs. James C. Pierce) and James E. Cates. William H. married Etta S., daughter of John Mower. Their children are: George H., Abbie W., William Willis, in Idaho; John M., Arnold R., deceased, and Fred L., of Waterville. Mr. Cates has been selectman seven years, town clerk seven years, and was representative in 1862.

Andrew Horne Clark, born in 1821, is a son of Thomas Clark and grandson of William Clark. He married Saloma Robinson, of Sidney, and has two children: Adella (Mrs. Horatio G. Dickey), of Boston, and James S. Clark. Mrs. Dickey has one son, Ralph C. Dickey.

James S. Clark, a substantial young farmer, was born in 1856. His father, Andrew H. Clark, was the son of Thomas H. Clark, formerly of South Vassalboro. Mrs. James S. Clark is Carrie, daughter of Daniel S. Lampson, of Windsor. They have two children: Maude B. and Scott Lee. The farm, which has one of the finest barns in town, is east of Riverside.

Chandler F. Cobb, born in Leeds, Me., July 17, 1845, is a son of Ebenezer, and grandson of Joseph Cobb. His wife, Mary E. Gordon, born in Leeds, July 6, 1852, is a daughter of William C. Gordon. Their children, excepting the youngest, were born in Leeds—Bertha

S., April 11, 1874; Mary I., July 20, 1875; Blanche G., February 28, 1877; Arthur L., September 6, 1878; Loriania F., February 16, 1880; Clarence C., born in Vassalboro, March 18, 1889. Mr. Cobb was deputy sheriff in Androscoggin county, from July, 1873, to January, 1887; and was constable and collector three years.

Charles E. Collins, born in 1834, is a son of John, who was the eldest of the fifteen children of Benjamin and Rebecca (Fairfield) Collins. Benjamin was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and later came to East Vassalboro, where he taught school and tended grist mills. Charles E. married Ruth H., a daughter of Franklin Dunbar, of Winslow. He served as non-commissioned officer in Company D, 21st Maine, from September, 1862, to April, 1863. His home was bought by John Collins in 1831, of Paul Hussey, whose father, Isaac, settled here.

Albert Cook, son of Elijah and grandson of John and Mary (Pope) Cook, married Eliza F., daughter of Briggs Thomas, and their children are: Ella (Mrs. Charles W. Waldron) and Annabell. Albert Cook's farm was purchased by Elijah Cook & Sons in 1857. It was settled by Peltiah Varney, a Quaker, whose son, Remington Varney, succeeded him.

Edward H. Cook, brother of Albert, born in 1844, married Annie L. Hamblin, a daughter of Captain Zenas Hamblin, of Falmouth, Mass. Their four children are: Edward C., Hattie H., Edith M. and Annie E. Mr. Cook was graduated from Haverford College in 1868, and from 1869 to 1878 was principal of Oak Grove Seminary. He was also supervisor of schools in Vassalboro one year. John M. Cook, of Vassalboro, born 1834; Elijah, jun., 1832, and George D., 1841, are also brothers of Albert.

Marcellus F. Davis, born in 1835, is a son of Columbus and Chloe (Abbott) Davis, and grandson of William Davis, who died in Jackson, Me. In 1853 Columbus and his family came to South Vassalboro, where he bought the Joseph Wing farm. Marcellus married Ella S. Pullen, of Anson, Me., and has one son, Omar P. Davis.

J. C. Evans, born in 1850, a son of Cyrenus K. Evans, late of China, married Nancy A., daughter of Daniel Priest. Their children are: Blanche and Maude Evans.

Robert Gardner, a son of William (1774-1855), and grandson of Jethro Gardner, was born in 1813. He married Melintha, daughter of Lemuel Stevens, of Hartford, Me., and lived in the house built by his father about 1816. His two sons were Edward E. and Albert M., of Boston. Robert Gardner, his wife, and their son, Edward E., died in February, 1892.

Sheldon H. Gardner, a farmer at Cross Hill, born in 1848, is a son of Jethro and grandson of William, whose father, Jethro Gardner, came early from Nantucket to Cross Hill, and built the house where

Sheldon H. now lives. He was in California in 1863-4; in Montana, 1869-83.

Isaiah Gifford was born in the eastern part of Albion, in 1831. His father, William (1802-1874), a farmer and blacksmith, married in 1827 Rachel, daughter of Micajah Meader. William's father, Isaiah, also a blacksmith at Vassalboro and later at "Quaker Hill" in Albion, married Hannah Hussey, of Albion. The family—always Quakers until the present generation—came to Maine from Sandwich, Mass. Mr. Gifford learned the tanner's and currier's trade and worked at it for Pishon & Ayer at Vassalboro until 1854; then went with them to their new tannery at East Benton. In 1858 he bought a half interest in the Vassalboro tannery, where he had learned his trade, and operated it three years. As merchant, selectman, representative and deputy sheriff he is probably as widely known as any present resident of Vassalboro. His wife, Cynthia W. Turner, deceased, left two children: Herbert C., born 1857, and Bertha E. (1863-1885). His present wife, Hattie, is a daughter of Franklin Blackwell, whose parents came to Winslow from Sandwich, Mass. Herbert C. Gifford married Hattie Whiting, and has one son, Clinton B., born in 1892.

Alexander Hall, born in 1820, is a son of John Goff, and grandson of Ebenezer Hall, who came to Vassalboro in 1808 from New Castle, Me., and bought seventy-three acres of land of Asa Webber, which is included in Mr. Hall's present farm. Mr. Hall, always a democrat in politics, has been selectman since March, 1887. His wife, Mary E., daughter of George Cox, died, leaving one son, William A. Hall.

Isaiah Hawes, born in 1827, is the only son in a family of twelve children of Isaiah and Desire (Collins) Hawes. Isaiah, sen. (1777-1852), was the son of Eben Hawes, of Yarmouth, Mass., and came to Vassalboro in 1809. His brother, Prince Hawes, father of Rev. Josiah T. Hawes, of Litchfield, came from Yarmouth, Cape Cod, in 1802. The present Isaiah Hawes married Lucy T. Hatch and has five children: Edwin A., Delia C., William I. (now in California), Harry P. and Alice M. Their residence was built by Dea. James Thacher, on the farm where the original Charles Webber first settled.

Sumner Hunt, who came to Vassalboro in 1888 and purchased the Moses Taber place, was born in Thorndike, Me., in 1829, where lived his father Ichabod (1790-1883). His grandfather was Ichabod Hunt, of Gorham, Me., and his great-grandfather was William Hunt, of England. Mr. Hunt is largely interested in the nursery business, having nurseries in the towns of Benton, Winslow, Pittsfield, Unity and Freedom. On his farm is the building—then the house—in which General Arnold was entertained in 1775, while his soldiers were repairing the broken bateaux on the Sidney shore.

ORRETT J. HUSSEY, born in 1861, is a son of Jeremy Hussey, mentioned at page 1114. He married Mabel, a daughter of Melvin C. and

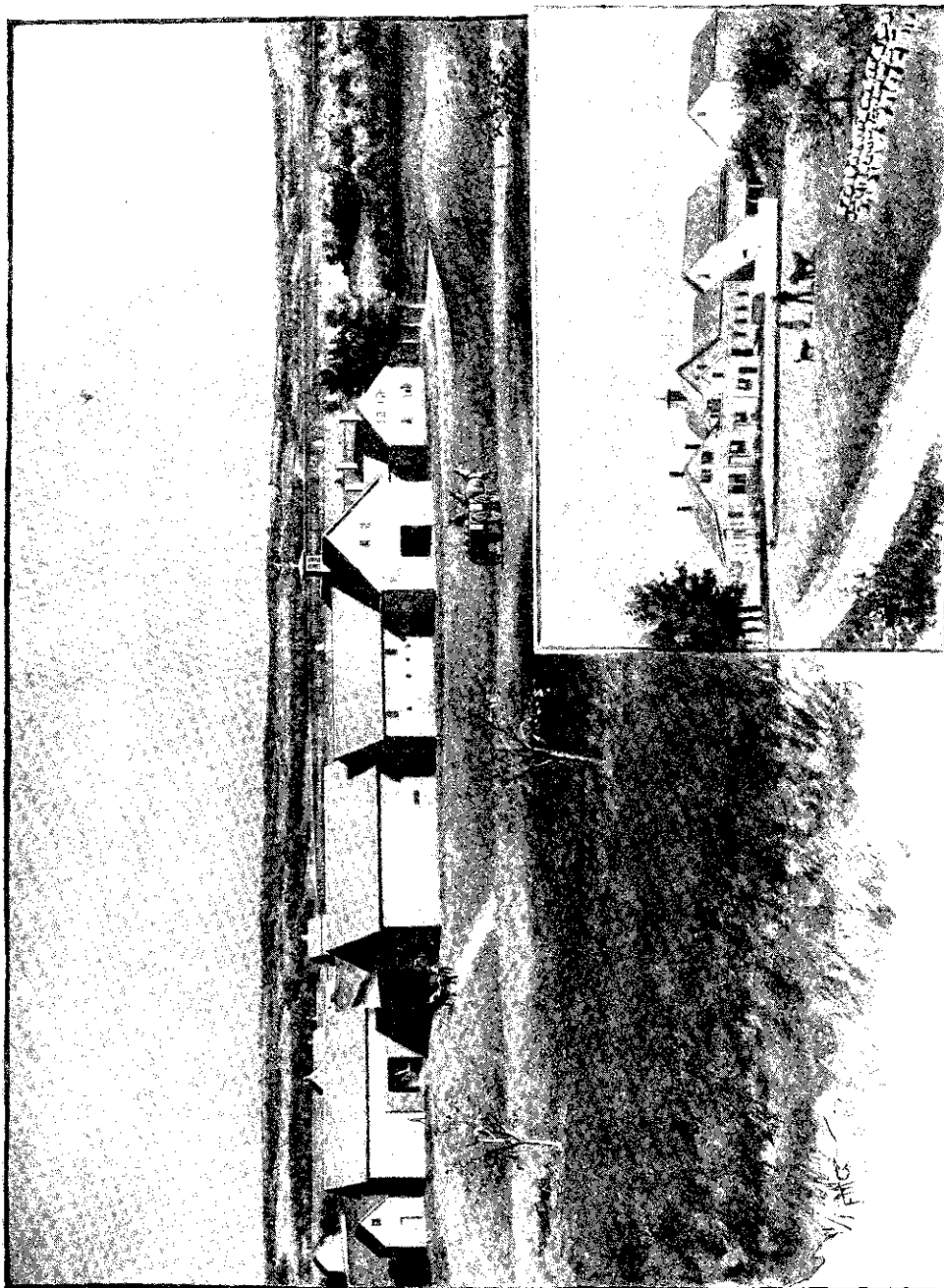
Roxanna (Merrill) Appleton, and granddaughter of Joseph Appleton, who was born in Vermont in 1780, and came from Belgrade to Vassalboro about 1815, settling on O. J. Hussey's present farm. They have three children: Harold O., Anna May and Lenora M. The general view in the accompanying plate is from the elevation northwest of the buildings and overlooking Webber pond and the hills to the eastward. In the left background may be seen also the roofs of the town farm buildings. Mr. Hussey has been engaged in pressing and shipping hay for several years and in the fall of 1892 purchased with his cousin, S. E. Dodge, the mercantile business of the Ward Brothers at Vassalboro.

Charles H. Jepson, of North Vassalboro, one of the proprietors of the shoddy mills at South Winslow, was born in China, Me., in 1833, and four years later came with his Quaker father, Jedediah Jepson, to Vassalboro, where he subsequently learned the carding business in the old woolen mill, where he began work in 1844. In 1871 he went to Lisbon Falls, and for eight years was overseer of the card rooms of the Worumbo Mills. He married Lucy Clark, of China. Their only daughter, Emma E., is Mrs. Samuel S. Lightbody.

Stephen Lawton, born in 1821, married Mary R. Seward, daughter of John and granddaughter of Giles Seward, of Seward's Mills, and has one daughter—Lizzie E. Mrs. Lawton's only brother is John Seward, of Wheatland, Cal. Mr. Lawton is the son of Jonathan, who was born in Dartmouth, Mass., and in 1813, while on his way to Readfield with goods to pay for a farm, was captured with the vessel by British privateers: he was put into a boat with his wife and two children and made his way up the Kennebec, settling in Windsor, where he became a public man, and where Stephen was born.

Alfred Lee, a dairy farmer, born in 1827, came to Vassalboro with his father, John (born in Phippsburg), from Edgecomb. He is the only survivor of a family of seven children, six of whom came with the parents in 1837. His grandfather, John Lee, came when a lad to Phippsburg with his father, from England. Mrs. Alfred Lee is Nancy J. Goodwin, a daughter of Major Benjamin Goodwin, of Dresden. Their children are: Ada M. (Mrs. Rev. R. M. Peacock); George A., who married Immogene Estes, and at his death left one child, Marion P. Lee; Belle I. (Mrs. C. C. Langley) Clarence, Carrie C. (deceased), and Herbert H. (deceased).

Frank H. Lewis, born in 1840, is a son of Captain William Lewis and grandson of Jabez Lewis, of Yarmouth, Mass. The captain went to sea at fourteen years of age, was master at twenty-two, was in Texas during the Mexican war, and about 1860 retired to the farm where his son, Frank H., now lives. The residence was built about 1808 by John Cook, the settler. Frank H. Lewis was a carpenter and builder some twenty years prior to 1881, when he succeeded his father on the



RESIDENCE OF MR. ORRETT J. HUSSEY, VASSALBORO, ME.

homestead farm. His wife is Jennie Ives. They have six children: William W., Frank H., jun., Charles A., Edna C., Linwood P. and Jesse.

Greenleif Low, born in 1817, is a son of Stephen and Anna (Stackpole) Low, and grandson of Captain Jonathan Low. He married Ann R., daughter of the late Asa Smiley, of Sidney, and has two sons: Asa S. and George G. Captain Jonathan Low came from Marshfield, Mass., and about 1783 married — Blanchard, whose father had settled south of Remington Hobby's place. Greenleif has been six years first selectman, and several years school supervisor.

William E. Lowell, son of William, jun., and Jemima (Maxim) Lowell, of Wayne, and grandson of William Lowell, of Bath, was born at North Monmouth in 1825. His grandfather, William, removed from Bath, in 1812, to Winthrop, where he lived and died. William E., after forty years' residence in Augusta, where he wrought as a stone-cutter, came in 1885 to Vassalboro, purchasing the farm where Benjamin Farnham first settled. He was married in 1854, to Mary H. Cogswell. She died in 1881, and in 1885 he was married to Abbie R. Leighton, of Augusta. His three children are: Hannah (Mrs. Charles Bailey), Frank L. and Mary (Mrs. Ellsworth Dow).

Charles J. Marden, who was born in Bangor in 1847, and died in Vassalboro in 1888, was a soldier in Company F, 14th Maine, from February 22, to August 28, 1865. His widow, Sarah H., is a daughter of Harrison and granddaughter of Abner Taylor, from Cape Cod, who made an early settlement at Priest hill, where Mrs. Marden was born. Her present brick residence, in the central part of Vassalboro, was built by the Dutton family. Mr. Marden left two daughters: Rose B. and Olive S.

Alvin Marshall, a son of Daniel Marshall, was born in 1808 and died in 1868. He married Sarah J., daughter of Thomas Sherburne, of Readfield. They had six daughters, three of whom are living: Mary E. (Mrs. Nathan Hall, of Waterville), Blanche R. and Alvinna E. (Mrs. Herbert H. Butterfield). Mr. Marshall was a farmer and very active in church work as a Methodist class leader.

Alonzo Moores, a son of James and Olive, and grandson of David Moores, was born in Pittston in 1817. His father's father came from New Bedford to Pittston. His mother was a daughter of Ansel Taylor, of Yarmouth, Mass. His wife is Sarah N. Chadbourne, of North Berwick, Me. Their children are: Lewis M. (a clerk in a government department at Washington), Hannah L., Augusta S., J. Aubert, Nellie M. and William H.

William Murray, the hotel man at North Vassalboro, is a native of Montville, Me. His father, Jonathan Murray, who raised eleven children, was a house carpenter—a man of great physical force, an ardent Baptist and Bible student. He was born in 1771 and died instantly at the age of ninety-five. William Murray has been trial justice

since January 7, 1880, and held the postmastership at North Vassalboro under President Cleveland. He married Sarah J. McLaughlin, of Freedom, and has two children—Charles E. and Emma B.

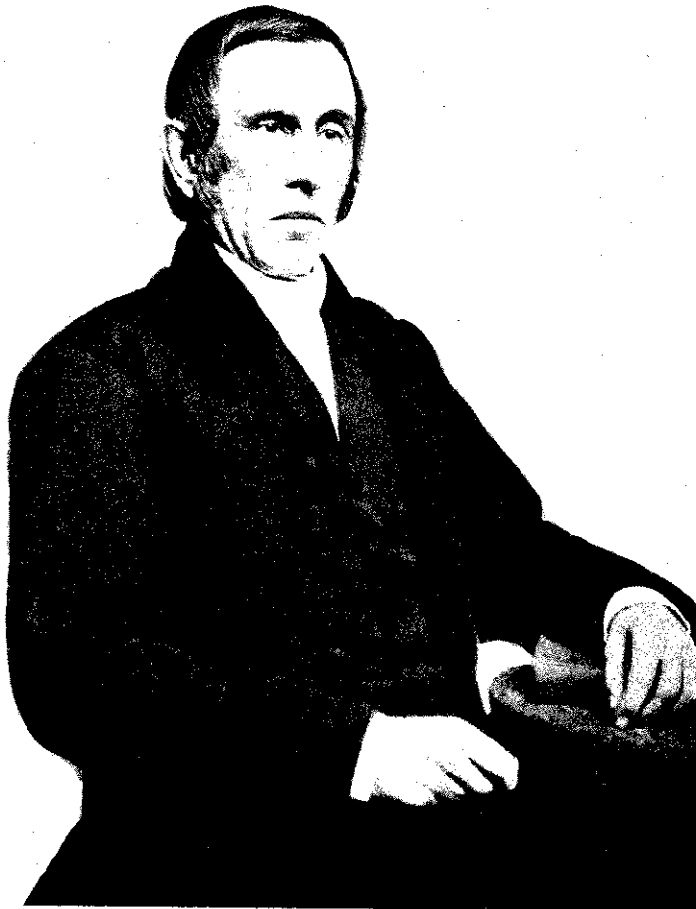
Charles C. Nash, house-carpenter and farmer, who was born in Sidney in 1816, came to Vassalboro in 1847, and now owns on the river road a part of the place where Nathaniel Doe first settled. He married Julia A., daughter of Nathan Taylor, of Winslow. Their adopted daughter, Nettie H., who graduated at Oak Grove Seminary in 1878, is Mrs. Ora A. Meader.

T. B. NICHOLS.—A widely respected citizen, and a prominent and influential member of the Society of Friends was Thomas B., son of Stephen Nichols, of Vassalboro. He was born on his father's farm in East Vassalboro, in January, 1813. He received a sound education, and taught school at intervals for several years in different parts of Maine and Massachusetts. When a young man, he went to Lynn, Mass., where he met and married, in 1841, Rachel B., daughter of David Holder, of Bolton, Mass. The year previous to his marriage he purchased the farm adjoining his father's, and built the house in which he lived until his death.

His only son, David H., born in 1842, was a promising young man who graduated from Haverford College in 1865, and the same year entered Harvard University, but who, a few weeks after his matriculation, was cut off by a brief fever, in the flower of his young manhood.

Ruthanna H., the only daughter of Thomas B. and Rachel B. Nichols, married in 1889, John Franklin Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., the only child of John N. Washburn, of China. They, with his daughters, Alice W. and Nettie G., now occupy the old homestead with her mother.

Thomas B. Nichols began mercantile life in 1843 as a dealer in country produce, making eggs a specialty. His business flourished, and he employed a number of men and teams in collecting the produce which he bought and shipped to Boston, Providence and other New England markets. He was distinguished as an honest, upright man in all his dealings, punctual to his promises, just in the payment of his debts, and always unselfishly considerate of others in his business transactions. He shone more in private than in public life, however, and was more widely known as a consistent Christian character than as a merchant. He was a pillar of strength in the Society of Friends, and his widow, who survives him, still carries on the good work he began. Their home meeting was at East Vassalboro in the building shown in the illustration at page 276; and for forty years he was a minister and earnest, devoted gospel worker, both within and without his own church. Though a very humble man, he had the courage of his convictions. He traveled much in New England as a



Thomas B. Nichols

minister, visiting not only his own people, but penal institutions and the sick and afflicted in all places. In 1866, accompanied by his wife, he traveled in gospel work in New York, Ohio and Indiana; and in 1868 they labored in Maryland and North Carolina. He also traveled in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, accompanied by Hartwell A. Jenkins, of China. He was an earnest Sabbath school worker from early life, having organized and conducted, in 1844, the first Sabbath school in this vicinity, at the Hobbie school house in Winslow. He was also a frequent contributor to the papers of his own denomination as long as his failing strength permitted. The last years of his life were passed quietly about home. The months of invalidism, in which health and disease alternated, were calmly spent, with no anxiety for the future, knowing that the Lord whom he had served with a zeal according to knowledge "doeth all things well." He entered into rest December 30, 1889.

His wife, Rachel B. Holder, who still survives him, was born of Quaker parents, and is a direct descendant from Christopher Holder. During all her life in this county, she has lifted willing hands and an earnest voice to promote the best interests of humanity, holding important positions in the church, and for many years has been an acknowledged minister of the Society of Friends.

George Nowell, born in 1818, is a son of George (1777-1868), and grandson of Major Ebenezer Nowell, who lost an arm in the revolutionary war, and is buried at Berwick, Me. George Nowell, sen., married Winifred Parker in 1800, and in 1806 came to Vassalboro. He later moved to Winslow, where he was a farmer, and where he died. Of his family of ten children but four survive: George and Jonathan, and two daughters. George married Mary J., a daughter of Francis Wyman, in 1849, and settled the same year where he now lives, on the farm settled by Peter Pray. He was constable and collector many years, and also served as selectman. Jonathan Nowell, born in 1820, married Mary J. Wilson, of Topsham, Me., and has one daughter, Lizzie, now Mrs. George Homans.

William H. Pearson, born in 1813, is a son of Captain William Pearson, who came from New Hampshire to Waterville in 1816. The captain's father was Major Edmund Pearson, of Exeter, N. H. After a business career at Waterville, William H. came to Vassalboro in 1861. His wife, Hannah P., is a daughter of Edmund Pearson, jun. Their children are: Ella S., Henrietta M., Mary E. (Mrs. George L. Bailey), William C. and James H. Pearson. Mr. Pearson has served the public in various minor offices and is a well known contributor to agricultural journals.

J. Frank Perkins, born in Dresden in 1847, is the only son of Edwin (born in 1815) and Helen (Meservey) Perkins, and grandson of Zebediah Perkins, of Dresden. Edwin came to Vassalboro in 1860,

settling east of Homan Corner, where he was a farmer, and where he died in 1882. One of his four daughters (all dead), Clara, married Artemas S. Atherton, and at her death left two sons, D. Frank and Shirley Atherton.

William Perkins, son of Daniel, and grandson of Jonathan Perkins, was born at Strafford, N. H., and married Sarah, daughter of Dea. James Johnson, of South Berwick, Me. In 1856 they came to Vassalboro, where William's two sons—Charles S. and George S.—reside. Charles S. Perkins was born in 1856, married Laura, sister of Seth B. Richardson, and has one daughter, Grace.

John C. Perley, born in 1821, is a son of Israel Perley, of Winthrop, who settled at Seward's Mills in 1830. Israel was born in Roxbury, Mass., where his father, Amos, and grandfather, Francis, lived. Francis was the grandson of Thomas Perley, the first of the family in America. Mrs. John C. Perley was Eunice Meiggs. Their children are: Charles I., Anna M. (Mrs. Dana B. Marden), Carrie (deceased), and Alice M. (Mrs. Elmer Randall). Charles I. married Clara Richardson and has four children: Edith C., George A., Fred B. and Anson M. Perley.

Charles E. Pierce, son of Benjamin, grandson of George, and great-grandson of Pelatiah Pierce, was born in 1859. He married Minnie Warren, daughter of Ambrose, and granddaughter of Jared Warren, and has one son, Benjamin S. Pierce. His farm is the birthplace of Judge Whitehouse.

James C. Pierce, born in 1819, is a son of Luther (1784–1861), and grandson of Samuel Pierce, who came from Dedham to Augusta and later, in 1801, removed to Windsor. Mrs. Pierce is a daughter of Edmund Cates. They have one child, Annie May (Mrs. Henry A. Priest). Mr. Pierce was engaged in a lumber business, and from 1854 to 1873 was in the tannery with William H. Cates, Vassalboro.

The Pope family here descended from Ebenezer Pope (1780–1834), son of Elijah Pope, a blacksmith, of Windham, Me. Ebenezer married Sarah Chase, of Unity, in 1804, settled in Vassalboro, and raised seven children: Hezekiah, James, Bethiah (Mrs. Benjamin Goddard), Hephzibeth (Mrs. Jacob Taber), Phebe (Mrs. Jeremiah Jones, of China), Esther B. (Mrs. George Taber) and Elijah Pope. Of these, James, born May 17, 1808, married first, Phebe, daughter of Adam Wing, of Sidney, and second, Content, daughter of Josiah Winslow, of Westbrook, Me. She left one son, Edward W. Pope, who married Edith M., daughter of Clarkson Jones, of China, and has one son, Frederick J. Elijah Pope, born 1825, married Susan Maddocks (deceased). Her children are: Albert H., Etta and Frank T. Elijah's second wife, Kate M., daughter of Hallett Crowell, has one son, Ralph M. Pope.

William B. Priest, born in 1816, is a son of Josiah and grandson of Jonas Priest. He married Hannah, daughter of Amasa, and grand-

daughter of Samuel Taylor, who settled where Albert J. Priest now lives. Their children are: Hiram T. (killed at Gettysburg), Gusta, Alonzo W., Belle and Edward E. Jonas Priest came from Groton, Mass., and built the first house near Priest hill, by a stream west of Theodore W. Priest's present residence.

Daniel H. Priest, born in 1816, married Emeline E. Brown, of Wilton, Me. Their children are: Emma L. (Mrs. Alonzo Hamlin), Everett W., Ida S. (Mrs. Mark R. Shorey), Nancy A. (Mrs. J. C. Evans), Effie E. (Mrs. Frank H. Upham) and Charles E. Mr. Priest is one of the four sons of Josiah Priest.

Daniel C. Purinton, a son of Daniel C., came to Vassalboro when a boy, in 1825, where he lived with his uncle, Joseph Howland, an early settler. He married Mary Whittum. Their two sons are: Charles L., born in 1854, who married Zellar Hamlin, and now lives on the old Pratt place; and Henry W., born in 1855, who married Minnie M. Parks, of Richmond, N. B., and has one daughter, Jessie.

George M. Richardson⁷, born in 1825, is a descendant from Samuel Richardson¹, born in England in 1610, came to Woburn, Mass., about 1635, was leading citizen there until his death in 1658. His sixth child, Stephen², was born in 1649. Francis³ (1680-1755) bought in Attleboro in 1714; Seth⁴ (1716-1785) had a son, Seth⁵ (1756-1784), whose son, Silas⁶ (1791-1877), settled in Winslow about 1822. His wife was Ruth Cutting, of Attleboro. Their son, George M., married Achsah D., daughter of Richard, and granddaughter of Richard Handy, who came to Albion from Wareham, Mass. Their children are: Clara J., Ruth C. (Mrs. C. H. Morse, of Randolph), Lester, George D. and Everett.

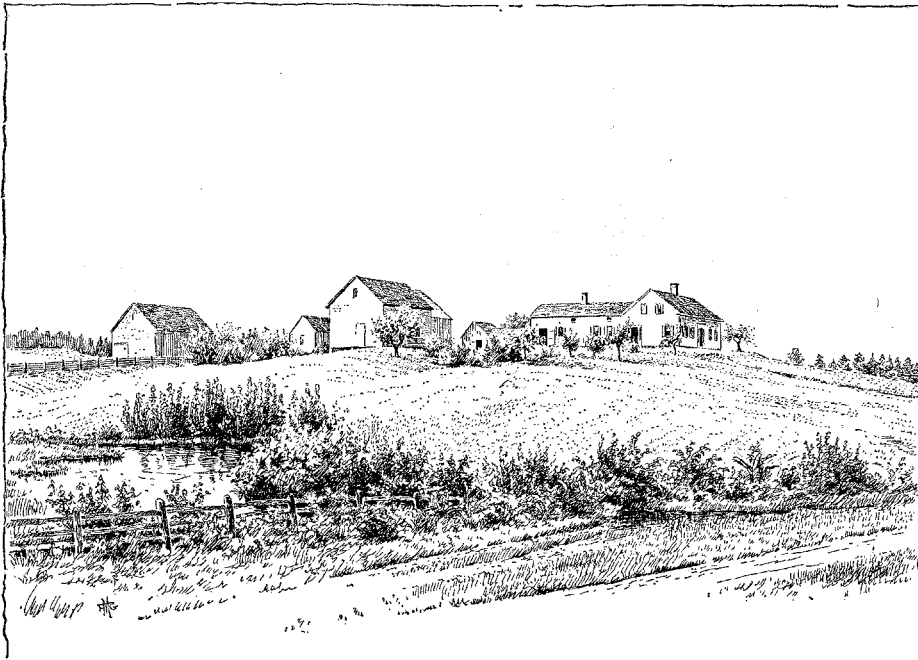
Seth B. Richardson, born in 1856, is a son of John Richardson (1813-1884), and grandson of Seth Richardson, who came to Vassalboro from Attleboro, Mass., about 1799, with his wife, Susanna Balcom, and here built the first house on the Richardson farm, the frame of which was a part of Mr. Richardson's residence until it was burned in June, 1891. Seth and Susanna Richardson had a large family of children. He died in 1856, aged seventy-eight. John succeeded to the homestead and married Hannah Sanborn, deceased. His second wife was Cynthia Cross. Seth B. married Eliza C. Mosher, daughter of the late Elisha Mosher, of China. Their children are: A. Gertrude, Guy M. and James Corey Richardson.

HEMAN ROBBINS AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—The Robbins family was well known on Cape Cod for more than a hundred years preceding the revolutionary war. There Heman Robbins belonged to the host of seafaring men—a characteristic avocation of the inhabitants of that stout arm of Massachusetts from that day to this. For several years before the war many representative families left the Cape and settled in the Kennebec valley, among whom came Heman and his

family—living a short time in what is now Dresden, but settling permanently in Vassalboro, on lot 53. of the second range, in 1777, where he built a log house the same year. He had four sons—Thomas, Nathan, Isaac and Heman, jun., the latter born in 1776, in Dresden—and three daughters.

Heman Robbins, jun., married Desire, daughter of James Mathews, an old revolutionary soldier who served in the navy. They settled on the old homestead, where they had six children: Stillman, who lived to be only six years old; George A., James, Isaiah, and two daughters, Elmira and Rebecca.

George A. Robbins, the eldest survivor of this family, whose portrait appears on another page, was born in 1812. On arriving at ma-



ture years he advised his father to make ample provision for the girls. This he did by giving them the old homestead, where Elmira still lives, also Rebecca's husband, James A. Eugley. She died some years ago. To his three sons the old gentleman gave \$20 each. In 1840 George A. Robbins bought his present farm of eighty acres, lot 59, in the second range, on which he erected the same year the comfortable house still his home. The land was entirely wild, but his industry and good management soon made it productive and profitable, adding buildings and modern improvements.

October 26, 1834, Mr. Robbins married a girl of his own age, Rosetta, daughter of Andrew Bonney, of China, who came from Winthrop to Parmenter hill, before Rosetta was born. He was a soldier



G. A. Robbins

under General Jackson and in the war of 1812. Their married life, although not blessed with children, has been a long and happy one. The completion of its fiftieth year was celebrated by a golden wedding. Among their many guests were several from Augusta, including Dr. H. H. Hill, Ira D. Sturgis, Nelson Leighton and Rev. Mr. Gledhill and his wife.

Heman Robbins and his wife were both Methodists, and in politics he was a whig, and later a republican. The son cast his first presidential vote for General Harrison in 1840, and has been a republican ever since that party has existed. He was town collector of taxes for three years, and has settled some estates. He has often been solicited to take local offices, but has always declined.

The cut on the opposite page shows Mr. Robbins' attractive home, where this worthy couple, in serene and happy old age, are enjoying the rewards of well spent and useful lives.

James Robbins, born in 1813, is a son of Heman Robbins, jun., whose father settled on the estate now owned by James A. Eugley. James married Martha Turner, of Whitefield, Me. She died leaving one child, now Mrs. Hartwell Getchell. In 1844 he married Harriet Turner, sister of his first wife. Their children are: Julia D., George, Albert and Ira J.

Oliver P. Robbins, born in 1838, is a son of Howes Robbins (1812-1889), and grandson of Thomas Robbins, the oldest son of Heman Robbins, sen. Mrs. O. P. Robbins is Martha T., daughter of Isaiah Pierce, of Windsor. They have seven children: Fred E., Mabel E., Frank A., Alice M., Lena P., Ethel M. and E. Payson Robbins. Mr. Robbins is a farmer and prominently identified with the order of P. of H.

Smith Robbins, born in 1846, is a son of Charles, whose father, Isaac, was a son of Heman Robbins, from Cape Cod. Smith had one brother, Sumner, who was born in 1844 and died in California in 1878. Charles Robbins went to California in 1849 and ten years later removed his family there. They all returned in 1862, to Vassalboro, where Mr. Robbins died in 1884, aged seventy-four. Smith Robbins married Florence, a daughter of Captain David, son of Captain Elijah and grandson of Eli Hawes, a farmer, who settled the farm at Cross Hill, where Mr. W. Alvah Austin now lives. Mr. Robbins had two sons: Arthur, and Charles S., deceased.

Samuel Robinson came from Lewiston to Vassalboro in 1798 or 1799. David, the third of his fifteen children, lived at East Vassalboro.

Mark R. Shorey, boss weaver since 1890, was born in 1850, in Albion. He is a son of Sidney (born 1813), and grandson of Daniel Shorey, who with his brothers, Luther and Phineas, were among the first settlers in Albion. Mark R. came to North Vassalboro in 1868,

as apprentice in loom repairing for the woolen company. He then learned weaving and was two years at Rock Bottom, Mass. His wife, Ida S., is a daughter of Daniel Priest. Their children are Alton and Adin.

J. Warren Starkey, born in 1825, died in Vassalboro in 1891. His parents were Moses Starkey, and his second wife, Janette, daughter of George Warren. Of their four sons, J. Warren was the youngest. He married Charity Carr. Their four children were: Thomas H., Georgia, Howard and Sarah (Mrs. Carleton Shorey). Thomas H. Starkey, born in 1854, married Agnes Cross, and has two children: Glenn W. and Howard A. Moses Starkey was a Friend minister from Attleboro, Mass. He bought the home of John Taber, whose daughter, Eunice, was Moses' first wife, agreeing that he would keep the house open to all Friend ministers, as John Taber had done.

John Stevens, of Cross Hill, who died in 1876, was born in 1795, about the time his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Hillard) Stevens, came to Vassalboro from Gilmanton, N. H. They settled on the east side of the Cross Hill road, opposite the Jethro Gardner place, where Jacob died in 1843, aged sixty-eight. John Stevens taught public schools and was superintendent in the Methodist Sunday school. His widow is Rhoda C. Hilt, from Camden, Me. Of her five children three—Jacob M., Adella C. and R. Rufina—survive. Denman P. (deceased) left four children. George W. died in 1855.

Greenleaf W. (page 757) and Frank M. Ward are sons of Franklin and Betsey (Spratt) Ward, grandsons of Abijah, and great-grandsons of Abijah Ward, who was born in 1758 and was an early settler at Ward's Hill in China. Frank M. had been more than twenty years in Nevada prior to 1890, owning large sheep ranches there, when he returned to Vassalboro and joined his brother in a mercantile business. His deceased wife was Louise, daughter of William Whitehouse. She left three children: David, Lulu and Humboldt N. His present wife was Jennie Anderson.

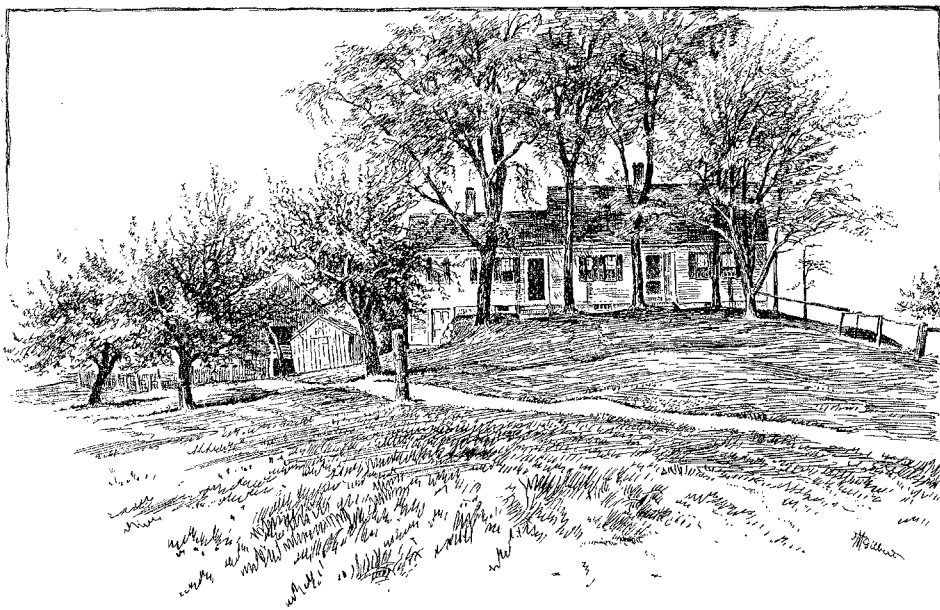
Orrison Warren, a blacksmith at Seward's Mills, born in 1836, is a son of Jared, and grandson of Richard Warren, who was seven years a soldier in the revolution, and afterward settled in Vassalboro, where Chandler F. Cobb lives. Mr. Warren enlisted in 1861 with Company I, 3d Maine. He was in California and Oregon from 1864 to 1868. On his return he was married to Belle Nagel, of Pennsylvania. Their children are: Fred F., Nettie M. and Carl Blaine Warren.

Israel Simpson Weeks, born in 1824, is a son of Daniel H. and Margaret (Simpson) Weeks, of Brunswick, and grandson of Winthrop Weeks, son of John, of Jefferson, Me. His father came to Vassalboro in 1849 with a family of three sons and seven daughters. He was a hydraulic-cement mason, and his son, Israel S., succeeded him at the same trade, being now well known as an expert and successful

builder of cisterns and large reservoirs. He accurately locates subterranean water courses, and has completed some of the best hydraulic works in the county.

Reuben Weeks was born in 1818 at Nantucket. In 1827 he came with his father, Captain Reuben Weeks, to Vassalboro. His wife, Octavia, is a daughter of Moses Bassett, who came from Cape Cod and settled in Harlem (now China). Their children are: Hattie E., Abbie B. (Mrs. Albert R. Ward, of China), Ella L. and Frank G. Weeks, who died, leaving one daughter, Lottie. Captain Reuben Weeks, in 1813, was captured by privateers and robbed of his ship and cargo of whale oil.

Daniel Whitehouse, a descendant of Thomas Whitehouse, of Dover, N. H. (1658), came from Berwick to South Vassalboro when an old



man. His children, some of whom had come previously, were: Edmund, Daniel, jun., Thomas, Hannah and Comfort. Edmund had children: John R., William, Edmund, jun., Benjamin, Maria, Phebe and Martha. Daniel, jun., had sons: David S., Seth C., Owen, Paul and Daniel. Thomas had sons: John and Thomas, jun.

John R. Whitehouse, son of Edmund, and grandson of Daniel Whitehouse, married Hannah Percival, of Cape Cod, and they lived and died at South Vassalboro in the homestead shown on this page. Their children were: Helen Maria (Mrs. Wellman, deceased); Dulcia Maria, (Mrs. Dr. Meigs) of West Virginia; Hildanus R., of Clinton, Iowa; John P., of Augusta, Me.; Melissa R., (Mrs. Joseph Cloud) of Baltimore; Oliver P., deceased, and Judge William Penn Whitehouse, of Augusta.

David M. Wyer, born in 1831, is a son of Shubael, and grandson of Captain David Wyer, a whaler, of Nantucket, who came to East Vassalboro about 1810. He bought the farm where David now lives of John Brackett, and died at Taber hill. Shubael married Sally, a daughter of Captain John G. Fitch, a Nantucket whaleman, who came to East Vassalboro in 1827. David M. married Mary C., daughter of George G. Clark, whose father, Captain Albert Clark, came from Nantucket to Vassalboro about 1820. Mrs Wyer, at her death, left five children: Benjamin F., a druggist in Boston; Annie M. (Mrs. John F. Fletcher), Clara Belle, James C. and Hattie M. The present Mrs. Wyer is Josephine, a daughter of Jonathan Cross, of Cross Hill.

William A. Yates, born in 1852, is a son of Alexander and Lois E. (Thompson) Yates, of Bristol, Me., and grandson of William Yates. He married Ida F., a daughter of B. F. and Lydia C. (Tripp) Brightman, and granddaughter of Leonard and Phebe Brightman. They have two sons: Frank Brightman and Samuel Alexander Yates. Mr. Yates came in 1815 from Bristol to Vassalboro, where he built his present elegant residence in 1890.

CHAPTER XLIII.

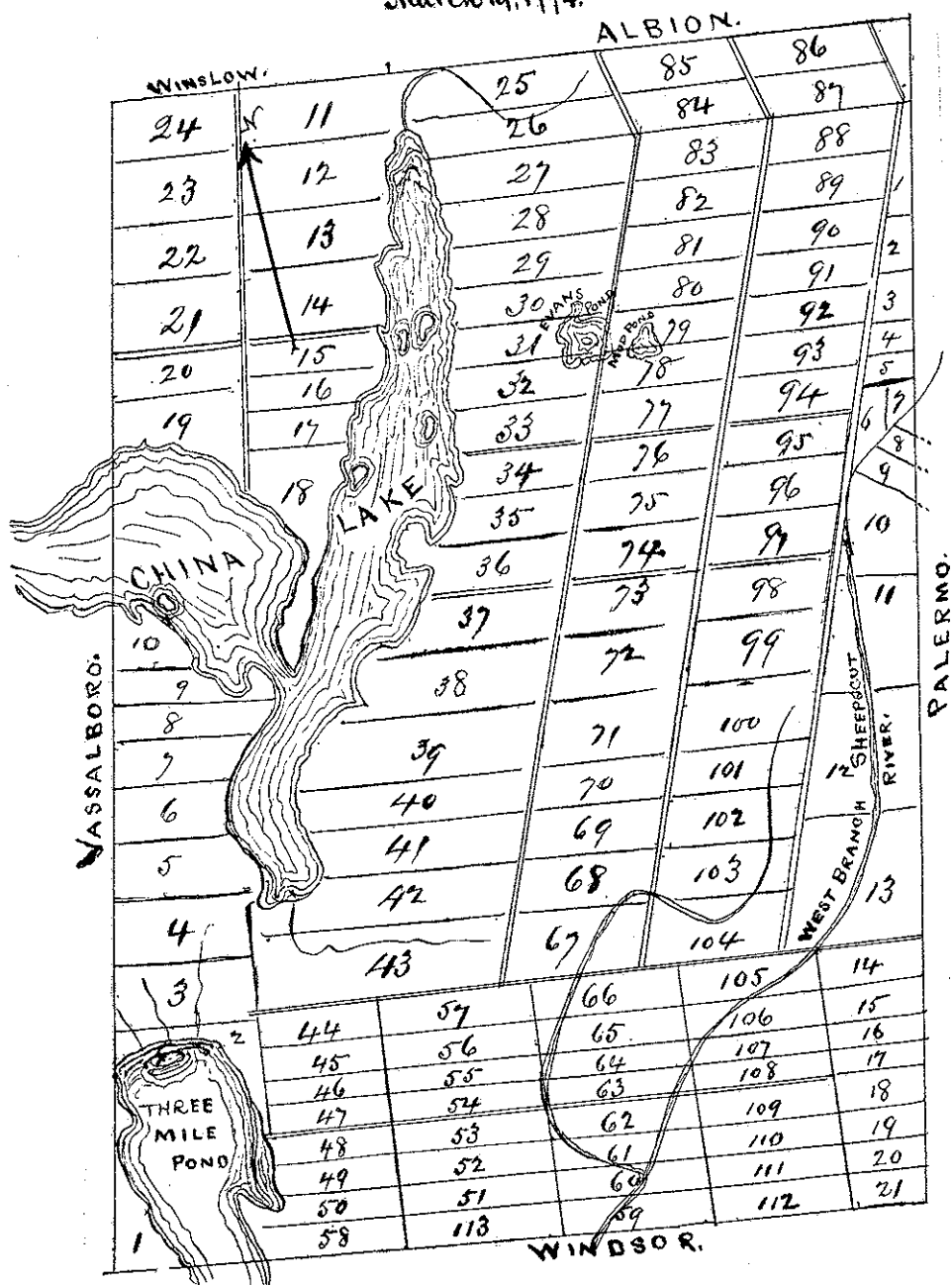
TOWN OF CHINA.

Jones' Survey.—Map.—Early Settlers.—First Grave.—First Birth.—Incorporated as Harlem.—China Erected.—Harlem Civil Lists.—China Civil Lists.—Villages, their Industries and Institutions.—Prominent Localities.—Other Settlers.—Ecclesiastical.—Societies.—Cemeteries.—Schools.—Personal Paragraphs.

WHEN the Kennebec Purchasers in the fall of 1773 sent John Jones and Abraham Burrell to survey a plantation east of Vassalboro and plot it into lots for settlement, they laid the foundation for the present thrifty town of China. They laid out 32,000 acres, including the waters, into farms of substantially 200 acres each; and to this fifty square miles the proprietors and their purchasers, alluding to the old surveyor, and not to the first settler, applied the title of "Jones' Plantation." They finished the survey in the spring of 1774, and Jones' map as then made was referred to by lot numbers in the original deeds to the settlers. At Gardiner, where Mr. Jones, generally known as "Black Jones," had been employed in other surveys, Ephraim Clark was spending the winter of 1773-4, and in the following March made a judicious selection of two lots, 39 and 40, nominally of 400 acres, but actually of nearly six hundred, as the east shore of the lake curved; and that summer built his house near the water on what is known as the Sumner Hawes farm. Very soon after—probably the same season—Ephraim Clark's three brothers, Jonathan, Edmund and Andrew, and a brother-in-law, George Fish, secured lots in the plantation.

The parents of these pioneers seem to have resided with Ephraim Clark. Two years after the settlement was made Merriam, the mother died, and her husband, Jonathan, survived her four years. They were buried in the orchard by the shore near their residence, and two field stones now mark the spot. Ephraim, born July 15, 1751, seems to have lived a bachelor life. He did not marry until 1795. Olive Braley, the object of his affections, was born the year he entered the log cabin, and twenty-two years afterward he brought her home his bride. They were blessed with the old-fashioned family of six sons and six daughters, who all lived to maturity. Jonathan, who was born in

John Jones' Plan of Jones Plantation
March 19, 1774.



1737, brought Susanna Gardiner, his wife, and settled across the lake from Ephraim, on the point where Everett E. Clark lives, his land including parts of John O. Page's and Sanford K. Clark's places. Edmund took the lot south of Jonathan's, on the west side of the lake. He married Rachel Coffin, and their daughter, Anna, born November 20, 1774, was the first girl born in the plantation. She became Mrs. Peter Pray, of Priest hill. Andrew Clark located on what is now, substantially, South China village.

Church Clark, a fifth brother, remained at Nantucket and in the next generation his son, Ephraim, came to the west side of the lake, near where John B. and Anson P. Morrill live. George Fish settled on the east side of the lake, where John Jones and Gustavus A. Webber live. He and Ephraim Clark built on Clark brook, sometimes called Fish brook, the first saw mill in the town. Mr. Fish died on his passage to England, and the widow died at their place of residence. Hers was the first grave opened in the grounds adjoining the Friends' meeting house, on the east side of the lake.

Abraham Burrell, who assisted in the survey, located where Levi A. Jackson lives, and built his first log cabin near the lake shore, where only some cinnamon roses remain to mark the spot. Michael Norton settled on the lake shore, on the next farm south of the town house. His son, Thomas, the first male child born in the plantation, lived and died on the old homestead. These early settlers were soon followed by Josiah Ward—the builder of the first frame house in the town, which stood on the present farm of Benjamin H. Moody. The Nortons were enterprising settlers, and the vicinity is known as Norton's Corner to this day. Mr. Burrell erected on his farm in 1790 the first frame building in the plantation. The "raising" made a red-letter day in the settlement. From Getchell's Corners on the west, and Freedom plantation on the north, help came. The broadside of native oak had reached the most trying position when it was necessary to have more help, and the lady spectators seized the poles and and pikes, deciding the day. This frame is now a part of Levi A. Jackson's barn.

While the natural privations of pioneer life were augmented by the early events of the revolutionary period, the abundance of game and the enormous supply of fish preserved the life of the settlers. They were thorough men and courageous women who planted civilization here, and for twenty-two years they made interesting history before they were given the privileges of a town. A few simple rules—enforced by common consent—was sufficient law for the peaceful and industrious.

In February, 1796, the plantation was incorporated as the town of Harlem. It was described in the act as bounded by four straight lines: On the west by the east line of Vassalboro, on the east by a

line eight miles and 180 rods long, six miles distant from and parallel with the west line, and on the north and south by two lines, each six miles long, extending from the corners of Vassalboro south 68° east. Ebenezer Farwell was authorized to call the first town meeting, which was held at the house of Shubael Bragg.

For twenty-two years the territory of Harlem was well governed by officers elected at annual meetings usually held in the Friends' meeting house on the pond road, when, in June, 1818, the town of Harlem was divided, the northern portion being joined with parts of Lygonia (now Albion) and Winslow, to form the new town of China. Four years later the remainder of Harlem was annexed to China, and thus, forty-eight years after the settlement of Jones' plantation, it took the present name.

The town records of old Harlem are well preserved. They were carefully written by intelligent clerks and contain a mass of quaint and curious lore. In them we find that the voters chose their own company, as is shown by the following order:

"To Edmund Clark,

"Constable of the town of Harlem,

"Greeting:

"You are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, directed to warn and give notice to Boston Ricker and Prince Brown, with their families and all under their care, who came last from Vassalboro for the purpose of residing, NOT HAVING OBTAINED THE TOWN'S CONSENT, that they depart the limits thereof within 15 days.

"Given under our hands this 7 day of May, 1798, at Harlem.

"ICHABOD CHADWICK,

"ABRAHAM BURRELL,

"Selectmen."

Among the other interesting items are these:

"1803. Voted that geese shall not run on the Common." "1804. Voted \$55 for a town standard" [of weights and measures]. "Voted \$35 to recruit town magazine." "1805. Voted Ephraim Clark be pound 'keeper.'"—and he is reported as holding the office for life. "March 12, 1798. Voted to pay for the town's stock of powder out of last year's school money." "March 7, 1800. Voted to pay for running out town line, out of last year's school money." "May 21, 1804. Voted to take school money for the year to build school houses.

HARLEM CIVIL LISTS.—Although the name Harlem passed into history with the annexation of 1822, officers were elected until 1828 for settling the affairs of the town. The selectmen of Harlem, with the year of first election and number of years of service, if more than one, were: 1796, Abraham Burrell, 6 years, Ephraim Clark, 5, James Lancaster; 1797, Ichabod Chadwick, 13, Josiah Ward, 3; 1799, Edmund Clark, 2, James Chadwick, 2; 1803, Jesse Martin; 1804, Edward Fairfield, 2; 1805, David Doe; 1806, Nathan Stanley, 2; 1807, Josiah Ward, jun., 10; 1808, Nathaniel Johnson, 10; 1810, Jedediah

Jepson, 3; 1812, Samuel Burrell; 1813, Constant Abbott, 3; 1815, Robert Fletcher; 1816, Joseph Stuart; 1818, Elisha Clark, 5; 1818, John Dow; 1819, John Weeks, 10; 1820, Joseph Hacker, 4, and William Mosher, 6; 1824, Jonathan Dow, 2; 1828, Ebenezer Meiggs.

Excepting the year 1800, when Ephraim Clark was clerk, Edward Fairfield served from 1796 to 1809; Samuel Burrell was elected in 1810; Constant Abbott in 1813, and John Weeks, 1818 to 1828.

The successive town treasurers for Harlem were: Ephraim Clark, 1796; Abraham Burrell, 1803; Josiah Ward, jun., 1805; Nathaniel Johnson, 1816; Josiah Ward, 1817; Thomas Giddings, 1818; Silas Piper, 1820; Henry W. Piper, 1826, and John Weeks for 1828.

CHINA CIVIL LISTS.—The selectmen, with date of first election and total number of years of service, have been: 1818, Daniel Stevens, 7 years, Nathan Stanley, Robert Fletcher; 1819, Japheth C. Washburn, 3, John Brackett; 1820, Isaac Jones, 2; 1822, Nathaniel Johnson, Joseph Hacker, 2, William Mosher, 4; 1823, Joseph Stuart, 4, Abishia Benson, 2; 1824, Alfred Marshall, 6; 1825, John Weeks, 8; 1826, Ebenezer Meiggs, 5; 1827, Gustavus A. Benson, 2; 1829, Benjamin Libby, jun., 2, Nathaniel Spratt, 5; 1831, Alexander Hatch, 2; 1832, S. S. Warren; 1834, Jason Chadwick, 2, Freeman Shaw; 1835, Timothy F. Hanscom, 2, Edward Breck, 3; 1836, Jonathan Clark, 2; 1838, Corydon Chadwick, 11, Daniel Crowell, 3; 1839, Elisha Clark, Thomas B. Lincoln, 10; 1840, Samuel Hanscom, Daniel D. Starrett; 1841, Larned Pullen; 1845, John Estes, 2d, 2; 1848, Lot Jones, 3; 1849, John L. Gray, 2; 1851, Oliver Hanscom, 2, Alfred Fletcher, 8; 1853, Samuel Taylor, 3; 1854, Sullivan Erskine; 1855, Edward Emerson, 2, Amos McLaughlin; 1856, Nathaniel Wiggin; 1857, Alfred H. Jones, 2, John F. Hunnewell, 2, Josiah H. Greely, 4; 1859, Eli H. Webber, 3; 1862, Thomas Dinsmore, jun., 2, Daniel Webber, 2; 1864, Ambrose H. Abbott, Nathan Widlow, 3, John Libby; 1865, Roland Reed, 2; 1867, Alexander Chadwick, 5, Caleb Jones, 3, Jabez Lewis, 4; 1868, Gustavus B. Chadwick, 3, Abishia B. Fletcher, 3, Francis Jones, 7; 1871, John S. Hamilton, 2; 1873, Charles E. Dutton, 7; 1876, Dana C. Hanson, 4, Samuel C. Starrett, 4, Freeman H. Crowell, 4; 1878, Elihu Hanson, 3, Enos T. Clark; 1879, Theodore M. Jackson, 2; 1883, Theron E. Doe, 4, Henry B. Reed, 4; 1887, James B. Fish, 3; since 1887, Orrin F. Sproul; 1887, John F. Plummer, 5; 1890, James W. Brown, 2, and in 1892, W. R. Ward and A. P. Mosher.

Japheth C. Washburn was the first town clerk, succeeded by John Weeks in 1822; Gustavus A. Benson, 1825; Thomas Burrell, 1827; Japheth C. Washburn, 1830; James H. Brainard, 1837; Oliver W. Washburn, 1840; Ambrose H. Abbott, 1851; Edward Emerson, 1865; F. O. Brainard, 1868; John H. Stevens, 1869; Willis W. Washburn, 1872; Charles B. Stuart, 1878; Willis C. Hawes, 1886; Wilson F. Hawes, 1887, and Willis W. Washburn since 1888.

Since China was organized its treasurers have been: John Brackett, 5 years; Silas Piper, 3; Benjamin Libby, jun., 2; John Weeks, 1; Ebenezer Shaw, 3; Freeman Shaw, 2; Samuel Hanscom and Thomas B. Lincoln, each 1, before 1836; then Daniel Crowell, 3 years; Reuben Hamlin, 3; Charles A. Russ, 3; Ebenezer Meiggs, from 1845 to 1855; Nelson Russell and Abishia B. Fletcher, each 2; Thomas Dinsmore, jun., 3; James E. Cates and Justus Greely, each 2, during the civil war; Ambrose H. Abbott, 1866; William Percival, 1867; then Ambrose H. Abbott, 3; Cyrenus K. Evans, 3; Amasa Taylor, 1; John C. Tucker, 3; Charles W. Clark, 1; John Taylor, 2; Caleb Jones, 2; Russell D. Woodman, 1; Edward C. Dudley, 2; Joseph E. Crossman, 1; Elijah D. Jepson, 4, and Martin Webber.

VILLAGES.—China village is pleasantly situated at the north end of the lake, and its surrounding landscape presents a variety of hill, valley and water. Its main street, winding along the bank of the inlet, is picturesque and attractive, suggesting the quiet and happiness of the wealthy New England village. Among the early settlers here were John Brackett, Japheth C. Washburn, Deacon Wing and William Hunnewell.

Early in the present century this post village was of considerable importance in the business world. One old saw mill, the Deacon Wing mill, on the inlet to the lake known as Wiggin brook, had been worn out and another erected, which was still busy with the logs from the surrounding country. The want of something to crack corn, or save a trip down the river to Gardiner, induced Benjamin Dow to erect, near his half log and half cave house, a primitive grist mill on this inlet. This mill was of logs, with a hollow log for a penstock; the gearing was of wood, and the spindle was an old musket barrel. This mill was run ten years before its destruction by high water. A second and better mill was erected which, with a shingle mill, saw mill and cluster of shops, was burned about 1867.

The first tannery here was by Deacon Griffin, on Wiggin brook, opposite the present cheese factory building. Samuel Hanscom built and run a modern tannery. About 1840 Benjamin Libby, Eben and Freeman Shaw and others, in a stock company, erected a mill on the lake shore opposite the Baptist church. Saws, a shingle mill and a grist mill formed a plant of much importance. It was subsequently purchased by Gilman Brothers, of Waterville, who converted it into a tannery, which was burned. William H. Healey rebuilt it and did the largest business here for years. This was also burned, within the remembrance of the present generation. Nothing has been erected there since, except the temporary buildings which Mr. Healey built to work out the stock of hides after the fire.

In *The Orb*, a weekly paper published here during the years 1834–1835: Samuel Hanscom gives notice, October, 1834, of the removal of

his business, and of the large stock of boots and shoes he has for sale; E. Jones, the tailor, has just received the latest styles from Boston; Peter Dalton, late of Augusta, has opened a fashionable tailor shop and can give his customers fits; J. C. Washburn, secretary of the China Mutual Fire Ins. Co., notifies those concerned of the meeting for the annual election of officers; Leonard Balkcom gives the public due warning that his son David has his own time, and he will pay no debts of David's contracting; Joseph F. Hall will open a writing class at Academy Hall; Matthews & Co. notice their new goods, groceries, paints, oils and crockery; Owen & Dwelley brag of their new goods right from Boston—spring of 1834; Benjamin Webb notifies everybody to call and pay the notes and accounts due him; Freeman Shaw notices his new goods in the store where A. B. Fletcher now keeps; Healey & Gilman notice their new goods in 1835.

The first store here was kept by Japheth C. Washburn. He erected a building where Ambrose Bartlett now lives, which was burned. He built another across the street, building subsequently a residence and store on the site of his first store. His son, Oliver W., succeeded him in the business. North of Washburn's store General Alfred Marshall started another, which was subsequently burned. Estey N. Doe, in 1835, bought out Matthews & Gilman in the store nearly opposite the present hotel barn. Colonel Robert Fletcher, who came to China about 1807, built the second village store, and began trade where A. B. Fletcher's store now is. His successors in the business have been: Alex. Hatch, M. D.; Freeman Shaw, Oliver W. Washburn, The Union Store, Dana C. Hanson, John H. Stevens, John Taylor, Moses W. Newbert and Abishia B. Fletcher. The dry goods of the old days were heavy items in trade, as was shown by the immense stock of rum which Colonel Fletcher piled on the floor of his store and which broke through one night into the cellar. William H. Healey was for years the chief trader in China. His largest interests, however, were in the tanning business above mentioned.

The double brick store, now standing, was built by General Alfred Marshall, who was succeeded in the north part by his son, Jacob S. The latter was succeeded by O. W. Washburn, Alfred Marshall, Jacob Shaw, jun., Hiram P. Weeks, Worthing & Stevens, John H. Stevens, John Taylor, Philbrook & Rice and George C. Philbrook. The last named was succeeded, about 1872, by F. O. Brainard, the present merchant and postmaster, who had traded here in another building since September, 1866. The south store of the brick block was occupied many years by Deacon Benjamin Libby, as a harness shop. It was then occupied by several different tailors and shoemakers until December, 1866, when Willis W. Washburn opened it as a harness shop. His successors have been: John E. James, Willis R. Ward and Theron E. Doe, who has been a merchant there since 1880.

As early as 1840 a brick yard was started by Nathaniel Spratt on the bank across the stream from the cheese factory, where bricks

were made for twenty-five years. Spratt became involved and the yard fell into the hands of Samuel P. Benson, who sold to Zalmuna Washburn, brother of Zebah. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. Washburn, and is now the home of Hollis Broad's widow. Three brick yards were in operation here at one time. Abraham Talbot, once a slave, had a yard opposite Mr. Parmenter's house, below Dana C. Hanson's.

The first post office was in Japheth C. Washburn's store, and he was appointed postmaster June 25, 1818. At the incorporation of the original China Mr. Washburn wrote: "My house was in Winslow, my store across the road was in Albion, and my potash works, 40 rods south, were in Harlem." Jacob Smith was the second postmaster, and in December, 1838, was succeeded by Benjamin Libby, jun., who kept the office in his shop. Oliver W. Washburn, appointed August 12, 1841, was succeeded in February, 1853, by Jacob S. Marshall; Alfred Marshall was appointed September 4, 1860; Jacob Shaw, June, 1861; Alfred Fletcher, November, 1864. O. W. Washburn sold his store business to H. Wheeler Maxfield, who kept the office as deputy for a time and was made postmaster November 29, 1865. In April, 1867, F. O. Brainard was appointed, and has served since, except through the Cleveland administration, when Theron E. Doe served. After the two children of J. C. Washburn had ceased their mail carrying from Getchell's Corners, Asa Burrell carried it, and there are those living who well remember the sonorous tin horn which heralded his approach.

Before 1810, and even after the post office was established, the bringing of mail from Getchell's Corner was a weekly service by Mr. Washburn, who sent two of his children, Abra L. and O. Wendell, for it. One of them, the late venerable widow of Thomas Burrell, in 1891 vividly remembered her horseback trips through the way of gates and bars. The gates remained north and east of the village until long after the government route was established to Bangor. Four daily mails now supply the office here.

The first tavern here was opened by Japheth C. Washburn about 1812. The house was subsequently burned. General Alfred Marshall built and first kept the present hotel. He was succeeded by George Ricker, Luther Lamb, John Hatch, John Hussey, N. D. Coombs, then his son, then William Crane, James Huntoon and E. G. Davenport. About 1870 Charles H. Dow became the proprietor, and his widow is the present landlady.

After 1850 a bank was started here by the Gilman Brothers, the tanners and merchants, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Foster, opposite the school house. It had a brief but successful career.

Among the later industries of the village was the erection of a cheese factory. Cheese making commenced in July, 1874, and 8,000 pounds were made the first season. About 1886 the manufacture was

discontinued. These facts indicate the former importance of this village, to which may be added that five of the governors of Maine were educated at the academy here.

On the east bank of the south end of China lake is the busy village of South China. Among the first settlers here after Andrew Clark were Thomas Jones, whose cabin was where Philbrook's brick house is, and Levi Jackson, who built where Frank E. Jones lives. A saw mill was first erected by the Jones family on the stream known as Jones' brook, and Joseph Hoxie put up a small tannery, which was subsequently purchased, enlarged, equipped with steam, and run by Nelson Russell. Now bushes cover the spots where these valuable industries stood.

It was as early as 1833 that Horace Baker kept a large store just north of the present Jenkins store, and soon after Ebenezer Meiggs, who in 1846 built the only brick house in this village, started another store where the post office now is, and Ambrose H. Abbott had still another where the G. A. R. Hall stands. These were burned in the great conflagration of April 23, 1872. Then Samuel Stuart rebuilt the present Jenkins store, opened trade and was succeeded by his son, Charles B. Stuart. In September, 1888, Elwood H. Jenkins bought out Stuart and joined the stock with that of his other store, which he had purchased in 1886 of Alden W. Sweetland & Co., who succeeded James Savage in the store where C. W. Randall is.

The best store building here stood across the street from the present wagon shop of Theodore M. Jackson, who since 1855 has carried on the only carriage business here, and Ebenezer Meiggs and Corydon Chadwick were merchants. This store was subsequently purchased by David S. Whitehouse for his son-in-law, Warren Estes. Among other traders were: Ebenezer Meiggs, jun., E. T. Brown and W. G. Kingsbury, besides the unsuccessful Union store enterprise.

The Canton Bank here flourished for a short time about 1855. Eli Jones, Ambrose H. Abbott and Jonathan Clark were among the promoters, with Charles A. Russ as president. The first cashier was Zebah Washburn, succeeded by his son, Newell.

Meiggs & Chadwick had a shoe factory here before the war. Two brick yards have been operated, from which brick were shipped up the lake to the other village.

The South China post office was established May 5, 1828. The letter postage collected the first quarter was thirteen cents, and the quarter's pay of the postmaster for assorting the mail twice a day and doing other duties was thirty cents. Silas Piper was the first postmaster, in his grocery store. He was succeeded in 1829 by Francis A. B. Hussey; 1834, Joseph Stuart; 1842, Ambrose H. Abbott in the store where the G. A. R. Hall stands. That store was moved and is now occupied by Hattie Hoxie. The next postmaster was Corydon

Chadwick, 1853, in a store on the point between the roads opposite Jackson's shop. The post office was given to John L. Gray in 1857, who moved it to a house where Gustavus Wyman lives. The next postmaster was Edwin T. Brown, 1863, in a house near Meiggs' store, and he was succeeded in 1868 by John F. Wyman, post office in the store formerly occupied by A. H. Abbott. The office was then moved to the hotel near the meeting house, and James Savage was postmaster from 1873 to 1876. The house was subsequently burned. Samuel Stuart was the next postmaster, in his store, succeeded by Charles B. Stuart in 1879, in the same store, and in December, 1888, Elwood H. Jenkins was appointed, keeping the office in the same store.

Being on the mail route from Augusta to Belfast, South China supported, in the stage coach days, a tavern, kept by Elijah Crowell, who had built it for a residence. Jefferson Wyman kept another east of the Friends' meeting house about 1852. Theodore M. Jackson bought the Crowell house, which burned in 1853. In 1879 J. R. Crossman kept a public house here. Since 1888 the annual coming of summer visitors has been increasing, and must become an important feature of the village. Theodore M. Jackson, who entertains some of the summer people, keeps open house throughout the year.

Near Three-mile pond, west of South China, where Andrew Webber now lives, Samuel Taylor had a public house on the stage route. Andrew Furbush married his daughter and continued the business. After his death his brother, Reuel Furbush, who married his widow, was landlord as long as it was kept as a public house.

After the original saw mill on Clark's brook, north of South China village, had passed away, another was built by the Clarks of the next generation and a brother-in-law, Josiah Braley. Mr. Braley also put in a grist mill, which served its day and purpose. On the same brook Nelson Russell had a small tannery. These long since have been removed, and about 1845 a company erected still another saw mill. Albert Haskell, Harrison Chadwick, and the three brothers, Samuel A., George F. and Enos T. Clark, owned shares. This mill has also served its purpose and passed into the history of the locality.

The village of Weeks Mills is a brisk center in the valley of the Sheepscot, in the southeast portion of the town. The superior water power led Major Abner Weeks and his father to locate here, and their business prominence has given name to the locality. A saw mill and grist mill early erected by Owen Clark, was later owned and run by Thomas Giddings, sen., until it was burned. Abraham McLaughlin built the mill which is now owned and run by Alton Shuman.

Among the industries of the village was a large tannery in the rear of the present hotel building. Charles A. Russ, John Reed and A. B. Fletcher purchased this tannery of Mr. Larrabee and continued

it until about 1870. These men had a shoe factory in the building, that was burned in 1862, on the site of the present store of A. R. Burrill, and in their business employed eighty men. In 1866 J. F. Chadwick and John Reed rebuilt the building and opened a general store; they were succeeded by Abram McLaughlin, who sold to J. F. Chadwick, and he to H. S. Gray. In December, 1889, A. R. Burrill, the present merchant, obtained the goods.

About 1865 Daniel W. Tyler opened a tavern where the present hotel is. Henry Hamilton had purchased it and run it a few years when Tyler took it. Alden McLaughlin bought it and ran it till November, 1887, when Abram McLaughlin, the present landlord, took possession.

The present store of Frank Percival was built about 1832, by Charles A. Russ, who opened trade there, and sold to William Percival about 1845. Mr. Percival was in business until his death, when his son, Frank, who had been a partner since 1866, took the business alone.

The post office has been in the Percival store most of the time since it was established in 1838, with Charles A. Russ, postmaster. William Percival succeeded him in 1846; Albert R. Burrill was appointed in September, 1885; Alton C. Doe in October, 1885, and in 1889 Frank Percival received his commission. A daily stage route to Augusta supplies the village with mail.

Chester M. Clark, the village blacksmith at Weeks Mills, is a son of Jonathan Clark, 2d, grandson of Randall and great-grandson of Edmund Clark. He was born in 1838. His first wife was a daughter of William Church, and his second is a daughter of Charles B. Bassett. Mr. Clark has been at the Mills since 1865, excepting the five years preceding 1888, in the building which was erected for a wagon shop by Eben French, who was drowned in the stream while watering his horse.

On the west branch, a mile above Weeks Mills, where Franklin Sproul's saw mill is, one of the earliest saw mills in town was built. William Pullen operated it as early as 1820, and it was an old mill then. His sons succeeded him long before the present owner. Below this, in what is now a meadow field, east of Oliver Hammon's, Daniel Beane built a saw mill which Abel Chadwick next owned. Mr. Hammon bought and repaired it, and in 1845 Ebenezer Frye converted it into a tannery, which was operated a few years.

Where the western branch of the Sheepscot river enters the town from Palermo a good water power attracted settlers and here, partially in each town, is the post village of Branch Mills. Here Thomas Bragg, of 1799, John Dowe, of 1805, Stephen Jones, Jacob Worthing, Robert Patten, Thomas Dinsmore (who came from Bowdoinham in 1813), Isaac Hacker and Joseph Hacker, from Brunswick, were

among the early residents. The village post office—Palermo—is just over this town line. In 1835 Hiram Worthing was postmaster and, except four years during Cleveland's administration, when Fred Johnson and Thomas Dinsmore had it, the office has been held by Mr. Worthing or his son, P. S. Worthing, the present incumbent. Before 1835 Stephen Marden, Samuel Buffum and Isaac Hacker, in the order named, were appointed.

Wilder H. Worthing, J. R. B. Dinsmore and Sylvanus B. Jones are now doing in three stores the mercantile business of the village. Among the former traders here a Mr. Robinson, Isaac Hacker, Hiram, David and Charles Worthing, Jose Greely, A. B. Longfellow, Nathaniel Lincoln, George F. Frye, Barzillai Harrington, John P. McCurdy, Bernard Hanscomb, William Coombs, William Lincoln & John O. Turner, Homer Cole, Benjamin Black, Stephen M. Spiller (of paring machine fame), Gove & Norton, Ensign L. Worthing, John G. Slater, Benjamin Nelson, Thomas Dinsmore, jun., Roscoe L. Worthing, Stacey Whitehouse, Charles F. Acorn and Nowell O. Jones are still remembered.

The mills here, as the village name implies, were from the first the chief business. The first one was a saw mill, built north of the main street. Ephraim Jones, if not the builder, was interested in it early. Joseph Hacker ran the first grist mill at this site, and with the same power ran the first carding machine. At his death the property passed to his son-in-law, Jose Greely, who was succeeded by his son, Josiah H. Greely, and son-in-law, Thomas Dinsmore. They sold it in 1883 to J. R. B. Dinsmore. On the mill site south of the main street Jacob Buffum and Robert Patten, about 1829, built a saw mill with an upright saw—so slow that “up to-day and down to-morrow” was almost literally true of it. On the same dam, in 1838, was Nathaniel Johnson's fulling and carding mill. After him came Larned Pullen and Ara C. Patten, in the same business, and then Nathaniel Lincoln added a tannery to the plant. His successors were Barzillai Harrington, in 1846, and Wilson Whitten, before it was burned in 1868.

On the ruins William S. Tobey, beginning in 1881, built up his present thrifty business and equipped the mill with saws, planer, stave machine, cider mill and lath and threshing machines. A few rods further down stream Thomas Dinsmore, deceased, built a shingle and lath mill in 1845. This sufficed until 1852, when he built another dam fifty rods below, and there his son and surviving partner, William Dinsmore, continued the mill until his death. It then passed into other hands and was burned in 1882.

Stephen Jones once had a foundry and blacksmith shop, the site of which has been included in the concentric accretions to the old village grave yard.

About 1852 Barzillai Harrington was useful in erecting a building

—now Good Templars' Hall—in which a select school, known as the East China High School, was kept.

The two great lines passing through the town in the old stage coach days supported the numerous taverns mentioned in the preceding village histories. The thirsty traveler of those times, entering the town at Branch Mills, could invigorate himself at the tavern there, then at Crossman's Corner on either side of the road, he could rinse down the dust of two weary miles and prepare himself for three miles more of the lonesome road, between there and South China. There, if the tavern dram was not to his taste, he could find good rum in either store. Well fortified for the next two miles, he could reach Sam Taylor, whose tavern was supplied with a plenty of what may be called the spirit of that age. The next town was equally hospitable, for at the very first he could find Peltiah Pierce at the South Vassalboro post office, and Peltiah would not drive a man away thirsty.

PROMINENT LOCALITIES.—In the central portion of the town is Crossman's Corners, in a good farming community. Josiah Fairfield settled north of the Corners, where Clarkson Jones lives, and Aaron Buffum south of the Corners, on Rollin Reed's farm. Ephraim Jones settled where Edward C. Dudley lives, and Henry B. Reed's farm was settled by an Estes. The family from whom the locality was named is now extinct. Here, in a house which Jedediah Fairfield, brother of Josiah, had built, Bounds Crossman kept a tavern and sold such merchandise as gave his place the name of Crossman's store. He was more ingenious than thrifty, and when the lower portion of the house needed repairs he tore it out, letting the upper story down to the foundation, and lived in the one story for years. On the opposite corner from Crossman's, in the old stage days, John Priest kept the Travelers' Home. After him his brother, Otis, and then Case McAllister were hosts. It was burned about 1835, and rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire in 1843, and on the ruins the late Eli Jones built his residence, which is still standing. In Jones' house subsequently the bar-room door, saved from the fire, did sober service for the old Friend. A post office, now discontinued, was established here in 1860, as Dirigo, with Horatio Nelson as postmaster. He was followed by Eli Jones, and he by Matthew F. Hoxie.

North of Branch Mills, on the eastern edge of the town, is Parmenter hill. Here in 1805 Captain Caleb Parmenter, a blacksmith from Winthrop, made the first regular settlement. South of his farm the Balcom family had lived, where Philip Dinsmore's farm is; but it does not appear that they had title to the land. Joseph Parmenter, brother of Captain Caleb, came later. Their adjoining farms were purchased of the proprietors by their father, Caleb, who lived and died in Attleboro, Mass.

A commanding elevation in the southeast corner of the town has

been long known as Deer hill. Frederick W. Hammon came here by blazed trees in 1811, settling where his son, William H., lives. The same year, William Haskell, jun., came from the pond road, settling where his son, William, lives. Between the two farms Nathaniel and David Gray, from Berwick, settled two farms which the late Elbridge G. Haskell owned, and south of all these Oshea Hatch built, where his grandson, Joseph, lives. In 1809 Samuel Gray came from Berwick, settling the farm where his son, John T., lives, raising eleven children. North of Gray's, on the Dodge farm, Deacon Moses Gray lived, as an early settler. On the pinnacle, south of John E. Dodge's residence, Jesse Prentice had a primitive dwelling. North of the Hammon farm Jonathan Gray settled about 1810.

West of Weeks Mills, on an elevation, now chiefly marked by the handsome building of the Erskine School, is Chadwick's Corner, often known as Chadwick hill. The name alludes to Ichabod Chadwick, a Cape Cod man, who, with his sons, Job, Judah and James, settled here before 1797. Sylvester Hatch, a Baptist deacon from Cape Cod; Captain William Mosher, from Belgrade; Moses Goodspeed, from Barnstable; and Abner Starrett, whose surviving son, Daniel D., born 1802, remembers them, were also early settlers in this vicinity. A post office was established here, with Silas Piper as postmaster. His son, Henry, afterward kept it in a house where Abel Chadwick once lived. This office was discontinued when the Weeks Mills office was established.

China Neck, or West China, as it was once called, embraces a fertile farming district west and north of the two branches of China lake. It was settled later than the farms on the south and east. David Lewis lived where Jacob S. Randall's farm is, and between that and the Friends' meeting house were Joshua Hanson, Thomas Jones, Levi Maynard, Isaac Jones and James Spratt. Between the meeting house and Ward's Corner were Samuel Morrell, John Page, Samuel Mitchell and David Spratt. John Page built the first house on the Hartwell A. Jenkins farm. He was drowned while crossing the lake, and in 1823 Stephen Jenkins bought the place. Samuel Mitchell came from Kennebunk. Betsey, his first child, was born here May 31, 1799. Her brother, Jeremiah, born 1805, survives and remembers the settlers above mentioned. The highway leading to the head of the lake was then a private road with eleven sets of bars north of Ward's Corner.

Between 1845 and 1865 two shoe manufactories flourished on the neck, each employing several men. Josiah Philbrook owned one, and John and Thomas Pinkham the other.

West of China Neck and extending nearly to the Vassalboro line is Ward's hill, formerly known as Stanley hill, in allusion to Colonel Nathan Stanley, who built where Warren S. McCorrison lives, the

first house in that section of the town. Abijah Ward and his three sons—Thomas, Samuel and Abijah, jun.—settled here, Thomas coming before 1784. He married a daughter of Edmund Clark, and resided nearer China village, where his son, Captain Thomas Ward, was born in 1790. Samuel settled north of Ward's Corner, where David S. Patterson lives; and Abijah, jun., settled in the hollow west of Ward hill, opposite the present residence of Freeman H. Crowell. With these three brothers the father, Abijah, who came from New Hampshire, passed his last days, living a third of the year with each. The Wards of China and Vassalboro are descendants of Abijah in the fourth and fifth generations. Other early residents in this vicinity were: Nathaniel Wiggin, Reuben Fairfield, Hezekiah Cloudman, George McLaughlin, 2d, Enoch Brown, James Lancaster and Jabez Lewis.

OTHER SETTLERS.—After the coming of the pioneers, and contemporary with them, several families settled in the town besides those mentioned as first in the four villages and six prominent localities. Before the revolution Joseph Evans lived near the pond that still bears his name. He served in the revolution while his wife and children remained here. Near him Caleb Hanson settled in 1802. Deacon Nathaniel Bragg lived on the pond road, near where he is buried; and before 1797 Josiah Ward, Thomas Bragg, James Lancaster, Ebenezer Farwell and Edward Fairfield were residents of the town. A. Mr. McLaughlin, whose son, Abram, was born here in 1785, had been a resident for some time. Lewis Webber settled northwest of South China, where William F. Mills lives. He had three sons—John, Sylvanus and Ephraim. Jedediah Jepson, a Friend minister, lived near the town house before 1782; and east of Crossman Corner, about that time Dr. John Hall settled. Before 1803 Jesse Martin, Samuel Lewis (son of Rev. Jabez Lewis), James Meader, Jonathan Robinson and Abel Jones were residents of the town. Benjamin Burgess bought of David Braley, jun., part of lot 21, in August, 1802. The deed was witnessed by Abraham Burrell, justice of the peace.

South of Weeks Mills Jonathan Plummer settled about 1823. He and two brothers—Timothy and Benjamin—moved from Vermont to Jefferson, Me., where Samuel, one of Jonathan's twelve children, was born in 1804. Jonathan built the house where Samuel's son, Frank C. Plummer, lives, and here Samuel died in 1886. Robert Morton had built an earlier house on the same farm. South of this, where John F. Plummer lives, Joseph Day first settled, and built a log house south of the present buildings. The old house where Major Weeks lived was subsequently enlarged by Captain William Mosher and is occupied by his grandson, A. P. Mosher.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The religious views of the citizens are varied. Aside from the Society of Friends (see page 280), whose faith came

with the first settlers, the first to organize was the First Baptist church of Harlem, in 1797. Rev. Job Chadwick was their first preacher, and he supplied the church for eight years, and occasionally for several years afterward. From their record, beginning October 2, 1819, it appears that the original members were: Deacon Nathaniel Bragg, Samuel Webb, Isaac Bragg, Michael Norton, Joseph and Nathaniel Evans, Jonathan Gray, Nathan Thomas, Nathan Bragg, Ezekiel Lancaster, Abraham Burrell, Thomas Ward, Hannah, Esther and Betsey Burrell, Betsey Norton, Sarah Webb, Hannah Bragg, Rhoda Haskell, Miriam Dolton, Mercy Ward, Mary Mitchell, Polly Lancaster, Lydia and Anna Fairfield, Hannah Andrus, Susannah Bragg, Roxey Parmenter, Betsey Boynton, Nancy, Saphronia and Nabby Rowe.

Their meetings, in 1819, were held in a school house near Deacon Bragg's. Subsequently they built a small church, which is now the residence of Deacon Bragg's daughter—Mrs. Rowe. The records in the oldest book close with the first meeting in 1827. The clerks were faithful men and their record is their best monument. With them the Bible was more familiar than the spelling book. A church meeting in April, 1818, "met according to an appointment at the Schoolhouse near Dea. Bragg to inquire into reports that were circulating in the world. 1. by maid Choise of Dea. Nathaniel Bragg moderator. 2. by opening the meeting by prayer by Dea. Bragg. 3. by after hearing B. Webb's declaration and that he was wrongfully accused the Church Voted to hold him still in Yonin."

The old record evinces the zeal of the early Baptists for the purity of their church as well as charity for the wayward members, but when doctrinal grounds were encroached upon heroic treatment was resorted to, as "Voted to withdraw fellowship from Mariam Dolton for leaving us and joining the friends."

The society prospered and after the uniting of the towns of China and Harlem it became the Second church of China and, on lands given by Ebenezer Meiggs, they erected a brick meeting house at South China. This served a generation, and on May 10, 1856, they voted to sell it at auction. On its site a larger wooden building was erected in 1862. The church took active part in the temperance movement of 1860-70, and on October 1, 1869, the meeting house was set on fire by a liquor man and destroyed. The site is now occupied by the Friends' meeting house at South China.

A manuscript preserved by the family of Deacon Enos Clark, and covering the years from January 1, 1852, to July 20, 1878, appears as the record of the Second Baptist church in China. Albert H. Clark was the clerk until May, 1868; Jonathan Clark succeeded him until May, 1875, when Stephen B. Clark continued the records until their close. The pastors were: Enos Trask, December 19, 1852; Ira H. Brown, July, 1854; Daniel Bartlett, October, 1855; William Bowler,

May, 1857, resigned September, 1862; M. J. Kelley, October, 1864, to March, 1866. It appears that Rev. Kelley received \$600 per annum, of which the church at Vassalboro paid \$70. Out of its proper order this statement appears in the records of this society: "Rev. William Bowler was pastor from 1832 to 1849 and six months in 1851. Daniel Bartlett was pastor in 1850."

A Baptist meeting house was erected in 1814 on a knoll near the old muster ground to the east of the head of the lake. The site of the house was then in Fairfax, not far from Dow's primitive grist mill. In 1822 the building was hauled across to the site where the present church stands. The society of thirty-nine members was organized in China May 23, 1801, and included seventeen who had previously been members of the First Baptist church of Vassalboro. About 1835 the present church was built and the old edifice taken down.

In the earliest preserved records of the society, which were badly kept, the first mention of a pastor is "October, 1805; Elder Jabez Lewis was dismissed from the pastoral care of the church." "1806, Brother Stephen Dexter was licensed to preach the Gospel." In 1812, "Elder Stephen Dexter was chosen pastor;" in 1817, "Elder Jabez Lewis was chosen pastor," and in 1823, "Hadley Proctor was ordained pastor." He remained in charge of the society until 1826. Other early pastors mentioned without date are William Bartlett and Henry Kendall. From 1840 the successive pastors were: Benjamin F. Shaw, 1840; Lebias Kingman, 1849; William H. Evans, 1852; Hosea Pierce, 1853; William Hurlin, 1856; Adoniram J. Nelson, 1858; E. S. Fish, 1861; Adoniram J. Nelson, 1863; F. A. Vinal, 1866; Eben C. Stover, 1869; Ira Emery, 1871; William P. Palmer, 1874; supplies, 1875; Judson B. Bryant, 1889, and supplies, 1890-2.

The building is in good repair, and the society owns a comfortable parsonage near the church edifice. The Sunday school has from thirty-five to forty scholars.

In 1812 a third Baptist church, of twenty-six members, was organized in Harlem and continued fifteen years; but by advice of the association it united with the second. William Bowler had charge of this church for many years.

That the Jesse Lee Methodism was here as early as in the adjoining towns, there is no doubt, but the early records are very deficient. Meetings were held in the school houses until the erection of a church in 1842. The successive pastors of later years have been: 1866, Moses W. Newhurst; 1868, Charles B. Besse; 1870, David P. Thompson; 1872, B. C. Wentworth; 1876, Jacob F. Crosby; 1878, Charles H. Bray, who died in China in 1879; 1879, William J. Clifford; 1881, J. C. Lamb; 1883, E. S. Gahan; 1886, William B. Eldridge; 1888, E. A. Glidden; 1890,

James Byram and Edward Freeman; and in May, 1891, F. W. Brooks. The records of the East Maine Conference show that Elliot B. Fletcher was credited to China in 1861; Benjamin C. Wentworth, 1875-7; and Jacob F. Crosby, 1878-9.

The Freewill Baptist Society, of Branch Mills, was organized June 17, 1862, with thirteen members, and the society has supported regular preaching in the Union church there for one-half the time for years past. Rev. A. B. Brown began his pastorate in September, 1890, preaching every Sunday afternoon.

The Christian Connection was organized May 29, 1859, with forty members. Preaching at the Union church, Branch Mills, was supported by them one-fourth of the time for about ten years.

The Adventists occupy the Union church, of Branch Mills; preaching every other Sunday by John Robert Hall.

This Union church was erected in 1861 and dedicated February 28, 1862, to the use of three religious societies. The bell and pipe organ were obtained by subscription. In 1881 a Union Sunday school was established for the year round, it having been organized some years prior, but only for the summer season.

In 1871 the Adventists of Weeks Mills purchased a building which was moved to near where the Masonic Hall stands, and was converted into a church. It was burned in 1890 with the Masonic Hall, and in 1891 the society commenced rebuilding on the site.

Several of the Baptist persuasion in China and Windsor thought best to form an organization, and on May 16, 1843, met and organized, choosing James Hutchins clerk, and Abel Chadwick and Jethro Howes deacons. The society is known as the Weeks Mills and South China Freewill Baptist church. Occasional preaching was held for the first four years, and from 1859 Rev. A. P. Tracey was stated pastor for a few years. In 1866 Rev. W. H. Littlefield was settled as pastor, succeeded by Reverends F. Cooper, Mr. McKindsley and A. C. Brown.

Besides these denominational societies in the villages, other communities or neighborhoods have maintained public worship, although less regularly, in various school houses of the town. The Adventists kept up an organization for several years at Deer hill, and the Methodists at Chadwick's Corner built a church, which has since been transformed into the Erskine school building.

The Union Camp Meeting Association, of China, organized September 12, 1890, has secured suitable grounds in the northwest portion of the town, where annual meetings are to be held.

SOCIETIES.—While the religious tendencies of the people have founded, maintained or changed the churches noticed, other societies, springing from the rural, the social or the literary instincts of the citizens, have risen and flourished.

On December 27, 1823, a meeting of Free Masons was held at

China village in the hall of Japheth C. Washburn. Holman Johnson was chosen moderator and Alfred Marshall clerk. Abisha Benson, Holman Johnson and Robert H. Carey were made a committee to draft a petition, which eighteen persons signed, to the Grand Lodge for a charter for a Lodge there, to be called Central Lodge. At a meeting, May 26, 1824, of Central Lodge a code of by-laws was accepted. Within six years 148 members were added, but at the commencement of the Morgan excitement its books were closed for twenty years. In 1849 the charter was renewed and the Lodge has since flourished. The successive masters have been: 1824, Holman Johnson; 1825, Abisha Benson; 1826, Japheth C. Washburn; 1827, James H. Brainard; 1829, Timothy F. Hanscom; * * * ; 1849, James H. Brainard; 1850, Thomas B. Lincoln; 1852, Edward Gray; 1853, Thomas B. Lincoln; 1854, Amasa Taylor, jun.; 1855, Charles Taylor; 1856, General Alfred Marshall; 1857, Mark Rollins, jun.; 1858, Daniel W. Griffin; 1859, George A. Lander; 1860, Thomas B. Lincoln; 1861, Mark Rollins, jun.; 1862, John Taylor; 1863, Joseph C. Coombs; 1864, Charles E. Dutton; 1865, Francis A. Roberts; 1866, Mark Rollins, jun.; 1867, Edward E. Wiggin; 1869, Charles E. Dutton; 1872, Willis W. Washburn; 1874, Allen P. Varney; 1876, Lynn W. Rollins; 1878, Ora O. Crosby; 1880, William S. Hunnewell; 1882, Marshall B. Hammond; 1883, George B. Pray; 1885, Charles A. Drake; 1887, Ralph L. Baker; 1889, Charles W. Jones.

In 1875 Mark Rollins and O. W. Washburn, as a committee, compiled a manuscript history of Masonry in China, which volume, now in possession of Willis W. Washburn, embraces 148 pages of beautifully written history, with personal and biographical sketches of some of the eminent members of the Lodge.

Dunlap Chapter, No. 12, at China village, commenced work under dispensation in January, receiving its charter in May, 1861. The high priests have been: 1861, Augustus Callahan; 1863, Warren Colby; 1865, Mark Rollins; 1867, Charles Taylor; 1869, E. W. McFadden; 1870, Rufus R. Williams; 1872, J. Belden Besse; 1873, Nathan Stanley; 1875, Charles E. Dutton; 1877, Joseph E. Crossman; 1880, John Taylor; 1882, Lynn W. Rollins; 1883, Joseph E. Crossman; 1886, Charles E. Dutton, and since 1888, Willis W. Washburn.

Keystone Council, No. 9, instituted at China village about 1865, was continued about twenty years by the Royal Arch Masons.

Dirigo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was instituted at South China, by dispensation, June 12, 1860. The first meeting under the charter was May 21, 1861. The successive masters have been: James P. Jones, 1860; E. D. Clark, 1862; J. F. Chadwick, 1866; G. B. Chadwick, 1867; Joseph B. Crossman, 1869; Chester M. Clark, 1870. The hall in which meetings were held at South China was burned May 1, 1872. By permission of the Grand Lodge the society changed its place of meeting

to Weeks Mills, where the same autumn a beautiful hall was erected, and dedicated June 12, 1873. This was burned in April, 1890, with the Advent church near by. In the autumn of the same year the society erected at Weeks Mills the present neat hall. Since the removal to Weeks Mills the masters have been: Dr. D. P. Bolster, Orrin F. Rowe, Hiram S. Gray, Frank C. Plummer, Orrin F. Sproul, Cornelius A. Merrill, John H. Barton and Robert N. Barton.

The South China Library Association was instituted in 1832. The preliminary meeting was held at the Chadwick school house, January 1st, with Captain William Mosher, moderator, and Joseph Stuart, clerk. A. H. Abbott was its faithful librarian for thirty years, and the association prospered. On its twenty-fifth anniversary Samuel Gurney, of London, donated \$96 to its benefit, which gave fresh impetus. The fire of May 1, 1872, consumed the library of over 500 choice volumes. Upon its revival the library was made free, and is continued by subscription and donations. The Friends' meeting house, where it is kept at South China, is open to the public on Sunday and Thursday of each week. The library has not regained the importance of its palmy days, but is a factor for good in the community.

At South China, April 28, 1830, the South China Temperance Society was organized. Ebenezer Meiggs was president, James Merrill, M. D., was vice-president, and Eli Jones was the secretary. Joseph Stuart, Jedediah Fairfield, Stephen Jones, Francis A. B. Hussey and Church Clark were prominent promoters of it. The whole number of members was 220. On page 44 of its records are the following statistics of year ending April 28, 1831, which seem to justify the organization of the society: "No. of inhabitants of China, 2,234; No. of Polls, 354; gallons of spirits sold at taverns, 572; cost to consumers at \$2 per gallon, \$1,144; No. of gallons sold at stores, 2,804; cost to consumers at 92c. per gallon, \$2,589; total gallons sold in China, 3,376; total cost to consumers, \$3,733."

Some years later the Washingtonians had organizations at different villages, and in 1859 Lake Division, No. 100, Sons of Temperance, was instituted at South China, June 20, and existed in working order till February 27, 1864. Its last record, signed by Eli Jones, as secretary, says: "Division closed in due form." A similar division of Sons of Temperance existed at China. One was at Weeks Mills, where a Lodge of Good Templars, now extinct, once held their Lodge meetings in a hall over Chester M. Clark's shop.

Branch Mills soon after 1850 organized a Lodge of Sons of Temperance, which was dropped a few years ago, when temperance had become the prevailing sentiment. In December, 1865, a branch of Good Templars was instituted here, which died in 1869, and in 1874, April 10, a second Lodge, No. 349, was instituted. Young and middle-aged are engaged in the work, and the society owns the building formerly erected by B. Harrington as an academy.

The Patrons of Husbandry have a flourishing Grange here, No. 295, organized December 29, 1887, holding regular meetings on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the A. O. U. W. Hall at South China. The masters of the Grange have been: C. F. Cobb, E. C. Dudley and I. Lincoln Jones.

Harlem Lodge, No. 39, A. O. U. W., was instituted August 27, 1885, by thirteen charter members, and the list now comprises seventy-two. They have a hall of their own, and the master workmen have been: S. C. Starrett, J. R. Clark and E. Warren. E. W. Jones has been the recorder since its organization.

CEMETERIES.—There are about the town in the so-called villages several pretty cemeteries, and these have been beautified by corporations. At China village application for a meeting to form the China Cemetery Association was made August 22, 1865, and September 13th the meeting for organization was held. The presidents have been: Samuel Hanscom, John F. Hunnewell, Jabez Lewis, S. H. Farnsworth, Abishia B. Fletcher and Charles E. Dutton. The family ground of the Washburns was pleasantly situated on the knoll near the present cemetery, and this knoll was selected, embodying that ground. In 1866 it was fenced and has been cared for by the association since. Theron E. Doe is secretary of the association.

At Branch Mills John Dow, a settler of 1807, gave land for a village cemetery, and another piece for a Friends' burying ground. In 1854 an association then incorporated purchased lands surrounding these pieces. In October, 1885, sixty lots were added to the southward, and the whole is neatly enclosed.

The Friends have three cemeteries in the town. The first and oldest is that near their meeting house on the east side of the lake, in which Mrs. George Fish, daughter of Jonathan Clark, sen., was the first person buried. Another Friends' cemetery on China Neck contains the families of Isaac Jones, Noah Jones, James Jones, Winslow, Jenkins and Randall. In the rear of the Friends' meeting house, South China, is an ancient cemetery. On May 15, 1878, for its better protection, an association of nine members was formed, adopting by-laws and incorporating the South China Cemetery Association. The first officers were George F. Clark, Charles B. Stuart and William Crossman.

The cemetery at Weeks Mills was formerly under the direction of a corporation, which after many years was allowed to be dispersed. Lots on the adjoining lands of Frank Percival are still sold by him, and the grounds present a clean, regular appearance, with good fences.

The cemetery at Chadwick's Corners, well fenced and in good order, contains the ashes of some of the old family whose early coming gave name to the place.

Throughout the town are family grounds in conspicuous places, and these are reverently cared for by the descendants who occupy the farms.

SCHOOLS.*—At the first town meeting ever held in Harlem the town made provision for the support of schools by an appropriation of money and a choice of the necessary school officers. Very soon after a school was taught in a house temporarily fitted up for that purpose and situated on the west side of the road, near Norton's Corner, and not far from the site of the present town house. The school was taught by the Rev. Job Chadwick and was no doubt a success, as he continued to wield the "birch" several terms in succession here.

The town was soon organized into districts and schools were taught in different parts of the town, making room for Ichabod Hatch, "Old Master Hatch," as he was designated by the unruly urchins who had felt the touch of his ferule; William Doe, the dwarf and cripple; Deborah Baker, the first female teacher employed by the town; Miss Pullen, and many others who came to assist in preparing the minds of the children of Harlem for lives of future usefulness. Later came Paul Chadwick, the victim of the ill-starred Malta Indian war; Mr. McNeil, a foreigner, who first introduced the study of English grammar into a school taught by himself on the east side of the lake and about three miles from its head; Cornelius Dennison, and Samuel Hoyt, all of whom had established reputations as successful teachers.

The advent of numerous settlers with their families, which frequently consisted of ten or a dozen children, had made it necessary almost every year to make some change in the districts, and in 1814, there were sixteen districts in the town.

Although in 1805 the town made provisions for building school houses in five different districts, it is not to be supposed that every district had its school house, for this was not accomplished until several years later. Several of the schools were taught in rooms fitted up in such private houses in the districts as might be convenient. It was also the practice in some of the districts to board the teacher "round," also to "find the wood round," the money that would otherwise serve to pay for board and fuel being paid the teacher to extend the length of the term.

In 1808 a "school collector" for each district was selected, whose duty it was to collect the assessments made by the town's assessors for his district and expend the same according to the vote of his district; but this plan failed to meet the general approval and the town returned to the present method. Changes in the limits and boundaries of the several school districts have been made from time to time. New districts have been organized until the present number reaches

*By Orrin F. Sproul.

twenty-two, although in two or three, schools are not regularly taught.

That the schools of old Harlem and later on of China have been productive of great good and have merited the anxious care and watchfulness of the earlier settlers of this town, is plainly demonstrated when we look back to the earlier instructors of our time, whose education was obtained in these schools, with possibly one or two terms at the China Academy. Among the most prominent of our educational workers we find the name of Friend Eli Jones, who was well known to the people of this town as a teacher and school officer. Dana C. Hanson, an old teacher, has served in almost every trusted position in the gift of the town. Thomas Ward was an old-time instructor, and following down the page still later Joseph W. Chadwick, a scholar in our schools, next a teacher and later a professor of Latin; Stephen A. Jones, president of the Nevada State College; George F. Mosher, president of Hillsdale College, Mich., and many others, as scholars and teachers in our schools, have left them for higher stations in life, for which the common town school was the stepping stone.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Joseph H. Allen, born in 1815 in Windham, is a son of Joseph and Thankful (Winslow) Allen. Joseph came from Windham to Vassalboro prior to 1810. He then returned to Windham, his native town, and lived there until 1816, when he moved and settled in Vassalboro.

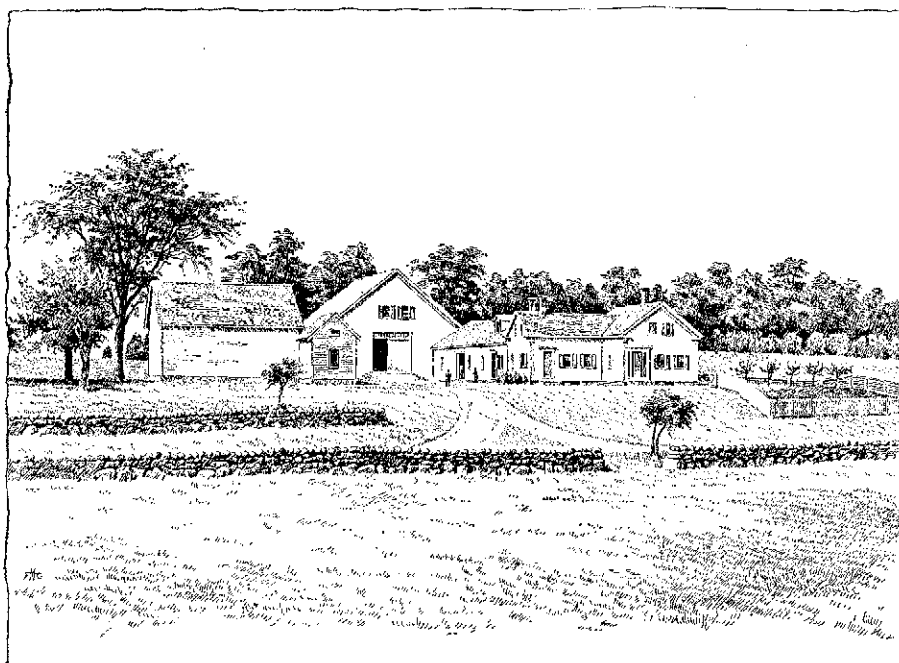
Isaiah Austin, born in 1835, is a son of Nathaniel Austin, who came to China from Dover Neck, N. H., where his father, James, lived. Isaiah married Abbie B., daughter of John Porter, of Wiscasset. Their children are: Sadie H., Mabel, who graduated at Providence and died when twenty-two; Lizzie, Nathaniel, Alden, Margaret, John W. and Abbie.

JONATHAN BASSETT.—This is a family name which first appears in New England in 1621, when William Bassett came in the ship *Fortune*. For the next century and a half his descendants were prominent people on Cape Cod, where representatives of the eighth and ninth generations still reside. From this progenitor we find in one line: William¹, Nathaniel², Joseph³, Daniel⁴, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁶, and Zenas D. Bassett⁷, the latter being born in 1786. One Joseph Bassett was selectman of Yarmouth, Mass., from 1731 to 1739, and in 1776 we find Captain Jonathan Bassett, of Yarmouth, as a seafaring man, and from him we can trace that line which is now represented in China, Me., by the venerable Jonathan Bassett, whose successful life as a farmer indicates that agriculture has been profitable in China, when industry, sobriety and economy became elements in the problem.

It appears that Captain Jonathan had five children who came to

Maine: two daughters—Pheba, who married Randall Clark, of China, and Mary Ann, who married Edmund Thatcher, of Vassalboro; and three sons—Joseph, who settled in Moscow, Me.; Benjamin, who lived at Riverside in Vassalboro, and Moses, who came to China in 1799.

This Moses Bassett, in 1802, married Abigail, daughter of Andrew Clark, one of the original settlers of China, and raised three children: George, born 1803, died single; Jonathan, born December 21, 1805, and Octavia, born 1817, now Mrs. Reuben Weeks, of Vassalboro. Moses died May 5, 1867; his wife, Abigail, December 27, 1863. The farm they settled is still known as the Bassett place, on the pond road midway between East Vassalboro and South China.



Here Jonathan, who inherited many traits from his mother—an energetic, practical woman—passed his early days, and when twenty-one started via Boston to see the world and make his career. Three weeks sufficed to satisfy him, and he returned to the farm, which he worked for his father until he owned one-half of it, and seldom since then has he been out of sight of China lake.

In November, 1854, he married Roxana, daughter of Corydon Chadwick, of China. They had three children: Alexander C. Bassett, born November 29, 1857; Abbie A., born in December, 1859, and an infant son, born in July, 1861, who died the following October. The mother died August 13, 1861. In November, 1865, Mr. Bassett married Mary H., daughter of John Webber, of China, and lived with her



Jonathan Beckett

until her death in February, 1888. In January, 1858, Mr. Bassett bought the place which is the subject of the accompanying illustration, and here, with his two children, Alexander C. and Abbie A., he still remains (1892), enjoying a hale and peaceful old age.

In July, 1888, Alexander C. Bassett married Bertha L., a daughter of David F. Sanborn, of China.

J. E. Bessey, born in 1850, is a son of Prince Bessey, whose father was Ephraim Bessey, of Albion. His wife was Joanna Philbrick, of Thorndike. They have had six children: Eli Philbrick, born May 3, 1877; Prince Manter, September 14, 1879; Edith A., December 9, 1882; Guy Edward, August 22, 1884; Martha Lewis, June 29, 1888; and Helen Louise, born January 22, 1892, died August 1, 1892. From his residence in China he carried on for eight years or more a wholesale and retail meat business before going into business as noticed in the village of North Vassalboro.

Edmund Bragg, born in 1840, is a son of John, born in 1799, and grandson of Thomas Bragg, who moved from the "pond road" to where Edmund now lives prior to 1799. Edmund was a soldier with Company F, 12th Maine, from February, 1865, to March, 1866.

F. O. Brainard, born in 1831, is a son of Dr. James H. Brainard, who came from Berry, Mass., to China, where he died April, 1857, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. F. O. Brainard is Maria, a daughter of Zebah Washburn. Their children are: Estella M., Walter S., a physician, of Pemaquid; Newell W. (mentioned in Chapter XIV), and Helen N. Mr. Brainard went to Wisconsin in 1856, where for ten years he published the *Jackson County Banner*, and was then six years judge of the probate court of that county.

Clark.—At page 1139 we notice the coming of Jonathan and Mirriam Clark and five of their children to this town. They were born at Nantucket, but had resided in Nova Scotia for some ten years prior to their coming to China in 1774. Samuel A. Clark, born in 1827, is a son of Jonathan and Jane (Burrell) Clark, and grandson of Ephraim and Olive (Braley) Clark. His wife is Mahala, a sister of Jeremy Hussey, of Vassalboro. Their children are: Belle (Mrs. David Cates), and Nellie (Mrs. Franklin H. Jones). Four of Ephraim Clark's six sons married four of Samuel Burrell's daughters. George F. Clark, brother of Samuel A., married Olive, sister of Jeremy Hussey, and has one daughter, Alma E. He was in the Maine legislature in 1871.

William M. Crane, born in 1824, is a son of William Crane, who, in 1830, with his wife, and three children, Rufus, John L. and William M., came to China from Warren, Me., where his father, Rufus, lived. William M. married Mary J., daughter of John W. Jameson, and has three children: Oscar, who married Abbie Brooks; Edwin, now in Utah, and Alton Crane, of South Boston. Mr. Crane's farm was settled by Levi Jackson, who built the house.

Hollis M. Crommett, born in 1846, is a son of Joshua (1805-1890) and Dorothea (Bartlett) Crommett, and grandson of Joshua Crommett, who, in 1812, came from Edgecomb to Chadwick's Corner. Joshua, jun., came to Deer hill in 1831, and was married. His family consisted of four boys and five girls. Hollis M. married Lilla J., daughter of John G. Slater. Their children are: Archibald M., Jasper L. and Lawrence K.

Freeman H. Crowell, born in 1825, is a son of Jeremiah (1783-1861) and Anna Crowell, who were married before coming, in 1806, from Cape Cod to China. Anna was a daughter of Michael Crowell. Freeman married Delia, a daughter of Captain William Lewis, of Vassalboro, Me. Their children are: Caroline L. and Minerva D. Mr. Crowell's grandfather was Timothy Crowell, of Cape Cod.

Charles G. Dinsmore, born in 1833, is a son of Thomas Dinsmore, who came from Bowdoinham to China about 1814. He and his wife, Eunice, were members of the Society of Friends. Charles G. was in California and Nevada twenty years, was in trade with his brother, George, in Austin, Nev., nineteen years, and now resides at Branch Mills.

John E. Dodge was born in 1828, in Liberty, Me. He married Sarah J., a sister of Hollis M. Crommett. Their children are: Arabel G. (Mrs. T. C. Wing), of St. Cloud, Minn.; Orenette C. (Mrs. James H. Ames), of Unity, Me.; Carrie A., a teacher, and Perley W., at home. Mr. Dodge went south several winters for live and white oak for ship spars, the making of which was his principal business prior to 1865.

Theron E. Doe is a son of Estey N. and Harriet Doe, a daughter of John Brackett, who came from Berwick to China. Mr. Doe was for six years a clerk for F. O. Brainard prior to 1876.

Edward C. Dudley, born in 1839, the son of William Dudley (1790-1860) and grandson of Micajah Dudley, of Winthrop, married Josephine, daughter of David S. Whitehouse, of China, and has two sons: William A. and Edward A. Dudley. William Dudley married Sarah Davis, of Lewiston, in 1814, and removed to Branch Mills, thence, in 1830, to the farm at Dirigo where Edward C. now lives. Hon. David Dudley, of Aroostook, the oldest son of William, was born at Branch Mills. Micajah Dudley, of Winthrop, son of Samuel, was born at Brentwood, N. H., September 27, 1751. He was of the fifth generation from Governor Thomas Dudley. Micajah settled in Winthrop about 1774, and his first child was born there in 1775.

Charles E. Dutton, born in 1839, is a son of Coffran, and grandson of Jonathan Dutton, who moved from Montville to Vassalboro, and in 1839 lived where Melvin Appleton now resides. In 1851 they moved to China. Charles E. married Annis W., daughter of George Barlow, of Freedom. Their children are: Everett E., Della S., Arthur J. and Fannie A. Mr. Dutton was selectman seven years, four years chair-

man of the board and supervisor of schools two years. He has taught twenty-seven terms of school, nearly all in the town of China.

Judson P. Ellis was born in Belfast, Me., in 1843, and in 1881 came to China, purchasing the farm south of Chadwick's Corner, where Sullivan Erskine had settled some fifty years before. Mr. Ellis married Augusta A. Bradford—a descendant of Governor Bradford, and niece of Mrs. Sullivan Erskine, who founded the Erskine School—and has one son, Clarence B. Ellis.

Cyrenus K. Evans (1816-1891) was a son of Nathaniel and Anna (Braley) Evans, and grandson of Joseph Evans, who settled near Evan's pond, where his wife lived while he served in the revolutionary war. C. K. Evans married Asenath, daughter of Thomas, granddaughter of Ephraim Clark, and raised three sons and two daughters. Mr. Evans filled important positions in China, and was twenty-one years justice of the peace.

Francis C. Goodspeed, born in 1829, is a son of William and Mary (Crummett) Goodspeed, and grandson of Moses Goodspeed, who came to China from Barnstable, Mass. Francis C. married Caroline R., daughter of Richard Moody, jun., and has three sons; George E., Judson M. and Frank W. Goodspeed. Moses Goodspeed was descended from an old family of early settlers on Cape Cod.

John Greenwood Hall, born in 1826, is a son of John and Harriet (Norton) Hall, and grandson of Dr. John Hall. His mother's father, Thomas, was a son of Michael Norton, who early settled by China pond, west of Norton's Corner. Mrs. John G. Hall is Augusta, daughter of Ebenezer Robbins. Their children are: John N., Lovina A., Wrexville, F. Everett, Hettie B., Fred F. and Bert Hall.

Elder John Robert Hall, Christian minister, was born in New Brunswick in 1833. He learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it fifteen years, during most of that time conducting religious meetings. He has labored in Maine and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as a minister, looking for the second personal coming of Christ, yet without sectarian prejudices. His father, Almond G., was the son of Elijah Hall, of Nobleborough, Me. Mrs. J. R. Hall is Sarah J., daughter of Nicholas Varney, who settled this farm. They have two sons: Ellsworth W. and Melvin R. Hall.

Oliver Hammon, son of Frederic W., was born in 1819, and married Adeline, daughter of Captain John Weeks, and granddaughter of Major Abner Weeks. They have four prosperous sons: Myron S., Warren L., Clarence L. and Raymon L.

William H. Hammon, born in 1833, is a son of Frederic W. He married Delia A., daughter of James Pierce, of Windsor, and has children: Edson L., Clyde W. and Jennie L.

Dana C. Hanson, born in 1812, lives where his father, James Hanson, from Berwick, settled in 1813, and died in 1832. His wife, Lovinia

II., is a daughter of John, and granddaughter of Joseph Coleman, of Vassalboro. Their only child, L. Emma, is Mrs. Lyman Rouillard. Mr. Hanson served many years as teacher and school supervisor, selectman, representative and justice of the peace. His brothers are H. P. Hanson, of Boston, and James H. Hanson, LL. D., of Waterville.

Elihu Hanson, son of Batchelor, and grandson of Caleb Hanson, was born in 1828, married Minerva, sister of Samuel C. Starrett, and has three sons: Everard B., of Royalston, Mass.; Harvey R., of Boston; and Justus G., the supervisor of schools in China. Mr. Hanson was chairman of the board of selectmen three years and collector of taxes five years. Caleb Hanson came to China about 1802, from Sanford, Me., and settled near Evans' pond.

Elbridge G. Haskell, born in 1820, was a son of William, jun., whose father, William, came to China from Cape Cod with his wife, Rhoda Small, and settled north of the Poor farm, on the pond road, before 1791, where William, jun., was born, in 1794. When nineteen years old Elbridge G. went to the Penobscot country lumbering, and in 1867 bought his farm at Deer Hill. His wife was a daughter of Charles and Rachel (Varnum) Doe, granddaughter of Nathaniel, and great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Doe. Their children are: William E., Samuel G., Frank D. and Sarah H., who married O. O. Stetson, of Augusta, who enlisted at sixteen and lost the use of one hand in the civil war. Mrs. Haskell, by a former marriage, had one daughter, Cyrene Gray, now Mrs. Glidden, of Augusta.

Samuel C. Haskell, born in 1831, is a son of George W. and Eleanor (Spratt) Haskell, and grandson of William and Rhoda (Small) Haskell. He worked on the Penobscot at lumbering until 1862, served two years in the war of the rebellion and is now a farmer. He married, in 1854, Mary J., daughter of Elihu and Mahala L. (Lancaster) Cole, and granddaughter of James and Sarah (Hanson) Cole, of Sanford, Me., and has six children: Lcander E., Alzina, Wilson E. (an attendant at the Massachusetts Hospital, at Danvers, Mass.), Ulysses S., Everett (of New Haven, Conn.) and Isabelle.

Sumner Hawes, born in Windsor in 1829, is a son of Thomas Hawes, jun., who removed to Windsor from Vassalboro, where his father, Thomas Hawes, of Cape Cod, had settled. Mrs. Sumner Hawes is Sarah J., Reuben Freeman's daughter, and has twin sons: Willis C. and Wilson F. Hawes.

Levi A. Jackson, born in 1840, is a son of Levi R. and Permelia (Webber) Jackson. He married, for his first wife, Diana Haskell, who died March 13, 1864, leaving two children: Elmer E. and Charles O. In 1869 Mr. Jackson married Anna M. Chapman, and has one daugh-

ter, Bessie E. Jackson. Mr. Jackson, now a farmer, was for several years in the Penobscot lumber district.

Elwood H. Jenkins, the South China merchant, is a son of Hartwell A. Jenkins, and grandson of Stephen Jenkins, who, in 1823, settled on China Neck. Stephen's father, Jabez, came to North Yarmouth, Me., from New Hampshire, and then to Vassalboro before Stephen moved to China.

Benjamin Franklin Jepson, born in 1838, is a son of Benjamin, born in 1809, and grandson of John (born 1782) and Lydia (Runnells) Jepson, and great-grandson of Jedediah Jepson, born in 1758. B. F. Jepson married Julia Porter, of Wiscasset, who died July 4, 1889, leaving one son, George E. Jepson, a weaver in North Vassalboro Woolen Mills. Jedediah Jepson was a Friend minister. He married Margaret Robinson. The oldest of their ten children was born in 1782, after they came to China.

Jones.—This family, generally counted with the first settlers of the town, and always identified with the Society of Friends, descended from Thomas Jones¹, whose son, Lemuel², was born in 1730. Lemuel raised twelve children; the fourth, Stephen³, was born in 1766, and married Eunice Hacker, whose mother, Anne, was a daughter of Joseph Southwick, who was born at Salem, Mass., in 1710. Stephen once lived on the island of Harpswell, where his eldest son, Stephen Jones, jun., was born in 1790; but he subsequently removed to Brunswick, Me., where he died. Stephen and Eunice raised twelve children; the fourth, born in 1792, was Josiah⁴, who in 1814 came from Brunswick, Me., to South China, and before the close of 1815 had built the house where his son, William A., resides.

Alfred H. Jones⁵ (Stephen⁴, Stephen³, Lemuel², Thomas¹) has been mentioned in Chapter XII. His wife is Mary R., daughter of Isaac Jones⁶ (Lemuel³, Lemuel², Thomas¹). His mother was Rachel, daughter of Captain Benjamin Worth, a whale captain at Nantucket before the revolution and later a Friend minister in Vassalboro, where he died. Two of A. H. Jones' sons—Lindsley S. and Charles W.—were teachers in the South after the war. His oldest son, Stephen A. Jones, A. M. Ph. D., a graduate of Dartmouth College and Brown University, is now president of Nevada State University.

Walter E. Jones, born in 1853, is one of the four children of Edwin and Mary Jones, and grandson of Abel Jones, who had twelve children. Edwin, born in 1828, married Mary, a daughter of Matthew F. Hoxie. Their children are: Walter E., Alice M. (Mrs. John Jones), of Durham; Rufus M. and Herbert W., a jeweler at Lisbon Falls, Me. Walter E. married Olive A., a daughter of Jacob Wiggin, of Albion, and has one son, Clarence W. Abel Jones was a direct descendant from Thomas and Thankful Jones, who came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1690.

William A. Jones^s (Josiah^t, Stephen^s, Lemuel^s, Thomas^s) was born in 1826, and married Mary A., daughter of Daniel Runnells. She died leaving four sons: Elwood W., a farmer; Frank E., a teacher and Friend minister; J. Albert, a teacher and farmer, and Arthur Winslow Jones, now professor of Latin in Penn College, Iowa. William A. Jones' present wife is Elizabeth K., daughter of Matthew F. Hoxie. Josiah Jones^t married Comfort Austin, who died leaving five children. He then married her sister, Mary, and raised three children, of whom William A. is the eldest.

Leander B. Mitchell, of China Neck, is the only child of Jeremiah Mitchell residing in this town. His only living brother is A. A. Mitchell, of Deering, Me. L. B. Mitchell enlisted at Bangor in 1862 and served during the civil war, in which two of his brothers were also soldiers. He married Miss Nelson and has three children: Vesta I., Judson C. and Clara M.

Alvah P. Mosher, born in 1850, is a son of Elisha M. and grandson of Captain William Mosher. He married Abbie, daughter of Charles, granddaughter of Allen and great-granddaughter of John Brackett, an early settler of China village. They have one daughter—Sarah B. Mosher.

J. Harvey Mosher, the son of Charles W. and grandson of Captain William Mosher, was born in 1859. He graduated at Oak Grove Seminary with the class of '80, and has since taught a portion of each year, including one term in the Windsor High School. He was school supervisor of China in 1889-90. His wife, Lizzie, is a daughter of Benjamin H. Moody. They have two children—Fred M. and Ada G. Mosher.

Rev. A. J. Nelson, born in Livermore in 1818, is a son of Seth Nelson, who was born in New Gloucester, Me., in 1793. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in Guilford in 1852; came to China as pastor in 1866, returned as pastor in 1874, and permanently settled there in 1878. He is now retired. He married, in 1844, Annis Dunning. Their children are: Dr. G. J. Nelson, Fred S., of Boston, and Ada M. (Mrs. W. R. Ward). Mr. Nelson taught in Guilford eleven years, and was supervisor of schools seven years, and was also town clerk there.

John O. Page, born in 1811, died in 1892, was a son of Reuben Page, jun., who was born in 1785 in Belgrade, where his father, Reuben, was an early settler, and coming to China married Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Clark. John O., like his father, learned carpentry as a trade. In 1836 he married Albert Clark's daughter, Sarah J., and has two children living: Helen F. (wife of Edwin W. Clark, of Waterville) and Annie M. Mr. Page made two visits to California, represented his district one year in the legislature and was deputy sheriff twelve years.

Frank Percival, born in 1845, is the son of William (1810-1890) and grandson of Captain William Percival, of Cross Hill, who, in 1823, was lost on a ship clearing from Bath with brick, loaded for Boston. Mrs. Frank Percival is Mary F., daughter of Robert Sproul⁴ (William³, William², William¹).

John F. Plummer, born in 1838, is one of the four sons of Samuel (1804-1886) and Huldah (Gray) Plummer, and grandson of Jonathan Plummer. He was six years in the grocery business at Augusta, with his brother, Stephen P., now deceased; was three years superintendent of the town farm in China, and since March, 1887, has been selectman five years. Charles H., his younger brother, is a millionaire, of Saginaw, in the lumber business. The other brothers living are Samuel A. and Frank C.

Henry B. Reed, born in 1832, is a son of Samuel (1800-1879), and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Dunton) Reed. The grandfather died in Woolwich, Me., in 1866, aged ninety-seven years. His son, Samuel, came to Dirigo in April, 1827, and raised six children. Henry B. married Josiah Smith's daughter, Emma B., and has one son—Irving H. Reed. Her grandfather, Moses Smith, came from Wellfleet, Mass., and settled in Litchfield, Me.

Rollin Reed, born in 1822, is a son of Robert, who was a son of Robert and Catherine (Mayers) Reed. He married Keziah, daughter of Bachelder H. Hanson, and has three children: Clara E. (Mrs. Scott W. Burnham), Herbert E. and Robert H. Reed, who married Jennie R. Rideout, of Benton, and has one son—Buford Reed.

Orrin F. Sproul⁴ (Captain Francis³, William², William¹) was born in China in 1850. Francis³ came from Bristol, Me., to China, in 1845, where he had, in 1837, purchased a farm of John Perkins. Mr. Sproul was educated in China, and since twenty years of age has taught in the surrounding schools. When twenty-five years old he was elected supervisor of schools, and since March, 1887, has been selectman, now being chairman of the board. He married Carrie A., daughter of William H. Sproul, and granddaughter of William Sproul², once a prominent man of Windsor. Her mother was a descendant of General Israel Putnam.

Samuel C. Starrett, son of Daniel D. and grandson of Abner Starrett, who came from Francistown, N. H., to China in 1814, was born in 1844. He married Emily C., daughter of Charles W. and granddaughter of Captain William Mosher, and has seven children: Preston H., Charles D., Ernest R., Edith E., Pearle A., George and Roy S. Starrett. Abner was a son of William and grandson of Hugh Starrett, who came from Scotland to Dedham.

Simon Strout, born in Freedom in 1822, came to China in 1853, to the farm where Nathaniel Johnson settled, and where Fisher Johnson lived and died. Mrs. Strout was Nancy, widow of Fisher Johnson.

Their children are: Sarah M., widow of Charles Rand, and Eliza (Mrs. Andrew Hubbard). Mrs. Strout has a son, Alfred F. Johnson, of California.

William S. Tobey, born in 1842, in Lincoln county, is a son of Augustus, and grandson of Joseph Tobey, who settled, with his two brothers, William and Elijah, at the head of Damariscotta pond, and carried on a tannery and shoe business there. In 1860 William S. came to China, enlisted February, 1865, in Company F, 12th Maine, serving until March, 1866, a non-commissioned officer. In 1871 he married Mary A., daughter of John Northup, of China, and located on Parmenter hill. In 1871 he bought the place where George Estes had lived. Mrs. Tobey died, leaving three children: J. Augustus, M. Walter and Mary H. Mr. Tobey's present wife was Miss Campbell, of Palermo. Her children are: Eugene S., Lewis B. and James R.

Elbridge Ward, born in 1811, is the son of Captain Thomas Ward, and grandson of Thomas, son of Abijah Ward. He married Susan, daughter of Jonathan Nelson, and had two sons and four daughters. Of these W. Filmore Ward married Delia, daughter of Wilson Ward* (Samuel³, Abijah², Abijah¹), and has two sons: Ernest W. and Arthur N.

Japheth Washburn, son of Ephraim and Phebe Washburn, was born in Carver, Mass., in 1746, married Priscilla Coombs, and their son, Japheth Coombs Washburn, after residing in Wayne, where, in 1803, his oldest child, the late Mrs. Thomas Burrell, was born, came to China village, where his next child, Oliver W., was born in 1804. Theirs, the first frame building erected in China village, was burned December 6, 1806. Oliver W. married June 14, 1845, Mary Ann Flye, who was born in Edgecomb, Me., March 6, 1817, and died April 27, 1850. Mr. Washburn married for his second wife Mrs. Lydia (Meigs) Hamlin, of China, November 25, 1853. She was born in Vassalboro, Me., February 2, 1824, and died April 1, 1868. Willis Wendell, the only child of Oliver W. and Mary Ann Washburn, was born March 18, 1846. He was married January 6, 1880, to Edith Elvin Crosby, daughter of Alphonso and Sarah (Fairfield) Crosby. She was born in Albion, Me., January 6, 1855, and at the time of her marriage resided in Manchester, N. H. Their children are: Wendell Crosby, born November 20, 1880; Thomas Waldo, November 10, 1881; Willis Flye, July 1, 1885; Edward Elvin, April 13, 1888, and Edith, July 8, 1891.

Andrew Webber, born in 1842, is a son of Daniel, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Lewis Webber, who was the first of this family to settle in China. He married Helen, daughter of Joseph, and granddaughter of William Haskell, who came from Cape Cod before 1800. Their children are: Adella M., Daniel W. and Lura Belle. Mr. Webber's farm, the site of Sam Taylor's tavern, was first

owned by two men named Newcomb, and settled by Benjamin Runnells.

Martin Webber, brother of Andrew, was born in 1843. He has been collector and constable since March, 1888, and town treasurer since March, 1891. His children are: Gertrude A., Ernest M. and Cony N.

Nathaniel Wiggins lived at the north end of China lake in 1803, in a log house, before the first frame building was erected there. He had twenty-five children.

H. B. Williams, in 1860, came from Phillips, Me., where he was born in 1830, and married Ann F., daughter of Jonathan, and granddaughter of Ephraim Clark. They have two children; Elhanan J., a prosperous engraver, of Waltham, Mass.; and Melissa J., married Ruel T. Ellis. jun. This place, known as Greenwood farm, in allusion to rows of evergreens transplanted by Mr. Williams, was settled by one Caleb Hanson. The cellar wall under the house shows the "pointing up" of Dea. Nathaniel Bragg, one of the early settlers. Mr. Williams also owns an attractive park, called Greenwood Park.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

Form.—Surface.—Ponds.—Settlers.—Malta Incorporated.—Malta War.—Windsor Named.—Later Settlers.—Town Officers.—Mills.—Churches.—Schools.—Villages.—Post Offices.—Personal Paragraphs.

JOINING Augusta on the east, with two of its sides parallel with the general course of the Kennebec river, lies a town which, unlike any other in the county, presents four equal sides and four right angles. Although this tract of thirty-six square miles contains seven distinct bodies of water, the entire surface occupied by them does not exceed a unit of its area. Near the northwestern corner the square end of Three-mile pond—a name that requires no elucidation—is driven in from China like a tenon in a mortise. The opposite, southwestern, angle is artistically balanced by two small ponds snuggling under the shelter of Oak hill, an isolated elevation which seems to have been placed on the corner of the town, like a paper-weight, to keep it from blowing up. Of these, Longfellow pond, three-fourths of which lies in the town of Whitefield, has dropped its old name, which it probably borrowed from some early settler, and transferred the honor to another family living on contiguous land, by adopting the modern cognomination, Given's pond. The other, Moody's pond, received its designation in a similar manner. From it Oak Hill brook flows into the Meadow stream, which, in turn, empties into the west branch of Sheepscot river. About half way between this pond and Three-mile pond, near the western boundary, lies Mud pond, which, for no other reason than a lack of sand, has allowed its fair waters to be thus stigmatized.

Almost precisely half way between the western and eastern boundaries, three-fourths of a mile below Windsor Corner, is a small body of water now known as Grant pond, but formerly bearing the surname of Rev. Moses Donnell, once a local Methodist preacher. Covering, as it does, but little more than an acre of surface, this aqueous lilliputian would hardly be worthy of mention but for the fact that it has no perceptible outlet, and, as near as can be ascertained by soundings, no bottom. Near the northeastern corner are two ponds, connected by a channel an eighth of a mile in length. The

smaller of these is known as Fox pond, because the wild region by which it is surrounded is a favorite resort of that animal. Savade [surveyed] pond, the larger of the two, is the most important pond wholly within the limits of the town.

The surface of Windsor abounds in low, undulating hills, a feature which, coupled as it is with a rich clay loam on a basement of granite, affords excellent facilities for agriculture. The land is generally arable and productive, the section north and east of Savade pond and a small tract near the Augusta line being the only exceptions.

The banks of the Sheepscot once abounded in heavy pine and hemlock, which furnished material for numerous saw mills and tanneries. It was on this belt that the spars for the frigate *Constitution*—"Old Ironsides," the pride of the American navy—were cut. The west branch of the Sheepscot, which courses through the town from north to south, affords the principal water-power. Next in size is the Barton stream, with Colburn, Savade, Oak Hill, Gully, Colton and Stuart in its wake.

SETTLERS.—Probably the first settler in this region was Walter Dockindoff, who came from Bristol, not far from 1790, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Trowant, about a mile west of Windsor Corner, where he set the first orchard in the town. A house which he erected is now occupied by Mrs. Trowant, and is, in the opinion of many, the oldest framed building in town. Among other buildings which claim precedence are: The house erected by Thomas Le Ballister, at Le Ballister's Corner, which was destroyed by fire in 1818; a house on Lynn hill, built, probably, by one of the Lynns, and now occupied by Mr. Merrill; the house in the Maxcy's Mill district, owned by Mr. Charles Merrill, erected, it is thought, by the McKays; and a house which stood on the farm of Frank Trask, opposite the one now occupied by him, built by Joseph Linscott.

Quite an exodus followed Dockindoff from Bristol. In the fore rank was Thomas Le Ballister, who took up a tract of three hundred acres in the southeastern part of the town. He found squatters on his claim, the most notable of whom was a man by the name of Grover. On the farms now occupied by Mr. Gafney and Philip Lacy he found the Trask brothers, Edward and Joseph. Edward became a permanent settler. He erected a framed house in the field west of Mr. Gafney's, one hundred rods from the latter's farm buildings, the cellar of which may still be seen. Joseph settled on land now owned by Mr. Lacy. His house stood in the field which is now the property of James and Frank Ashford, which was originally included in the Lacy farm. It went to decay as many as sixty or seventy years ago. He sold his title to John Lacy and removed to his brother Edward's lot, where he erected a small habitation, which stood opposite the spot where the residence of Mr. Gafney was afterward placed. This the

latter demolished when he came into possession. Joseph enlisted in the war of 1812 and never returned. Mr. Le Ballister built a log cabin on the spot where the roads at Le Ballister's Corner intersect. This, according to the statement of his son, Joseph Le Ballister, who resides on the home place, was in 1793. A short time later, probably about 1803, he erected a framed dwelling within a few feet of this primitive abode. The chimney was laid with the first bricks manufactured in Windsor. This building was burned in 1818.

Following close in the tracks of Le Ballister came Prince Keene, John Lynn, Benjamin Hilton, Joseph Hilton, Joseph Linscott and Abraham Merrill. Keene, who was Le Ballister's brother-in-law, settled on the farm where L. A. Howe lives, one mile south of Windsor Corner. He cleared the land and erected the house which Mr. Howe now occupies. John Lynn was a revolutionary soldier. He settled in 1803 on the farm now owned by Charles Merrill. He was born in Boston in August, 1754, and died April 28, 1834. His wife, Rebecca Anderson, died the same year. They brought eleven children to Windsor.

Joseph Hilton, who was one of the early teachers, took up the farm on which Frank Trask lives. His first house, burned many years ago, was built on the spot that has lately been laid out for the Chapman cemetery, south of the Methodist church. Benjamin Hilton, a cousin of Joseph, came from Alna and took up the Jameson place, on which he erected the house which is still standing. He sold the property to John W. Jameson, of whom the present owner, J. Cookson, purchased it. Hilton removed to the place where his granddaughter, Mrs. Gowan, lives, near the Methodist church.

Joseph Linscott came from the vicinity of Damariscotta. He took up the farm on the opposite side of the road from Hilton's and built the house nearly opposite Mr. Trask's, which has a large body of supporters to the claim of precedence among the old buildings. Abraham Merrill came from Yarmouth, Me., and took up the farm now owned by his grandson, C. A. Merrill. He was here at a very early date, and it is a mooted question whether he should not be placed in direct sequence to Dockindoff.

In 1803 Dr. Stephen Barton settled on the meadow in the western part of the town. Like all the other settlers he erected a rough log cabin. Here, two years later, he yielded to the ravages of consumption, and was buried, at his own request, on the spot now marked by a monument, where he and his sons bivouacked the night they entered the woods. Of his sons, Gideon and Elijah, the latter remained on the lot his father had selected, while the former took up the farm on which his grandson, J. H. Barton, resides.

While Barton was dying on the meadow near the Augusta line, Andrew Kendall was building his cabin and starting his clearing in

the opposite corner of the township. Kendall came from Ireland by way of Portland, where he became acquainted with William Meagher, whom the pioneers dubbed "Billy Major." This enterprising speculator claimed to own wild land on Windsor neck, and of him Kendall purchased the lot on which his descendants now live, near the west branch of the Sheepscot, south of Maxcy's mill. At about the same time the McKays settled on lots near Kendall, on the north. McKay was accompanied by his four sons, Henry, John, Peter and Pat, three of whom settled near him. He purchased, probably of John Lynn, the land now comprised in the farm of Charles Merrill. Henry settled on the next lot north of Kendall, now owned by J. Weaver; John where Mr. McKinley lives; Peter on the farm owned by Sewall Albee, and Pat on the home place.

In 1806 John Lacy, who came from Ireland to Portland, by way of Newfoundland, in a fishing fleet, purchased Joseph Trask's clearing. He was induced to settle here by Andrew Kendall, who preceded him. The same year Jacob Jewell took up the land on which his son, Charles B., lives. A mile and a half south of this point, on the west branch of the Sheepscot, about half a mile back from the main road, John Brann made a clearing and erected a dwelling. This building, which stood in a southwestern direction from Nathaniel Peva's, disappeared many years ago.

Among others whose names appear on the early records are: Samuel Pierce, Jonas Proctor, John Bugbee, Joseph Reed, Aaron Choate and Edward Gove. Pierce, the progenitor of the numerous family of that name in the north part of the town, came about 1806, and settled near Lynn hill. Proctor settled in the same part of the town, just south of William Hallowell's. Bugbee came from Bristol. He settled on the Neck, on the farm now owned by Charles Fletcher. Reed also came from Bristol and settled near Dockindoff, where his grandson, George P. Reed, resides. Choate and Gove were the first settlers under Vining hill. Gove cleared the land now owned by his grandson, George Gove, while Choate took up the farms now owned by Charles Fletcher and the next lot north, now the property of the Robert Sproul heirs. It was he who employed Paul Chadwick on that fated 8th of September, 1809, and it was on this lot that the tragedy was enacted.

On March 3, 1809, this territory was incorporated as the town of Malta—a name it bore for eleven years. It was at the very beginning of this period that events occurred which made the name and territory memorable in state history. The land troubles, in which the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase and the early settlers on their estates were the principal contestants, culminated, at about this time, in the unfortunate event known as "the Malta War," in which Paul Chadwick, of China, employed by Aaron Choate to assist Isaac

Davis in surveying his lot, in Malta, was murdered by a party of squatters. As a matter of policy the assassins were acquitted, in the face of strong evidence of guilt, and the conciliatory measures which followed arrested an uprising, the extent and importance of which can be but faintly conjectured.

In 1820 the town was reincorporated as Gerry, in honor of the statesman, Elbridge Gerry. Two years later, the name it now bears was placed by a final act of incorporation, at the suggestion of Esquire Anthony Coombs.

During all these years, a continual influx of population, which was augmented by the development of a new generation, spread over the territory, opening new farms and establishing new industries, until the dawn of the fourth decade from the pristine settlement found nearly all the valuable land in the hands of permanent proprietors.

Among those who settled at an early date south of Windsor Corner, were: James Wingate, Eliphalet Rollins, Barnard Cole, Jonathan Lawton, James Given and Joseph Norris. Wingate came from the vicinity of Bath. He settled on the farm now owned by his grandson and namesake, at South Windsor, and erected the unoccupied dwelling nearly opposite the buildings now in use. His brother, Joseph Wingate, came several years later, and made a home on the next adjoining lot south. The first negro that came into the town worked for Wingate. His name was George Brown. His body lies under the pines on land owned by Mrs. Townsend. Eliphalet Rollins purchased, in 1810, the farm on which his grandson, David Rollins, resides. Cole, a blacksmith from Nantucket, established a home on the Jonathan Connor farm, where he built the house now in use, and a shop near by. Given settled on the farm now owned by his son, David Given, Norris on the one tenanted by John P. Halpin, near Maxcy's Mills. J. F. Dearborn established himself on the "Widow Murray place," about a mile west of the Corner.

The first settler on Windsor neck was Joab Harriman. He made a clearing on the farm now owned by William Gray. His cabin stood about forty rods south of Gray's buildings. "Squire" Anthony Coombs, who moved from Harpswell, was one of the first permanent settlers in this section of the town. He took up the farm on which Mrs. Julia A. Coombs resides, which had been partially cleared by a squatter. Jesse Harriman, from Wiscasset, cleared the next lot north, now the property of Henry Dunton. In 1836, having sold his farm to John Perkins, he entered the Maine Conference as an itinerant preacher. He died in 1873. Joab Harriman, jun., cleared the farm lately occupied by Samuel Glidden, and Josiah, his elder brother, that of Cyrus Jones. The land of M. A. Ware was taken up by John Hyson; that of G. L. Hall by Benjamin Albee.

Rufus L. Choate came from Connecticut about 1812. In company

with Isaac Marsh, he took up the land included in the farms of his son-in-law, Simeon F. Morton, and Julian Sproul. Later, they divided the farms, Marsh taking the south lot. The farm of G. and I. Marsh was probably cleared by Thomas Rines, who sold it to Abraham Marsh, the father of the present proprietors, and removed to the land now owned by W. R. Hysler, on which he cut an opening. He removed to Augusta, and settled near the base of the hill that rises from the business part of the city, which still bears his surname. Isaac Marsh sold his claim on the south lot to Choate, and removed to the place now owned by his son, Charles Marsh, which he cleared. The original Marsh buildings stood north of those now in use. The Choate buildings were erected on the extreme north line of the lot. The Moody farm, opposite Simcon Morton's, was cleared by Mark Stevens; the Sproul lot, on the east side of the road, by William Sproul, grandfather of the present owner. His buildings, which stood a little northeast of where the present stand, were burned July 4, 1880. Moses Weymouth cleared the F. Reed place; Jonathan Vining the farm now owned by his son, Daniel Vining, and Thomas Morton the land of Dennis Trask.

At North Windsor the available lots were nearly all taken up in 1820. The second generation of Pierces had left the paternal abode, and shaped new homes from the forest. Luther had settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Hiram Pierce; Varanus and John, his brothers, on the farms now occupied by Varanus Pierce, jun., and Varanus F. Pierce, their respective sons. Jason Pierce lived on the unoccupied farm north of Varanus Pierce, jun., now owned by Hiram Pierce. John Hallowell lived on the farm where his son, Caleb Hallowell, lives. A few rods north the cellar of his house may still be seen. William Hallowell settled on the Frank E. Hallowell place, and erected the present buildings; and Joel Hallowell settled on a lot just south of Jonas Proctor's. Nehemiah Ward made a home on the farm which is now the property of S. P. Barton; Abiezer Trask in a log cabin on the one owned by Horace Pierce. Nathaniel, James and John Lynn, sons of John Lynn, the pioneer, all settled between Lynn hill and Windsor Corner; Nathaniel on the farm of Amos Hewett; James where Charles Hewett lives, and John, jun., on the C. F. Donnell place. The farm nearest the town line, in the north, now the property of J. Studley, was first settled by Eliphalet Morse, of North Yarmouth, who purchased the wild land of Luther Pierce. Thomas McCurdie settled in a log house on the Orin Trask place. The buildings now standing were put up by Ezekiel Peva, a later proprietor. David Leeman settled where C. A. Merrill lives, and sold his improvements to the latter's father, Abraham Merrill. James Peva took up the land lately owned by his son, William Peva, on the Neck, and Nathan Newell, the Theodore Moody farm.

Not far from 1820, a number of families removed from Monmouth and settled near North Windsor. Among them were those of William White, Jonathan White and John Merrill. William White settled on the place now owned by Daniel Merrill; Jonathan, his brother, on the one owned by Charles Bailey. He exchanged farms with his brother, Joseph, and returned to Monmouth. The house Jonathan built was burned about fifteen years ago. It stood on the knoll north of the one now occupied by Bailey. Wickwire purchased the farm now owned by Varanus F. Pierce, whose father occupied the land on the opposite side of the highway. John Merrill settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Nathaniel Merrill. The place had been partially cleared by P. Jackson, with whom he exchanged for his farm in Monmouth.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The first town meeting was held in the house of Rev. Job Chadwick. From then to 1819, when the annual meeting convened at the Center school house, they were held at private residences. For the next five years the school house and Methodist meeting-house were the principal places of meeting. Subsequently, the annual meetings were held in barns. At a meeting called May 15, 1845, it was "voted to build a town house on the lot offered by William Haskell, the house to be finished by the first day of June, 1846." This house, which now stands at Windsor Corner, was first occupied at the annual meeting of 1847.

At the annual meeting of 1815, it was "voted that Joseph Norris' house, not far from his dwelling, be a house for the poor of this town." In 1822 it was "voted that John Cottle's old house be a poor house to put the poor of the town in," and "voted that John Cottle be the overseer of the poor to keep them employed." April 5, 1830, it was "voted that the poor be put at auction, to go to the highest bidder." They were struck off at amounts ranging from sixteen cents to forty-four cents per week, and this system is still in vogue, although a farm was at one time owned by the town for the use of the poor.

The Selectmen, the date of each man's first election, and the number of years he served, if more than one, are as follows: 1809, Benjamin Duren, Walter Dockindoff, 5; 1810, Prince Keene, 2, John Bugbee and James Gray; 1811, Joseph Reed, and William Bowler, 3; 1812, John Lynn, jun., 5, Thomas Melurda, and Bernard Cole; 1813, William Hilton, 4; 1814, Gideon Barton, 15, Jonathan Lawton, 2; 1818, John W. Jameson; 1819, F. F. Dearborn; 1820, Joseph Merrill, 4, Isaac Merrill, 2, James Merrill, 1; 1824, Nathan Newell, 7; 1825, Charles Carrier, 2; 1827, Anthony Coombs, 11; 1828, Sumner French, Asa Perkins; 1830, William Perkins, 23, Jesse Jewett; 1834, James Lynn, 2; 1835, James Given, 7; 1836, George Haskell, 2, Danforth P. Livermore; 1838, William Sproul, 4; 1840, Robert Thompson, 4; 1845, Stephen Barton, 3; 1847, Ambrose Bryant; 1850, Stephen Pierce, 5; 1851, A. S. Coombs,

9, Horace Colburn, 6; 1853, B. W. Keene, 2; 1855, J. Sullivan Perkins, 2; 1857, A. L. Stimpson, 6; 1858, J. W. Taylor; 1861, Stephen Pierce, 16, Samuel P. Barton, Robert Ashford; 1863, Samuel Trowant, 3, David Bryant, 3; 1866, Charles F. Barker, C. A. Merrill, 9; 1867, John Pope, 9; 1871, David Given, 5; 1876, Adoniram Griffen, Cornelius Merrill, 3; 1879, James Erskins, 2, E. H. Mosher, 2; 1880, Ira D. Perkins, 4; 1883, Benjamin Albee, 2; 1885, Jasper S. Gray, 2, L. A. Howe; 1886, Ira A. Perkins, 4, — Francisco, 2; 1888, William R. Hysler, 4, C. F. Donnell, 2; 1891, Joseph Colburn, 2.

The Clerks of the town have been: Benjamin Duren, 1809; Prince Keene, 1810; John Lynn, jun., 1812; William Hilton, 1813; John Lynn, jun., 1814; William Hilton, 1815; Nathan Newell, 1825; J. B. Wanton, 1833; William Perkins, 1841; Asa Heath, 1843; William Perkins, 1851; Stephen Barton, 1853; William Perkins, 1859; B. W. Keene, 1863; C. E. Coombs, 1872; A. C. Merrill, 1876; Charles E. Coombs, 1879; Joseph Colburn, 1883; Charles E. Coombs, 1884; Joseph Colburn, 1887; Charles E. Coombs, 1889; E. H. Mosher, 1892.

The Treasurers have been: Joseph Linscott, 1810; Eliphalet Rollins, 1811; John Lynn, jun., 1813; William Hilton, 1816; James Lynn, 1822; J. B. Wanton, 1837; James Lynn, 1840; Ambrose Bryant, 1840; James Merrill, 1844; Joseph Merrill, 1847; Horace Colburn, 1848; Samuel Barton, 1849; Horace Colburn, 1850; Thomas Hyson, 1851; Horace Colburn, 1856; Moses Donnell, 1857; R. Thompson, 1858; Samuel Wheeler, 1860; R. N. Thompson, 1863; Andrew D. Chapman, 1866; R. N. Thompson, 1867; Levi Sibley, 1875; James E. Melvin, 1876; Charles Ashford, 1879; H. D. Murray, 1880; L. A. Howe, 1881; Francisco Colburn, 1882; Frank Colburn, 1884; Charles E. Coombs, 1885; David Given, 1886; Charles E. Coombs, 1887; F. W. Barton, 1891; Herbert Perkins, 1892.

CEMETERIES.--The first general burying ground was established on Windsor neck, but a few bodies were early interred in undated graves a short distance above Leonard Hallowell's, on the west side of the highway. The cemetery known as the Mill Road burying ground, the principal one in the town, dates back to 1808. The lot, which originally comprised one-half acre of land, was donated by Joseph Linscott, whose grave is yet unmarked.

The burying ground on the Twenty-rod road, near Lynn hill, is the next younger. Sixty years would be a fair approximation to its age. Dea. William White, who gave the land, was the first person buried there. The cemetery on Lynn hill was first used as such about ten years later, in opposition to the one near the Baptist church, which dates back to the same period. The small and newer cemetery, near the Methodist church, known as the Chapman burying ground, is exclusively the property of those who have purchased its lots.

INDUSTRIES.—A saw mill—the first in Windsor—was established at a very early date on the west branch of the Sheepscot, at a point known as Maxcy's Mills, by Mr. Bowman, of Gardiner. The dam was built by Cornelius Maguier. It was purchased, about 1805, by Joseph Linscott, who built a grist mill on the same dam. Both buildings were destroyed by fire while his. The grist mill which he erected on the same foundation, was purchased, not far from 1820, by Smith Maxcy,* and from that time the place was known as Maxcy's Mills. Mr. Maxcy sold the business in 1838 to Nicholas Smith, and removed to Gardiner, where his grandsons are prosperous business men. Mr. Smith's successor was Harrison Gray, for a few years. In the meantime Mr. Linscott sold the saw mill. It was operated by David Bryant and Smith & Pope. It was again burned while in Mr. Pope's possession. After the fire Mr. Pope sold the privilege to Mr. Stearns, who rebuilt the mill. It was burned, the third time, while owned by Anthony C. Merrill, the next occupant. After it was rebuilt both mills were operated by Samuel Cookson. Walter Stuart, the next occupant, was succeeded by the firm of Stuart & Moody, of which he was the senior member. They are now controlled by Ezra Moody. -

Bowman's mill could have been in operation but a short time, when a saw mill was built by a corporation a mile and a quarter further up the stream, at the point generally known as Pope's Mills. A carding and fulling mill, which was operated about twenty years by Mr. Wilder, was soon placed on the same power. The entire establishment was purchased, not far from 1820, by William Haskell, who sold it, about thirty-five years later, to John Pope, by whom a stone for grinding corn was added. The original saw mill went to decay. The carding mill was in charge of James Melvin for a long term of years, under both Haskell and Pope's proprietorship.

In 1822 a saw mill was built on Boston stream by Gideon Barton and Thomas Gaslin. Gaslin transferred his share to Elijah M. Barton and he to David Moody. It was operated only about fifteen years—until the timber land in that section was quite thoroughly cleared.

The Colburn mill was erected, not far from sixty years ago, by Nathan Tollman, who occupied it but a short time. He exchanged the farm on which it stood with John Swanton, for the place now owned by Nathaniel Jones. Swanton occupied the mill only a short time, and sold to Horace Colburn, by whose sons the business is now conducted.

*Smith Maxcy was born in Union, Me., February 3, 1895, and died in Gardiner, November 14, 1872. His father, Josiah, was from Attleboro, Mass. His son, Josiah, was born in Windsor in 1820, went to Gardiner in 1838 with the family and later became manager of the Gardiner estates. He died in 1878.

A saw mill was built on the west branch of the Sheepscoot, about six years later, by Jones Pratt, who, with the assistance of his sons, operated it ten years.

A saw mill was erected on the brook that flows from Savade pond, about fifty years ago, by Solomon Bruce, who sold the establishment to James Harriman, and immediately built another, about ten rods further down the stream. Harriman sold his mill to Harrison Doe, and he to James Melvin. The Bruce mill was taken down, after a few years, while Melvin's was allowed to decay.

A saw mill was built about one-fourth of a mile northeast of South Windsor Corner, on a small tributary of Sheepscoot called Gully brook, by David Bryant, not far from 1850.

A tannery was built on the Belfast road, about a mile east of Pope's Corner, prior to 1830, by Anthony S. Coombs. The business was abandoned, after a run of almost twenty years. The next tanning establishment of which any knowledge can be secured, was that of A. L. Stimpson, which stood half a mile from South Windsor Corner, on land now owned by Mr. Stimpson. It was built in 1848. During the civil war that gentleman conducted a large and successful business in the preparation of shoe leather.

Near 1850 a tannery was established at Pope's Mills by John Doe. It was purchased by C. E. & G. H. Stimpson, by whom the business was conducted but a short time. The upper floor of the building was subsequently fitted up for a dance hall. It was purchased by Isaac Hilton, who razed and rebuilt it as a barn.

CHURCHES.—Although evangelistic work had been done prior to that date by itinerant circuit riders, the first church society here dates from 1814, when Rev. David Young and Rev. Joshua Nyc, members of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, opened a side field in connection with their work on the Bristol and Pittston circuit. Three years later the town was annexed to the circuit.

In or about 1819 a church was erected on land donated by John Cottle, about twenty rods north of the residence of A. Rogers, near Windsor Corner. The building was of the regulation type, with high box pews, galleries, sounding-board and elevated pulpit. It was fired by an incendiary, September 6, 1838, and burned to the ground. The new church was built in 1839, and was dedicated on the 29th of August. In 1872 a parsonage was erected a few rods north of Windsor Corner, and, in 1884, a chapel was built at Tyler's Corner, an important division of the field, in the north part of the town.

Among the pastors were: John Briggs and Henry True, in 1817; W. M. Gray, 1819; John Atwell, 1820; Gorham Greely, 1821; David Wentworth and O. Williams, 1822; E. F. Newell and Ezekiel Robinson, 1823; B. Jones, 1824; William S. Douglass, 1825; Gorham Greely, 1826; Peter Burgess and Francis Drew, 1827; W. S. Douglass, 1828; J.

Libby and J. Thwing, 1829; Philip Munger, 1830; C. L. Browning, 1831; A. P. Mayhew, 1832; J. Currier and N. Norris, 1833-4; Aaron Fuller, 1835; Asa Heath and Jesse Stone, 1836; Samuel Jewett, 1837; Moses Donnell, 1838-9(Mr. Donnell located in Windsor in 1840); J. Harrington, 1840-1; D. Hutchinson, 1845; Obadiah Huse, 1848; Phineas Higgins, 1849; Elisha Chanery, 1858; True P. Adams, 1861; Ephraim Bryant, 1862; George G. Winslow, 1864; John P. Simonton, 1873; William B. Jackson, 1875; A. Plummer, 1878; Wilbur F. Chase, 1879-80; Thomas R. Pentecost, 1881-2; John W. Collier, 1883; S. Bickmore, 1885-6; E. A. Glidden, 1887; E. S. Skinner, 1888-9; E. S. Gahan, 1890, and C. M. McLean, 1891.

The "North meeting house," or Union church, on the Neck, was built in 1827, by Daniel Bean, agent for the Congregational and Free-will Baptists. Ten years later, the Baptist church at North Windsor was built, during the pastorate of William Bowler. The society was organized about seventy years ago, under Elder Lemuel Jackson. For about fifteen years services were held in the Lynn Hill school house, and during the long period when the church was without a settled pastor, the rite of baptism was administered by Nathaniel Copeland, an itinerant evangelist. Among the early preachers were: Elder White, Elder Lemuel Rich about 1828; Enos Trask, who came a year later, and Elder White, not far from 1840. Mr. Trask was returned, and served the church, at intervals, for many years. Elder Goldthwait came about 1870. The church has been supplied a large portion of the time.

SCHOOLS.—The earliest authentic record which has been preserved states that in 1810 the town of Malta was divided into five school districts. By a comparison of statements of some of the old residents, the writer is led to infer that the entire territory had previously been divided into two, or at most, three districts. From north to south, one district included all the section east of the west branch of the Sheepscot. It was sub-divided into three districts. The school house, which was built of logs, stood in the corner near where Charles Mason lives.

The first school house in town was built at Windsor Corner, about where the town house now stands. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1832. The first school building at South Windsor was erected just north of the corner. The school house which stood about twenty rods south of this point, a few years later, was burned. The old school house in the Barton district stood about fifteen rods west of the forks of the road, near R. P. Barton's. It was moved, about forty years ago, to the center of the district, and partially reconstructed. It was burned about three years ago. The one recently erected stands on the old foundation. The school house now in use in the Neck is located on the exact spot where the old one stood,

which was torn away nearly fifty years ago. The first building erected for the school in the Pierce, or Hallowell district is still standing and occupied—a veteran of three-score and ten. Other original buildings are found in districts Six, Eight, Ten and Sixteen.

Among the early teachers were William Hilton and Charles Currier. The first printed school reports were issued in 1851 when, by vote of the town, 350 copies were distributed two days before the annual meeting.

In 1867, the upper floor of the town house was furnished with seats and desks, and a high school opened, with Horace Colburn as teacher. Two terms were held here, annually, for about five years. In 1878 a free high school was opened in District No. 1, which was continued five years, one term being held each autumn. The town is now divided into twelve districts.

VILLAGES.—The first trader at Windsor Corner was Mr. Linscott, who, at a very early date, occupied a store which stood on the site now covered by the residence of George E. Cleaves. Subsequently, but early in the town's history, the store was owned by Nathan Bachelder, of Hallowell, who employed Robert Williams, familiarly known as "Square" Williams, and, later, Fred Stuart, as clerks. This building was taken down many years ago. It was succeeded by a store which stood on the spot where H. A. N. Dutton's now stands, which was occupied, at different periods, by Ambrose Bryant, Stephen Barton, Nathan White, W. S. & G. E. Cleaves and H. A. N. Dutton. It has been occupied by George E. Cleaves, as a clothing manufactory. A store was built, by Mr. Wheeler, on the corner where the residence of Henry Orcutt is, not far from 1840. It was removed, after being occupied by Mr. Wheeler a short time. The building in which Mr. Dutton now trades was built in 1874, near the place where Herbert Ware's residence formerly stood, in the vicinity of South Windsor. It was removed to its present location in 1876. The store occupied by H. & A. H. Ware was erected by them in 1890.

The first tavern in this part of the town was built and opened by John Cottle about 1820. The building, burned in 1866, stood on the site now covered by the house of A. Rogers. About 1861 a public house was opened, near the Corner, by Robert Thompson. One of the oldest buildings in this part of the town is the house built by Captain John Lynn, near where Mr. Rogers now lives.

At South Windsor, formerly Bryant's Corner, a general store was opened by Cornelius Maguier, as early, probably, as 1820. In 1832 the building was purchased by David Bryant, who traded in it not far from twenty-five years. His successor, Jeremiah Connor, was the last occupant. The store which now stands nearly opposite Mrs. Bryant's was built by Seth Pratt for William Ware, who occupied it as a tailor's shop and general store, and for a short time before his

decease, in 1889, as the post office. He employed quite a force of seamstresses in the manufacture of sale work for city clothiers. The store now occupied by H. D. Cooper was built, about 1881, by James Wingate, of whom Mr. Cooper purchased the business. Prior to its removal to the present site it was known as the Bryant & Pratt store. The upper floor was used as a dance hall. Following Mr. Wingate, Edward Woodward, who removed from Whitefield, occupied it several years. It was subsequently utilized by William Ware as an annex, and for a short time prior to September, 1881, when it was burned, was occupied by Oliver Woodbury as a general store.

Among the old buildings at this point, the unoccupied house nearly opposite James Wingate's, was erected by Joshua Wingate. The house now occupied by A. L. Stimpson was built early in this century by Joseph Merrill. The small house near the store, occupied by Mrs. Coston, was built by Seth Pratt, about seventy years ago. The large dwelling house on the corner, now the residence of Mrs. Bryant, was erected for a hotel by David Bryant, in 1839, and occupied by him as a public house about twenty years. With the exception of the tavern opened by Thomas Le Ballister, which antedated it about four years, this is the only hostelry of any importance which has ever existed in the south part of the town, although the dwelling house now owned by George H. Stickney was, for a short time, used as a hotel by Jacob Jewell and Jesse Wilson. Another old landmark is the house now occupied by Domonic Wing, which was built by Thomas Stickney about 1810.

The blacksmith shop now occupied by Edward Cooper was built, in 1833, by Sullivan Perkins, by whom it was occupied until within about two years. A blacksmith shop was built, by Mr. Fogler, about 1832, half a mile north of Windsor Corner, or the north corner of the road that leads to Joseph Colburn's. The smithies of L. A. Howe and E. Tyler, at the Corner, are of comparatively recent date.

The first postmaster at Windsor Corner was Robert I. Williams, whose commission was dated July 17, 1822. His successors were: Richard Turner, appointed March 10, 1822; Ira Heath, March 31, 1829; Gideon Barker, January 19, 1830; James Merrill, October 24, 1832; Asa Heath, April 17, 1834; Lot Chadwick, May 5, 1838; Robert Hutchinson, jun., August 7, 1840; Ambrose Bryant, May 18, 1841; Attilius A. Ladd, February 4, 1842; Alonzo Rogers, December 28, 1843; Ambrose Bryant, November 11, 1845; Stephen Barton, December 3, 1851; Isaac F. Thompson, December 7, 1855; John Pope, October 29, 1856; Nathan N. Wight, February 27, 1862; William S. Cleaves, January 29, 1868; Hendrick A. N. Dutton, March 14, 1873; Isaac C. Bachelder, October 22, 1885; Mary Bachelder, December 13, 1886; Ira A. Perkins, July 28, 1888; Hendrick A. N. Dutton, February 18, 1889.

The post office at South Windsor was established May 5, 1838. Asa

Heath was the first postmaster. His successors were: David Bryant, December 21, 1838; Robert Pope, April 11, 1839; Asa Heath, June 10, 1841. The office was discontinued June 8, 1846, and reestablished May 20, 1847, with John B. Swanton appointee. The subsequent incumbents were: Jeremiah Connor, March 7, 1848; William Ware, September 16, 1850; Horace C. Wilson, July 11, 1857; Jesse Wilson, March 20, 1858; Wetherbee Merritt, November 26, 1859; Hartwell Ware, July 24, 1860; Joseph Marson, October 31, 1860; Mrs. Lydia E. Marson, December 27, 1870; William Ware, March 17, 1874; Henry D. Cooper, February 28, 1888.

The first store in the vicinity of Pope's Mills, in the building now occupied by George Marson, was opened at least sixty-five years ago. Among the traders who occupied it were Doctor Lafkin, Mr. Newbert, James Abbott and John Pope. Near the year 1855, Thomas Hyson purchased a dwelling house, formerly tenanted by James Thompson, a short distance north of the Coombs school house, and removed it to Pope's Mills, where he re-constructed it as a store. Here he traded about seven years. Joseph Abbott subsequently traded in it about a year, and Coombs & Melvin occupied it a few months after their store was burned. In 1862 Anthony S. Coombs and James E. Melvin erected a store nearly opposite the old Haskell farm, which was burned about three years later. In 1867, the unoccupied store which is now standing was erected by them, in which they traded until 1885. Robert Ashford then conducted the business for the estate about two years. George James traded there about three years, and was the last occupant.

The house in which George Perkins lives was built by William Haskell, in 1836, for a tavern. Later proprietors were Harvey Huntoon, John Dearborn, Isaac Thompson and John Pope. As early as 1835, William Keene occupied a blacksmith shop which stood near Emerson Melvin's. A shop which stood in the vicinity of Maxcy's Mill, and had been occupied by Samuel Tibbetts, was purchased by Waldo Coombs, in 1867, and removed to a point near the bridge, in the northwest corner at the junction of roads at Pope's Mills.

The first trader at North Windsor was Andrew Merrill. His store stood near the spot now covered by the one in which Warren Seekins trades. It was a good-sized building, with a tenement above, in which he lived. It was taken down and a new one was erected on the same lot by Tyler & Searles. This firm was followed by A. R. Burrill, who sold the business to Joseph Longfellow. The building was burned while Mr. Longfellow occupied it. Four years later the Seekins store was erected by James Merrill. A small store was opened in the building that has since been remodeled into the residence of John W. Boynton, about thirty years ago, by Reuel Robbins. The

store, which was beneath the tenement, passed for a by-word as the "cellar kitchen."

The first blacksmith in this part of the town was Ambrose Bryant. The shop he occupied was torn down and the one now used by John Merrill erected on the same foundation.

A post office was established at North Windsor June 23, 1884, in charge of Albert K. Burrill. James F. Merrill was commissioned April 16, 1889, and Warren Seekins October 12, 1889.

A post office was established at West Windsor September 8, 1873, at the residence of Ira D. Barton, the appointee.

Windsor Grange, P. of H., No. 284, was instituted June 2, 1886. The masters have been: C. F. Donnell, 1886; Frank Colburn, 1888; George R. Pierce, 1890; John H. Barton, 1891.

In forty years the population of Windsor has decreased from 1,793 to 853, a loss of more than fifty per cent., while estates have risen to the extent of only \$7,195, from an estimated valuation of \$274,000 in 1860.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Benjamin R. Albee, farmer, born in 1834, is a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Ferington) Albee, and grandson of Benjamin, who came to Windsor in early life and had three sons. Benjamin, 2d, who died in 1841, had four sons: Sewall, John, Benjamin R. and Leonard, who died in the army. Benjamin R. married Mary A., daughter of John Churchill, and their children were: Daniel C., Mary A., John B., Ida, James A., Benjamin and George, who died in infancy. Mr. Albee moved to where he now lives in 1857.

James E. Ashford, born in Litchfield in 1827, is a son of Robert Ashford, who came to Litchfield in 1812, where he died in 1858, leaving three sons: Robert, Anthony C. and James E., who came to Windsor in 1847 and in 1851 bought the farm where he now lives. He married Hannah S. Hilton, who died in 1890. Their children were: James F., a teacher; Anna M., died in 1890; Mary E. (Mrs. Willard Lash), and George, died in 1873. Mr. Ashford was in the legislature in 1881-2 and has been a farmer and drover.

Deacon Gideon Barton (1786-1878) was born in Vassalboro, where his father, Dr. Stephen Barton, settled in 1774, came to Windsor with his father in 1803, and after the latter's death, in 1805, he married Sarah Pierce, by whom he had eight sons: Samuel P., born in 1810; Stephen, 1814-1870; Rufus P., 1816; Gideon, 1818; Reuel, 1820; Sumner, 1822; Theodore, 1824; Benjamin, 1826; and six daughters. Theodore Barton lived on the old homestead and married Mrs. Hannah (Quimby) McCausland. They had one daughter, Viola, who married Edward H. Mosher, and they live on the old Barton farm. Mr. Mosher is a school teacher; was in 1883 supervisor of schools; was for

three years in the board of selectmen prior to 1883, and is now chairman of the board of selectmen and town clerk.

John H. Barton, born in 1835, is a son of William C. (1808-1889) and Susan C. Barton, the latter a daughter of Luther Pierce. His grandfather was Elijah M., who was a son of Dr. Stephen Barton, who settled in Vassalboro in 1774 and in Windsor in 1803, where he died in 1805. John H. has taught school several terms and was supervisor of schools one year. His wife was Ellen Goddard, of China. Their children were: Stella E., a teacher, and William A., who died in 1890, aged twenty-seven, after having been for three years principal of the commercial department at Kents Hill. William C. Barton's daughters were: Varila, Sarah E., Ella A., Lydia, Belinda and Fannie S.

David Bryant was born in Bristol, Me., in 1803, and died in Windsor in 1878. He was a son of David and Hannah Bryant. He came to Whitefield with his widowed mother in 1807. He was married in 1830 and came to Windsor, where he spent the remainder of his life. His children were: Seth P., James G., William H., Hannah V., Ann E., Julia M., Martha C. and Mary E. His wife was Susan Pratt, who survives him, living on the old homestead with her daughter, Martha C. Mr. Bryant was for many years a merchant at South Windsor, but spent the last years of his life as a farmer.

Horace Colburn, son of Benjamin Colburn, was born in 1812 and died in 1885. He came to Windsor from Pittston about 1840 and settled on the Swanton farm, where he was a prominent farmer and public man in town and county affairs, being twice elected county commissioner, which office he held at his death. He also held various town offices. He had a large family of children; three sons still live on the old farm, having divided it and each having separate buildings. Joseph Colburn married Eliza A., daughter of David Wyman, of Waterville, and their children were: Fred C.; Ida M., who died at the age of three; Grace A. and Frank S. Mr. Colburn has taught school winters since he was sixteen years old. He was supervisor of schools from 1871 to 1886, was three years town clerk and is now on the board of selectmen.

Francisco Colburn, born in 1839, is a son of Horace Colburn. He was in the civil war, in the 1st Maine Cavalry, and served until 1864, when he returned and settled on a part of the Colburn homestead, where he now lives. His wife is Sarah E., daughter of Andrew Chatman, of Windsor. Their children are: Francisco, George A., Horace and Raymond.

Frank Colburn, the youngest son of Horace Colburn, married Lizzie E. Donnell and lives on the homestead where his father died. He is farmer and school teacher, having taught winters since he was eighteen years old. He was supervisor of schools in 1888 and 1889.

Nathaniel Colby, son of Nathaniel and Charlotte (Norris) Colby, and grandson of Nehemiah Colby, of Westport, Me., was born in Whitefield in 1815, where his father settled after his marriage and where he died in 1859, leaving eleven children, the oldest being Nathaniel, who married Sarah Choate and had thirteen children, all of whom lived to mature age except two. Mr. Colby is a carpenter by trade and worked for several years at Cooper's Mills. In 1855 he came to Windsor and bought the farm where he has since lived.

Anthony Coombs came to Windsor in early life and died in 1859, leaving one son, Anthony S. (1802-1885), whose first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1859, leaving one son, Anthony A. His second wife was Julia A. Marsh, who survives him and carries on the farm. She is a daughter of Abraham Marsh, of Windsor, and granddaughter of Isaac, who was one of the early settlers of the town.

Fred A. Coombs, born in 1859, is a son of Charles (born 1834) and Emily (Marson) Coombs, and grandson of Franklin, born in 1799, died in 1883. Charles Coombs came to Windsor in 1866 and settled on the farm where he now lives and where his wife died in 1888, leaving one son, Fred A., who married Mary, daughter of John Taylor, of China, and lives on the old homestead farm. Charles Coombs was town clerk for several years,

Rev. Freeman Cooper, born in Whitefield in 1835, is a son of Freeman and grandson of Moses Cooper, who came to Whitefield as one of the first settlers. Mr. Cooper has been for many years a minister of the Free Baptist church. His wife was Clara E. Douglas. Their two sons are: Henry D. and Leonard F. Henry D. started in trade at South Windsor in 1887, where he keeps a general store and is now the postmaster.

Rev. David Cunningham, born in Augusta in 1813, is a son of William and grandson of David Cunningham. William Cunningham had five sons: Thomas, Samuel, William, Jesse and David, who married Rosana Wier, who died in 1879, leaving three sons and four daughters. His second marriage was with Hattie M., daughter of Samuel H. Jewett, and granddaughter of Jonathan Jewett, one of the early settlers of Pittston. Mr. Cunningham was for forty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has lived at his present home for fifty years, and has devoted a part of his time to farming.

Hendrick A. N. Dutton, born in 1838, is a son of Thomas J. and Sybil H. (Fish) Dutton, and grandson of Josiah Dutton, whose father came from England. Previous to his coming to Windsor in 1870, where he runs a general store and is postmaster, Mr. Dutton lived in Augusta. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, 3d Maine, where he served until 1864. He reënlisted in April, 1865, in Hancock's Corps of Veterans, where he served until 1866, when he went to California,

where he spent two years. He married in 1870, Harriet N., daughter of Samuel Cleaves, and settled on the old Cleaves homestead in Windsor, where he still resides. He has two sons: Athorne N. and Ralph D.

David Given, born in 1837, is a son of James (1792-1881) and Betsey (Johnson) Given, and grandson of David, who came to Windsor with his son, James, in 1810 and settled on the farm where his grandson, David, now lives. James Given had three sons: Robert, James and David, who married Sylvia, daughter of Joseph Le Ballister, and has three children: Harry L., Robert N. and Edith M. Mr. Given taught school in early life and was supervisor of schools for three years prior to 1880; he was also one of the board of selectmen for eight years.

Nathaniel Godding, born in Watertown, Mass., in 1785, married Eliza Clark, of Rhode Island, in 1810, and moved to Gardiner, Me., where he worked many years in the paper mills. He had seven sons and seven daughters. In 1840 he moved to Windsor, where he died in May, 1876, and left his son, Granville, on the old homestead. The latter married Martha, daughter of Rev. Moses Donnell. Their children were: Charles, born May 25, 1854, died 1877; Clara L. (Mrs. Robert Jewell) and May E., who is a teacher. Mr. Godding enlisted in 1861, in Company E, 21st Maine, and since his discharge has been a farmer. He spent two years mining in California, in the 'fifties.

Sarah E. Haskell is the widow of William A. Haskell and a daughter of Church Nash, of Nobleboro. William A. Haskell was a son of William and grandson of Abner Haskell, who was one of the early settlers in Augusta. Mr. Haskell was in the army, where he lost his health. He died in 1881. Their children were: Charles E., Lizzie E., Allen A., Fred C., Frank V. and Winfield E. They came to Windsor in 1871 from Augusta, where they had lived since their marriage in 1861.

Lorenzo A. Howe was born in Whitefield in 1848, and is a son of Isaac B. (1819-1886) and Saphronia (Kincaid) Howe, grandson of Marcus, and great-grandson of Marcus Howe. He removed with his parents to Augusta when eight years old, where he lived until 1875, when he came to Windsor, where he married Lottie, the adopted daughter of Benjamin Keene, and lives on the old Keene homestead. They have one daughter, Ethel M. He is a blacksmith and farmer.

Charles B. Jewell, born in 1831, is a son of Jacob and Nancy Jewell. Jacob was born in 1781, came to Windsor in 1806 and died there in 1876. His first wife was Rebecca Marson, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. His second wife was Mrs. Nancy L. Meiggs, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Charles B. remained on the old homestead farm and married Martha, daughter of Captain Nicholas Smith, of Windsor, and they had two children:

Euphemia (Mrs. Charles B. Merrill), and Robert, who married Clara, daughter of Granville Godding, and lives on the old homestead with his father.

Dexter B. Kimball, born in Vienna, is a son of Sewall and Harriet A. (Conover) Kimball. His grandfather Kimball came to Vienna in early life and died there. Previous to his coming to Windsor in 1885 Dexter B. had lived for several years in Augusta, where he worked in the insane hospital. He married Clara M., daughter of Hartwell and Julia (White) Ware, granddaughter of Nathan and Mary (Benner) Ware, and great-granddaughter of Nathan Ware. Her father moved to Windsor in 1853, and now keeps a store there. Their two daughters are: Blanche E. and Ina E.

Joseph Le Ballister, born in Malta in 1812, is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Keene) Le Ballister, and grandson of Charles Le Ballister, who came from France and died in Windsor in 1815. Thomas Le Ballister had six sons and four daughters. He died in 1838. Joseph married Sylvia Stetson, who died in 1882, leaving five children. He married for his second wife Mrs. Christana Burnheimer, who had one daughter, Florence L. Mr. Le Ballister's children were: Nancy, John S., Joseph A., Charles H., Sylvia and Weston.

Orville W. Malcolm, born in China in 1843, is a son of Allen and Rodema (Chadwick) Malcolm, and grandson of David Malcolm. He enlisted in the navy in 1864, and in 1865 returned to China, where he lived until 1882, when he came to Windsor, where he is a farmer and butcher. He married Paulena C., daughter of Charles Hewitt, of Windsor, and now lives on the old Hewitt farm, where his wife was born. They have one son, Harry E. who is a teacher.

Fred Marson (1840-1884) was a son of Edward and Mary (Given) Marson, and grandson of Captain Edwin Marson. Edward Marson came to Windsor in 1826, where he died in 1870. He had four sons, of whom the youngest, Fred, married Lucretia, daughter of Jonathan and Laura (Vining) Longfellow, and remained on the homestead farm until his death. He left two daughters: Sadie B. (Mrs. Walton Goud) and Blanche M. Since her husband's death Mrs. Marson has managed the farm.

Cornelius A. Merrill, born December 30, 1826, was a son of Abraham (1796-1857) and grandson of Abraham Merrill, 1st, who came from Yarmouth to Windsor about 1794. He had seven sons. Abraham, jun., had four sons—Abraham, Cornelius A., Edward W. and Appleton; and three daughters—Roxana, Sarah P. and Elizabeth. Cornelius A. remained on the old farm, and married Nancy J. Caswell, who died in 1883 and left one son, Frank L. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Isabella McLaughlin, by whom he had one daughter, Hattie E. Mr. Merrill held many town offices, was supervisor of schools thirteen years and for sixteen years prior to 1892 a

selectman and for nine years chairman of the board. He died in March, 1892.

James F. Merrill, born in 1838, is a son of Enoch and Mary (Hallowell) Merrill. He was in the army with five brothers and they all lived to return home. He married, for his first wife, Angelet, daughter of Thomas Pierce. She died in 1884 and left five children: Della, Annie, Marcus, Weston and Arthur. He lived in Pittston for several years prior to his coming to Windsor in 1884. He kept a store at North Windsor until 1889, when he came to Windsor Corner, where he keeps a grocery store. His second wife was Mrs. Malissa Anable, of Windsor. His brothers were: Enoch, jun., Jefferson, Reuel, Melville and Leonard.

Miles Moody was born in 1830 and is a son of Clement (1800-1858) and Huldah (Pratt) Moody, and grandson of Richard Moody, one of the first settlers of Windsor. Miles Moody married Ann E., daughter of Sullivan Perkins (1808-1891), who came to Windsor in 1830, where he was a blacksmith for many years and where he died. Mr. Perkins was converted at an early age and was active in religious work all through his after life. Mr. Moody's children are: Hattie E. (Mrs. Charles E. Welt) and Berton O. Mr. Moody lived on the old homestead where his father died, until 1888, when he moved to South Windsor, where he took care of the father and mother of Mrs. Moody. He is a farmer.

Nathan R. Peva, farmer, is a son of Hiram (1808-1888) and grandson of James Peva. Hiram Peva came to Windsor with his father in early life and married and had four sons—Freeman C., John A., George H. and Nathan R.—and four daughters. Nathan R. married Rebecca Humphreys, and they have one adopted daughter, Maude Chase. He was in the late war in Company H, 15th Maine, in 1861; he reënlisted in the 1st Maine Cavalry in 1863 and served until 1865, when he returned to Windsor.

Charles A. Pierce, born in Windsor, is a son of Thomas J. (1806-1879) and Rachel Pierce, grandson of Jason (born 1770) and Prudence (born 1772), and great-grandson of Eliphalet Pierce, who was one of the early settlers on the Kennebec river. Charles A. Pierce married Margaret E. Merrill, and their children are: Charles W., George T., Frank L., John B., Ellen M. and Lena M. Mr. Pierce came to the place where he now lives in 1837, where he has been a farmer and stone mason. He was for several years one of the school committee and also taught school for several terms.

Reuben B. Pierce, born in 1848, is a son of Varanus F. and Louisa R. (Merrill) Pierce, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Samuel Pierce, who was one of the early settlers of Windsor, and from whom the Pierces of Windsor are descended. He married Mattie C., daughter of John Meigs, and their children are Maggie M. and Donald R.

He lives on land first settled by his grandfather. He had two brothers: Alphonzo, who served in the civil war and was a prisoner at Libby and afterward at Saalsbury, N. C., and Frank J., of Augusta.

Adam L. Stimpson, born in Bath, Me., in 1812, is a son of Ebenezer and Susan (Lamont) Stimpson. Previous to his coming to Windsor in 1847, he had been a tanner and currier in Bath. He also had a tannery on his farm in Windsor until 1885. He was selectman for several years prior to 1883. He married Mary E. Collar, who died in 1874, leaving six children: John, Silas, Frederick, Henry, Edgar and Susan (Mrs. Winslow Jameson, of Virginia). His second wife was Abigail Given. Mr. Stimpson represented the towns of Windsor and Vassalboro in the legislature in 1879.

Frank Trask, born in 1840, is a son of John (1803-1878), who came to Pittston in early life, where he married Betsey E. Marson, and had four sons: George A., Charles H., Frank and Augustus E. Mr. Trask learned the painter's trade when a boy. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 3d Maine, and after being discharged in 1863 he went to California. In 1868 he returned to Windsor and bought the farm where he now lives. His wife was Orilla A., daughter of Thomas Hyson, of Windsor. Their children are: Everett E., Lula M. and Clyde E.

LIEUTENANT MARCELLUS VINING.—Jonathan Vining came from Alna, Me., to Windsor about 1805, and settled near the Windsor Neck cemetery. He was a farmer, and about 1825 he moved to the farm where he died, November 22, 1855. He married Jane Girrel, and their children were: Clarissa, Octavia, Sarah, Eulalia, Laura, Mary Jane, Lucretia, one daughter who died young, and Daniel, who was born April 27, 1810. Daniel was a farmer and owned and occupied the homestead until his death, February 10, 1890. He married Sarah Esterbrooks, of Oldtown, Me., by whom he had six children: Adaline, now Mrs. Charles E. Richardson, of Waltham, Mass.; Angeline, now Mrs. Ambrose Webster, also of Waltham; Marcellus; Elnora, deceased; Reuben, who was a member of Company I, 32d Maine Volunteers, and was killed in battle June 16, 1864, at Petersburg, Virginia, and Daniel S.

Daniel Vining's second wife, Eliza Choate, died in December, 1861, leaving six children: Marcia (Mrs. Coburn), Mary E. (deceased), Alfreda (Mrs. E. P. Cutler, of Boston, Mass.), Julia (Mrs. W. L. Linton, of Billings, Montana), Minnie, and Alice L., the wife of Oscar G. Smart, a native of China, Me., and now a successful sheep raiser at Martinsdale, Montana. Miss Minnie and Mrs. Coburn own the homestead, since the death of their father.

Marcellus Vining, the eldest son of this large family, was born on the homestead, May 2, 1842, and there spent his boyhood and youth. On the 25th of January, 1862, he was mustered into the U. S. service as a private soldier in the 7th Maine Infantry. His ability and cour-



LIEUT. MARCELLUS VINING.

age soon pointed him out as one especially fitted to fill a more important place among his comrades. He was made a sergeant of Company F, 7th Maine Infantry, February 25, 1862, and May 1, 1863, was made orderly sergeant of the same company. After serving the country two years under his original enlistment, he again enlisted and was mustered into the U. S. service January 4, 1864, as sergeant of (reorganized) Company F, 7th Maine Infantry. March 9, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company A, 7th Maine, and April 21, 1864, was advanced to first lieutenant of the same company. May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va., he received a wound, from which he died seven days later. A captain's commission was on its way from Washington to him, but too late to give to the brave soldier his richly earned promotion.

In a letter to his father, telling of the wound which he knew was fatal, he expressed the thought that it was preferable for him to die in the defense of his country's flag than live to see it disgraced. His comrades who returned, showed their appreciation of his worth and honor, when they organized the G. A. R. post in Windsor, by giving it his name. (See page 169). The sword which he carried, together with his life-size portrait and an elegant flag, are the gift of the family to the Post.

Thus the oft-repeated tale--a bright, promising man with the blush of youth still on his cheek, willingly laid down his life to preserve that of his country.

Joseph E. Wight, born in 1830, in Augusta, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Merrill) Wight and grandson of Timothy Wight, who came from Massachusetts to Monmouth, where he reared a large family of boys. Joseph Wight was born in 1786, and died in 1869. He had six sons: Lewis, John H., Joseph E., Nathan, Frederick D. and Amos. Joseph E. Wight married Lucy J., daughter of Robert and Mary J. (Allen) Studley, of Windsor. Their children are: Willard A., who is located in Trinidad, Colorado, where he is superintendent of the gas and electric light company; Hattie M., married C. F. Turner, of Trinidad, Col.; Robert L., on the farm with his father, and Amos B., a sheep raiser in Colorado.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWN OF ALBION.*

Original Settlers.—Incorporation.—Natural Features.—“Puddle Dock” and Poet Hoxie.—Old Town House.—Early Taverns.—Mills.—Stores.—The Old Elms.—Churches.—Cemeteries.—Post Offices.—Civil Lists.—Schools.—Town Farm.—Grange.—Personal Paragraphs.

JUST who was the original settler in the territory now embraced in the town of Albion cannot be definitely ascertained, but the weight of evidence seems to point to Rev. Daniel Lovejoy as the one best entitled to this distinction. Lovejoy was a Congregational minister, who came to Albion prior to 1790, and settled on the west shore of the pond that bears his name. His house, which still stands, is occupied by Mrs. Susan Baker. Elder Lovejoy preached in the old town house as far back as 1815; and in June, 1833, he caused the greatest sensation the quiet community had ever known by hanging himself in his barn. His sons, Elijah Parris, Joseph and Owen, achieved notoriety elsewhere. Elijah went to Alton, Ill., where he established a newspaper, and was mobbed about 1840, for his abolition sentiments; Joseph went to Massachusetts, entered the ministry, and created a stir by coming out as an anti-prohibitionist; and Owen was sent to congress as a member of the Illinois delegation.

In 1790 the town contained but six families, and among these were the Crosbys, Shoreys, Prays and Libbeys, the three last named having emigrated here from York county. Robert, the first Crosby in the town, settled near the foot of the pond, on land, a part of which is now owned by his grandson, Ora O. Crosby; Samuel Shorey settled on “Shorey Ridge,” on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Erastus Shorey; Zebulon Pray took up the farm on which John Baker now lives; and Deacon Benjamin Libbey, with his son Oliver, lived on “Libbey hill,” in the southern part of the town. Daniel, son of Samuel Shorey, afterward settled where Gustavus B. Shorey now lives; and Phineas, brother of Daniel, occupied the farm now owned by Davis McDonald. About the same time Warren Drake settled on “Drake hill;” Codding, brother of Warren, took up the farm occupied now by John Carter; and Washington, a third brother,

*Thanks are due to Mark Rollins, Esq., of Waterville, a native of Albion (1820) for kindly revising this chapter, except the personal paragraphs.—[ED.]

settled where his son, Washington, now lives. These three brothers had thirty-eight children, all born in Albion.

Other original settlers were: Benjamin Webb (father of Joseph, who was born in 1803, and grandfather of Edmund F., of Waterville), who took up the land on which George H. Crosby's mansion now stands; Deacon John Fall, who lived on the farm at present occupied by his grandson, George Fall; James Hanscom, who settled on the west side of the pond on the farm where his son, George, now lives; Jonathan Cammett, who took up the farm now the property of John Shay; Gibbs Tilton, who settled the land now owned by Hannibal J. Drake; Dea. Stephen Hussey, who settled where Tristram Fall now lives; Dennis Getchell, who located near the Unity line, on the farm now occupied by Archibald Tozier; Southard Phillips, who lived on the land now owned by Dennis G. Mudgett; and Samuel Stackpole, who lived across the way from Mr. Phillips.

In 1802 this territory was organized as Freetown plantation; and March 9, 1804, it became by incorporation Fairfax, the one hundred and fifty-second town in the state. This name was subsequently changed to that of Lygonia; and February 25, 1824, was again altered to Albion.

It is the most easterly town in this county, and is bounded north by Benton, Unity Plantation and Unity; east by Freedom, south by Palermo and China, and west by Winslow. The territory included within the town is about six miles square, the southern portion of it being much broken by hills. The prevailing rock is granite, and the soil in the western part is a clay loam quite easily cultivated. The only considerable body of water, Lovejoy pond, lies toward the western boundary, and is one and a half miles long by one mile wide. Its overflow forms a branch of Fifteen-mile stream, which crosses the town from northwest to southeast.

The greater number of the present inhabitants of Albion are descendants of the original settlers, or of those who followed closely in their footsteps. Among the latter were Samuel Kidder, who, about 1800, settled where his grandson, Waldo Kidder, son of Daniel, now lives; and Captain Samuel Sibley, who about the same time took up the farm now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Stinson. Coming with them, or soon afterward, were: Captain Edward Taylor, who lived on the place Bert Skillins now occupies; Deacon Ebenezer Buxton, who settled where Augustus Libbey formerly lived; Moses Robinson, whose farm is now owned by Andrew J. Robinson; John Frye, who settled on the land now occupied by Holden Chalmers; and Ephraim Bessey, who lived near Frye, on the farm now owned by his son, Alfred Bessey.

South Albion has been colloquially known for over seventy-five years as "Puddle Dock," a name bestowed on the little mill dam there

by an old settler, one Matthew Hoxie, who enjoyed a considerable reputation as a local wit. A specimen of his powers in this direction has been handed down to an admiring posterity. Coming home to dinner one day, and finding his wife absent, he seized a bit of chalk and wrote over the mantel-piece the following impromptu verse:

"I have a little wife whose name is Salome,
She's always away and never at home;
Sick or well, it makes no odds,
She's in to Reed's, or over to Broad's."

The Broad referred to in this inspired effort was Thaddeus, whose father, Josiah, drove the first ox-team and wagon into town from Massachusetts, about 1804, and settled where Charles Fuller now lives. Josiah and his sons, Josiah, jun., and Thaddeus, built a saw and grist mill prior to 1810, just above the bridge where the old dam on the east branch of Fifteen-mile stream now stands. Josiah, jun., was also a blacksmith, his shop having stood on the site now occupied by the school house. The Reed alluded to by Poet Hoxie was Benjamin, who came to Puddle Dock about 1810-15, and later set up a blacksmith's shop in competition with Josiah Broad, jun. This shop stood near the store kept by Zalmumah and Zebah Washburn, who also had a potash factory below the bridge. This store was near where George Ryder now lives. The present store, kept by Mr. Ryder, was built by his uncle, George Ryder, about 1860. Just across the road from it Benjamin Webb, jun., was in trade, about 1822. He sold out and went West, and the building was made over into a dwelling, but was afterward torn down. The building in which Charles O. Connor traded at Albion Corner, about 1825, was bought by David B. Fuller, about 1830, and moved down to Puddle Dock, where it stood on the west side of the stream, near where Martin Witham now lives. Farther up the stream Ebenezer Stratton built a saw mill, about 1842; it was operated by David Fisher until about 1862.

Other early settlers at this point were: Alexander Buxton, who, about 1815, settled where John Swears now lives; Peter Staples, who lived east of Buxton, and whose old dwelling was burned about 1872; and Ebenezer Woodsum, who died in 1831, lived where Charles Fuller now resides.

From 1804 until about 1812 the meetings of the town were held in barns, or in houses capable of accommodating the voters; but about the latter year measures were taken to provide a suitable and permanent structure for public purposes, and soon after a town house was erected on the old South Albion road, about a mile and a half south of Albion Corner. In 1825 it was moved down the road, about a quarter of a mile, near the dwelling of the late Austin Stratton. Here it still stands—the property of Mrs. Hattie Durgin, who

uses it for a store house—a silent, dingy and shattered witness of the past, when the secret ballot was a thing undreamed of, and everybody knew just how everybody else was going to vote. It was superseded in the fall of 1887 by the present convenient and attractive town house at the village.

About the time the old town house was built, or shortly afterward, Mark Rollins came from Stratham, N. H., and settled near the China line on a farm his son, Mark Rollins, of Waterville, now owns. Not far east of the settler, Mark Rollins, lived Dea. Daniel Woodsum, prior to 1815, on land now owned by Leonard Shorey; and some little distance northwesterly of Rollins, Dea. Jacob Shaw, with five sons, settled, about 1817, where George B. Pray now lives; the deacon's five sons—Ebenezer, Freeman, Jacob, William and Deacon Cyrus—taking up farms near by. John Billings came from New Hampshire in 1819, with his son, Sullivan, then eleven years old, and located near the present residence of Hannibal Drake. John was a shoemaker by trade, and Sullivan became a farmer. The latter still survives, being one of the oldest inhabitants of the town. Prior to 1819, Samuel S. Smiley settled where his son, Erastus, now lives. East of Smiley was Moses Leighton, on the farm now occupied by Charles, grandson of Samuel S. Smiley; and next east to Leighton, on the Palermo road, was John Bailey. About this time Gibbons McLaughlin was living in a log house on the north side of Fifteen-mile stream, near Shorey's saw mill; Joseph Cole settled where Charles Littlefield now lives; and, Cole leaving shortly afterward, Robbert Abbott came, and occupied the farm.

EARLY TAVERNS, MILLS AND STORES.—The first stage route from Augusta to Bangor through Albion was established in 1820 by Burleigh & Arnold, the senior member of the firm being the grandfather of Governor Edwin C. Burleigh; and among the old drivers who drew their steaming horses up before the tavern doors were Vassal D. Pinkham, Billings, Nathaniel Holmes, Calvin Hamlin and Hiram Reed. Before the coaching days, however, Nathan Haywood, one of the first settlers, kept, about 1805–10, a tavern across the road from where Sullivan Billings now lives; and Joel Wellington, another early settler, kept a public house, about 1817, on the farm now owned by Stillman Chalmers, about three-quarters of a mile east of Albion Corner. The house was afterward burned. For a number of years these two houses were the only places of public entertainment in town; but soon after the stage route to Bangor was established, John Wellington, brother of Joel, opened a tavern at the Corner, and conducted it until about 1860, when it was burned. Charles B., son of John, built on the site of the old tavern, soon after it was destroyed, the present and only public house in town, and is still its host.

About the same time that John Wellington went to tavern-keep-

ing, Ralph Baker also went into the business, and kept an inn at the corner of the China and Benton roads, on the farm now occupied by Chester Drake. At a later date Thomas Burrill started a tavern in the southern part of the town, on the South Belfast road, in the house now occupied by Chester Terris. This point was then known as South Albion. Burrill kept the post office here from 1838 until it was removed to Puddle Dock, the present South Albion, about 1857. He also ran a shingle mill in connection with his tavern, though he abandoned the latter business shortly after the close of the war.

William Chalmers, a Scotchman, came to Albion prior to 1800 and built a grist mill on Fifteen-mile stream, where the present tannery stands. He also built a carding mill near by, but what became of it cannot be ascertained. The old grist mill had two run of stones, and was operated by Scotland, son of William Chalmers, until the site and privilege were sold to George Rigby, between 1825 and 1830. Mr. Rigby built the tannery above referred to, but about 1835 it passed to Joshua Freeman and Theodore Brown, who sold it to Lewis Hopkins. William H. Healey bought it of Hopkins and he, about 1856, sold it to Jonathan B. Besse. It is now operated by the latter's heirs.

Early in the present century there was a small tannery on Aaron French's lot; run by Thomas Bradstreet, father of Samuel H. It was afterward worked by Nahum French.

About 1812 a saw mill was built by Robert Crosby on a small stream in what is known as the "Crosby Neighborhood." Robert ran it until his death, about 1832, when his sons, Robert and Luther, conducted the business until their deaths—Luther's about 1865 and Robert's in 1876. It was then conducted by the latter's son, Ora O. Crosby, until 1886, when it was taken down.

One of the oldest buildings around Albion Corner is the carriage shop directly across the way from Abbott's blacksmith shop. It was originally built for a store, and stood just north of Llewellyn Libbey's present store, at what was formerly known as Baker's Corner. In 1879 Daniel Dean, then the proprietor, moved it down to its present site, and the next year remodeled it into a carriage shop. In 1881 he sold it to Everett G. Wing, who has since occupied it.

Three-quarters of a mile east of the Corner, where the bridge over Fifteen-mile stream now stands, Levi Maynard operated a saw mill and fulling, carding and grist mills about 1817. The carding mill was afterward bought by Joel and John Wellington and removed to the outlet of Lovejoy's pond. About 1852 this mill was burned, and on its site, fifteen years later, Jonathan B. Besse built the present saw and shingle mill. He sold to Stillman Chalmers about 1880, and the latter's son, John, now conducts the business. Maynard's other mills were carried away by a freshet, and in 1827 John Pender erected a similar set of mills further down the stream, but they were also car-

ried away. Undismayed by the portentous history of former ventures, two saw mills were erected in 1847 on Pender's old site, one by Ralph Baker, the other by Samuel Downs; but disaster still attended the spot, and in 1857 the mills were burned.

Phineas and Daniel Shorey built a saw mill on their land about 1822, and it was operated by them and their sons until the lumber was all cut away and the mill destroyed by flood. Another mill was built a mile up the stream about 1867, and is now run by Gustavus B. Shorey.

About 1827 a saw mill was erected by Vincent Pratt on the east side of a small confluent of Fifteen-mile stream. The mill was on the Pratt road leading from Puddle Dock, but was abandoned years ago.

On a small stream in the extreme northern part of the town, on the road from the Corner to East Benton, Thomas and James Fowler built a shingle, saw, and lath mill about 1842, and it is still operated by their sons.

Near his house in the southwestern part of the town, on a brook emptying into the west branch of Fifteen-Mile stream, Otis Fall built a saw mill about 1862, and operated it for nearly a score of years, when he abandoned the business.

Benjamin F. Abbott built the blacksmith shop north of the present town house in 1866, and ran it until 1889, when he retired from the business, and was succeeded by his son, Charles W. The smithy south of the town house, at Baker's Corner, was built in 1880, by Lloyd Wesley Drake, and has been run by him since that time.

The wants of the early settlers were simple, it is true, but they could not all be supplied from the products of the farm, or the fruits of the home looms, skillful though the good housewives were in manufacturing homespun cloths and yarns. Three of the then necessities of life could not be raised on any farm in Albion; these were tobacco, molasses and rum, and to supply these, and other less imperative needs, Dr. Asa Quimby, with a shrewd eye to increasing the scanty income derived from his practice, built and opened a store about 1800 where George Woodes now lives. The history of this ancient emporium, the first in the town of which tradition gives any account, has been strange and varied. After dispensing the aforesaid and other necessities for about a quarter of a century, the worthy doctor dispensed with the store also, selling it to George Rigby, who moved it down the Bangor road to the corner of the short road leading to his tannery, which he had just built. Here he turned the old store into a currying shop, and conducted the business until about 1835. When Lewis Hopkins bought the tannery of Rigby's creditors, he also purchased the currying shop, and made of it a dwelling. About 1843 he re-converted it into a store, and thus it remained for many years. William H. Healey bought it about 1856, and ran it for

four or five years. Healey then removing to Boston, Jonathan B. Besse rented it of him, and conducted the business. Later, Besse purchased the store, changed it again into a dwelling, and moved it to where Eben Weymouth now lives, the whilom store thus being his present residence.

Where the hay scales now stand at the Corner, John Wellington built a store about 1817. When the Universalist church was built in 1838, the store stood directly in front of the sanctuary's doors, and, after some parleying, the older structure was removed to its present site on the corner at the top of the hill. Here Mr. Wellington kept the post office for about a decade, and here the waggish Matthew Hoxie traded for awhile, being succeeded by Zelotes Downs and others, and, after them, Hezekiah Stratton, who bought it and ran it until his death, prior to 1873, in which year Charles A. Drake, the present proprietor, purchased it of Stratton's estate.

Some rods south of this old store, at the corner named for him, Ralph Baker traded about 1817. Llewellyn Libbey's present store occupies the site of the old one. Thomas Burrill was Baker's partner for four or five years, when they dissolved partnership, and Andrew E. Leighton rented the store, trading there a few years, and then removing his business to quarters of his own, on the site of Anson Danforth's present residence. Baker's house being destroyed by fire soon after this, he moved his store, and converted it into a dwelling. It is now occupied by Chester Drake. Leighton's old store had quite an eventful history. About 1839 he sold it to Richard Bugden. Stillman Chalmers hired it of the latter until 1846, when he moved down to a new store he had built just east of his present house. Chalmers' store was burned in January, 1880, and in the same year on the same site, he erected a larger store, which was burned in 1888, and never rebuilt.

Bugden died about the time the first store was built by Chalmer's, and as administrator of the estate, Chalmers sold the old Leighton store to Hezekiah Stratton, who moved it down the Bangor road about a mile, and traded there for ten years. He then removed the store to near its original site, and sold it to Walter Kidder, who, after running it several years, sold to Alanson Shepherd, and went to California. Shepherd used it for a paint shop one summer, after which he rented it to Tobias Fitzgerald, who traded in it for eighteen months. Shepherd then sold the building to Fred Brown, who disposed of it to Theodore Perkins, who moved it to the south of Charles A. Drake's store, and made it over into a stable. The only other recorded store in Albion, dating back to ante-bellum days, was that built by Jordan Stinson about 1856, on the Bangor road, where George Littlefield now lives. When Stinson left town, about 1862,

the store was sold to George Hopkins, who moved it down back of Drake's store, where it is now occupied as a dwelling.

THE OLD ELMS.—For a hundred rods west of the Corner the road on each side is fringed with a fine row of elms, though those on the north side are of larger growth than those on the south. And hereby hangs a tale, whose apparent moral should be rather discouraging to the zealous prohibitionist. It seems that in 1845, during the grand temperance agitation in the state, the members of the village Washingtonian Society challenged the anti-prohibitionists to set out a row of trees, against a row to be planted by the society, in order that they might see, in point of development, which side of the hotly-contested question Dame Nature herself would espouse. The challenge was accepted forthwith. The Washingtonians selected the south side of the street for their experiment in arboriculture, and the anti-teetotalers the *north* side; and the way Madame Nature decided is to-day apparent to the most casual observer.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—About 1815 Oliver Winslow, a wealthy and leading Friend in Albion, built the meeting house on what was then, and still is, known as "Quaker Ridge," in the eastern part of the town. There were but a few Friends here at that time, but the society afterward grew to flourishing proportions. The ancient building still stands, though it is fast falling to decay. Its furniture was removed in the spring of 1892 to the meeting house in Unity.

In the southern part of the town, a few rods from the China line, is a dilapidated structure that was once the church home of the Baptist society, organized about 1817. The edifice was built about 1830, when the membership was about 150. Elder Thomas was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Elder Stevens and Elder Copeland. The church was abandoned as a house of worship about 1876. The records of the society are lost, and what Baptists are left in town attend service at China village.

The Christian Church was organized by Rev. Samuel Nutt, January 1, 1825, at the house of Robert Crosby, where Leroy Copeland now lives, with seven members: Robert, Luther, William, Abigail and Ethelind Crosby, and Franklin and Lovina Barton. The present membership of the church is about 140. The society worshipped at the town house for some years, until their church on the Puddle Dock road was built, in 1844. Here services were held until 1869, when they began building a new and attractive edifice at the village. This church was dedicated January 1, 1870, and the old structure sold to Hezekiah Stratton, of whom the Church of Christ society purchased it in 1871.

A Sunday school was organized about 1844 and now numbers some seventy members. The pastors of the Christian church have been: Samuel Nutt, 1825; Mark H. Shepherd, 1830 to 1836; S. S. Nason, 1840;

Zebulon Manter, 1849; Samuel Bickford, 1855; David Knowlton, 1864; O. J. Hancock, 1866; B. P. Reed, 1870; H. B. Sawyer, 1873; John W. Tilton, 1874; E. E. Colburn, 1876; L. M. Smith, 1877; J. C. Brown, 1882; J. W. Card, 1883; C. V. Parsons, 1884; J. W. Card, 1885; D. C. Herron, 1886; C. V. Parsons, 1887; and A. H. Martin since 1889.

In the early days of Albion the Universalist creed found strong supporters among the Strattons, Fowlers, Wellingtons, and some of the Crosbys; yet it is rather singular that though an edifice was built in 1838 at the Corner, and still stands, battered and paintless, no steps were ever taken toward a regular church organization. The building was dedicated in 1839, and the Maine General Conference met there in 1840—conclusive proof that the church had then a substantial body of supporters. The building was repaired in 1868, and two years later a Sunday school was established, with about fifty scholars, which flourished a few years. In 1888 an effort was made to revive interest in the church, and only the parish was organized. Among those who preached here in days gone by were the Reverends McFarland, Miller, Locke, Baxter and E. P. Fogg; and, occasionally, G. G. Hamilton and R. H. Aldrich. During the summer of 1892 G. E. Leighton, a young divinity student, held services in the church and succeeded in re-awakening some interest in its behalf.

The Church of Christ Society was organized in 1870, under the labors of Rev. William Murray, of Haverhill, Mass., with a membership of twenty-two. Two years prior to this, worship was held in the house of Charles Drake, in the extreme southern part of the town; but after organization the society held its services in district No. 9 school house, until 1871, when the old meeting house of the Christian church on the Puddle Dock road was purchased, where worship has since been held. Elder Charles Drake has been leader of the society up to the present time, though several of the brethren have occasionally helped him in his labors.


CEMETERIES.—Most of the eight burial grounds in Albion are properly maintained, but some of them bear depressing evidences of neglect. The most ancient of these cemeteries adjoins the land of Ralph J. Whittaker. It is thought to have been laid out about 1810. It is about an acre in extent, and contains the remains of members of the Crosby, Pray, Woodcock and Curtis families, and of other early settlers.

The next oldest ground (about 1815) is the Friends' Cemetery on Quaker hill, though no burials are made here at the present time. Many of the graves are unmarked, but a few record the names of men prominent in their day in the affairs of the society. They are: James Warren, b. 1765, d. 1852; Joseph Winslow, b. 1774, d. 1851; John Warren, b. 1775, d. 1849; Ebenezer Varney, b. 1780, d. 1857; Levi Winslow, b. 1788, d. 1875; James Coombs, b. 1795, d. 1859.

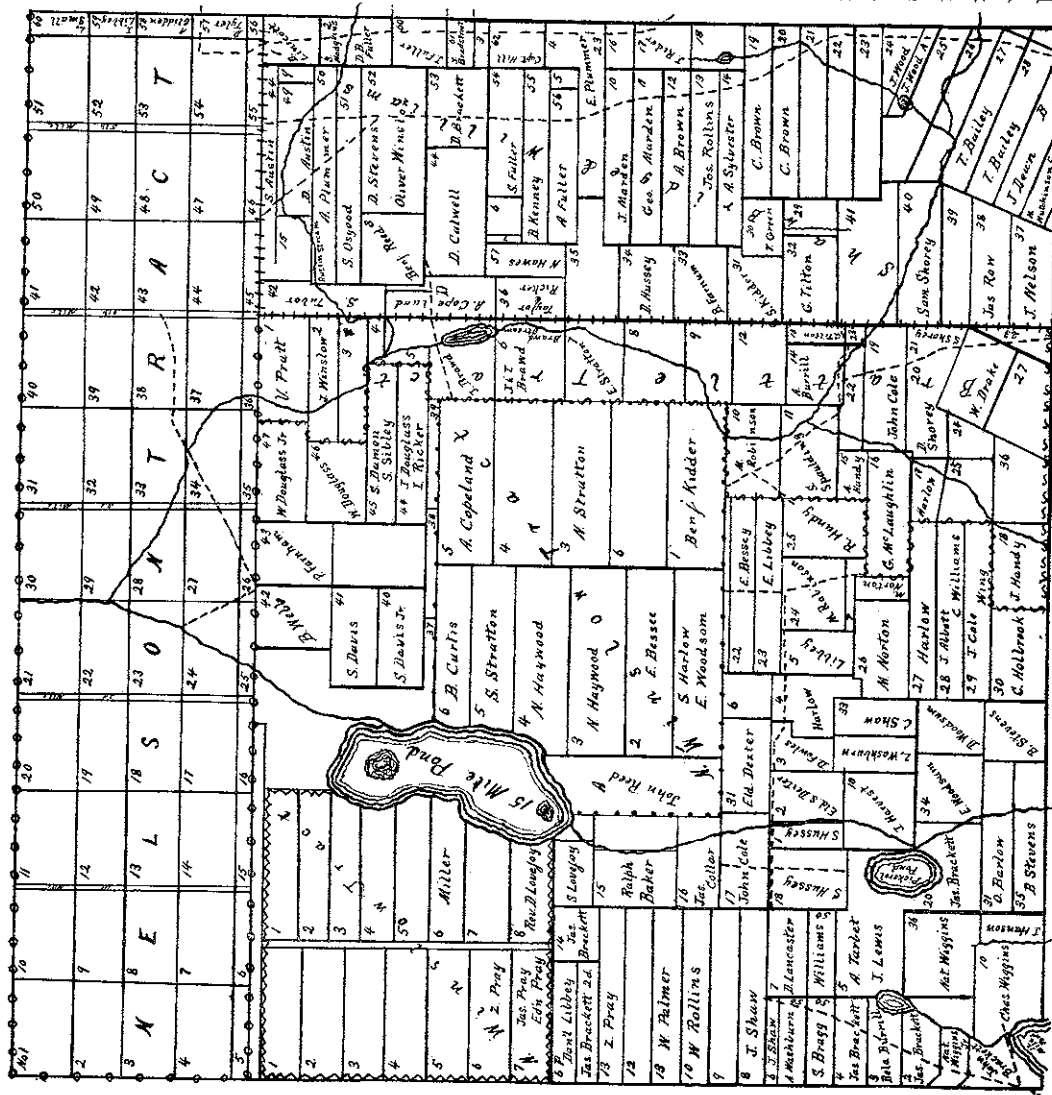
Lots numbered agreeable to original surveys made for the proprietors by Charles Hayden and General Joseph Chandler.

The Nelson tract, enclosed by o o o lines, now comprises the northerly part of Albion, and is 430 rods wide. It was surveyed by John McKechnie in 1798.

The tracts enclosed by VVVV and . . . lines, containing 3,888 acres, were assigned to Nathan Winslow, as part of his share in the Plymouth Patent, and were surveyed by Ephraim Ballard in July, 1800, and lotted by Charles Hayden, January, 1802.

The tract enclosed by  lines, was assigned to the heirs of William Brattle, by the Plymouth Company.

The tract enclosed by +++ lines is called the Shaw, Bridge & Williams right. Eleven lots, containing 1,249 acres, 93 rods, were sold by the Plymouth Company to settlers. The remaining territory, 3,538 acres, 93 rods, was assigned to the heirs of Sir William Baker, October 13, 1809.



The town cemetery on Libbey hill is over an acre in area, and was laid out prior to 1820. Here lie interred: Deacon Benjamin Libbey, d. 1834, aged 76, and his wife Polly, d. 1845, aged 86; Samuel Shorey, d. 1842, aged 79; Elder Nathan Copeland, d. 1850, aged 56; Moses Robinson, d. 1853, aged 81; Simon Bran, d. 1853, aged 73; Washington Drake, d. 1853, aged 61; Pardon Tinkham, d. 1859, aged 68; Warren Drake, d. 1864, aged 80; Phineas Shorey, d. 1869, aged 79; Robert Abbott, d. 1869, aged 76, and Thomas Burrill, d. 1878, aged 82.

The town cemetery at Puddle Dock covers an area of perhaps one and a half acres. It was laid out about 1820, and contains many graves, among them being those of Rev. William Goodhue, d. 1825, aged 45; Ebenezer Woodsum, d. 1831, aged 46; Captain Edward Taylor, d. 1834, aged 60; Nehemiah Stratton, d. 1843, aged 84; Elder James Crosby, d. 1845, aged 84; Samuel Kidder, d. 1849, aged 69; Samuel Fuller, d. 1853, aged 77; Gee Hodgkins, d. 1854, aged 77; Rev. Benjamin Lewis, d. 1854, aged 63, and Benjamin Reed, d. 1855, aged 61.

On the cross road to China, in the Fall neighborhood, is a town cemetery of half an acre, which has been occupied since about 1830. The land was conditionally deeded to the town by Dea. Stephen Hussey, for burial purposes only, or to revert to his heirs. The lot is known as the Hussey yard, and in it are buried the donor, d. 1856, aged 84, and his wife Betsey, d. 1842, aged 67. It also contains the remains of George Lincoln, b. 1728, d. 1824; Sherman Lincoln, b. 1762, d. 1842, and Chloe, his wife, b. 1764, d. 1841.

The largest cemetery in Albion—on the Bangor road—was laid out about 1830. About a dozen tasteful monuments ornament the ground, and of the several hundred silent tenants of this "city of the dead," many were foremost in settling the surrounding territory. Among these may be recorded Christopher Webb, b. 1749, d. 1845, and his son, Deacon Samuel, b. 1774, d. 1853; Samuel Stackpole, b. 1761, d. 1846; Dennis Getchell, b. 1769, d. 1852, and Rhoda, his wife, b. 1771, d. 1854; Jonathan Ryder, b. 1776, d. 1865; Deacon Samuel Downs, b. 1778, d. 1850; Ebenezer Libbey, b. 1779, d. 1857; Asa Phillips, b. 1780, d. 1843; Enoch Farnham, b. 1789, d. 1838; John Stinson, b. 1794, d. 1877, and Dr. Archelaus P. Fuller, b. 1799, d. 1880.

Another town cemetery—a smaller one—is located on the land of Oliver L. Abbott, and is nearly half a century old.

A private cemetery in the extreme southwestern part of the town, on the road leading to Benton, is owned by a corporation of citizens organized about 1862, and the remains of many old inhabitants have been transferred from family yards to this. Among these are: Deacon John Fall, b. 1767, d. 1843; Lydia, wife of Samuel Worcester, d. 1845, aged 97; Deacon Jacob Shaw, b. 1760, d. 1821, and Mary, his wife, who died in 1844, aged 89; and "Miss Polly Mann, formerly of

Franklin, Mass." (a sister of Horace Mann, the noted scholar), who died in 1859, aged 75. Tristram Fall was buried here in 1876, aged 86; and here also lie Daniel Libbey, b. 1794, d. 1876, and his two wives, Elizabeth, b. 1800, d. 1837, and Nancy, b. 1797, d. 1872.

Next north of this ground is a small private lot, neatly fenced with iron, in which are interred members of the Abbott, Wentworth, Stackpole and Johnson families.

POST OFFICES.—The post office at Albion was established March 16, 1825, with Joel Wellington, postmaster. His successors have been: Ralph Baker, appointed February 24, 1831; John Wellington, January 3, 1835; Cornelius H. Kidder, October 2, 1849; Zelotes Downs, December 15, 1851; Artemas Libbey, November 8, 1853; John Wellington, February 20, 1858; George Lincoln, June 7, 1858; Jourdan F. Stinson, February 21, 1859; Charles Wellington, April 19, 1859; Jourdan F. Stinson, April 11, 1860; George M. Webb, August 31, 1861; Daniel S. Drake, December 15, 1864; George F. Hopkins, February 6, 1867; Hezekiah Stratton, November 19, 1869; Llewellyn Libbey, August 28, 1873; Charles A. Drake, March 8, 1882; Charles B. Wellington, July 13, 1885, and Charles A. Drake, May 15, 1889.

Thomas Burrill was the first postmaster at South Albion, the office being established March 5, 1838. His successor was David B. Fuller, appointed August 3, 1857. On October 10, 1860, the office was discontinued, but sixteen days later was reestablished, with Fuller again the incumbent. Jacob Taber was appointed July 9, 1861; Thomas Cookson, December 6, 1864; Robert E. Rider, January 21, 1867, and George A. Rider, May 2, 1873.

CIVIL LISTS.—In the following list of selectmen the initial year of service and total number of times elected (if more than one) are given: 1802, Stephen Dexter, 2, Joseph Crummett, 2, Abraham Fuller, 3; 1804, Abraham Copeland, 2, Jonathan Fuller, 3, Phineas Farnham; 1805, Daniel Caldwell, 6; 1806, Joseph Cammett, 13, Edward Taylor; 1807, Japheth C. Washburn, 7; 1809, Louis Metcalf, Zalmunah Washburn; 1810, James Crosby; 1811, Oliver Winslow, Daniel Stevens, 5; 1812, Joel Wellington, 11; 1816, John Wellington, 12; 1818, William B. Shay, 2; 1820, John Winslow, 4, Warren Drake, 2; 1823, William Goodhue; 1824, Ebenezer Shaw; 1825, Ebenezer Shay and Zimmah Haywood; 1826, Enoch Farnham, 3, Ralph Baker, 5; 1829, James Stratton, 2, Daniel Libbey 2; 1831, Jonathan Winslow and Samuel Libbey; 1832, Alexander Buxton, Amasa Taylor and William Haywood; 1833, Enoch Farnham, 3, Benjamin Webb, 4; 1835, Robert Crosby, 13; 1837, Thomas Burrill, 15, Jacob Shaw; 1838, Charles O. Connor; 1841, James Coombs, 3; 1842, Elisha Crosby, 2; 1844, Stephen Ryder, 10; 1845, Nathan Webb, 2; 1847, David Hanscom, 6, Samuel Webb; 1848, Jesse Taylor and Enoch C. Farnham; 1849, George W. Lincoln; 1850, Mark Rollins, jun., 12; 1852, Simeon Skillens and Arte-

mas Libbey; 1854, Daniel Kidder, 3; 1856, Amasa Taylor, jun; 1857, Samuel Ingraham, Harrison Jaquith, 9; 1858, James Whitaker, 5, Amasa Hammond, 9; 1859, Otis M. Sturtevant, 2, Joseph L. Libbey, 2; 1861, Daniel S. Drake, 2; 1865, Seneca Shorey, 3; 1869, George M. Webb and Lorenzo Shorey; 1870, W. Rodney Skillins, 4; 1873, Charles Drake, 2, Francis Shorey, 2; 1874, Tristram Fall, jun.; 1875, Ralph J. Whitaker, 3, George B. Pray, 8; 1877, Dennis G. Mudgett, 8; 1879, Amasa Bacheldor and G. Boardman Wood; 1880, Amasa Hammond, Ezekiel Chadwick and George W. Littlefield; 1881, W. Brewer Wing and Charles L. Foss; 1882, John G. Parmenter, 4, J. Wheeler Stratton, 2; 1884, Charles S. Billings, 3, Lendal Taylor, 2; 1885, Everett F. Crommett; 1887, Ora O. Crosby, 4, G. B. Wood, 2; 1891, R. Leander Baker; 1892, John H. Whitaker.

The successive clerks have been: in 1802, Daniel Lovejoy; 1805, Abraham Copeland; 1806, Joseph Cammett; 1809, James Crosby; 1811, Edward Taylor; 1814, Japheth Washburn; 1815, Jonathan Winslow; 1817, Joel Wellington; 1819, Alexander Buxton; 1820, William Goodhue; 1823, Zebah Washburn; 1829, Benjamin Webb; 1832, Thomas Burrill; 1837, Jesse Taylor; 1839, Nathan Webb; 1844, Simeon Skillins; 1853, Jesse Taylor; 1855, Jacob Taber; 1856, W. Rodney Skillins; 1857, N. B. Buxton; 1859, Hezekiah Stratton; 1861, Perry Gilman; 1863, Bradstreet Fuller; 1864, Ora O. Crosby; 1866, George F. Hopkins; 1872, G. W. Kidder; 1878, Charles A. Drake; 1879, Benjamin F. Abbott; 1881, L. M. Smith; 1886, Fred T. Brown, and 1892, Charles W. Abbott.

The treasurers of the plantation and town have been: 1802, Daniel Lovejoy; 1804, Robert Crosby; 1805, Nathan Heywood; 1808, Edward Taylor; 1811, Joseph Cammett; 1812, Silas Taber; 1813, Daniel Stevens; 1819, Jonah Crosby; 1826, Eben Stratton; 1832, Zimri Heywood; 1834, Ralph Baker; 1836, Thomas Bradstreet; 1838, Samuel Libbey; 1839, John Winslow; 1841, Benjamin Lewis; 1842, David B. Fuller; 1850, Zelotes Downs; 1852, David Hanscom; 1853, Sumner Hodgkins; 1854, George B. Ryder; 1855, Hezekiah Stratton; 1858, George Lincoln, 1860, Amos Varney; 1861, Joseph A. Ryder; 1864, George Webb; 1866, George M. Webb; 1868, Francis Shorey; 1874, Otis M. Meader; 1877, Benjamin F. Abbott; 1878, Nathan Davis; 1880, James Whitaker; 1881, James F. Holmes; 1882, A. H. Hammond; 1882, Houlton Chalmers.

SCHOOLS.—In 1811 there were nine school districts in Albion; in 1882 the number was increased to fourteen; but at the present time, owing to the decrease of population, the number of districts has been diminished to eleven, with a total attendance averaging about 250. The school property is valued at about \$3,000, and is kept in good repair. Uniform text books are furnished by the town. The first high school was established in 1876, and was held in the hall now

owned by the Grange. It was maintained for several years, and then, no appropriations being made for the purpose, it was discontinued until 1884, when it was reëstablished, and has since received cordial support. The school is usually held in the fall and spring—in the former season at No. 10 school house in the Shorey district, and in the latter season at No. 8 school house, at the village.

TOWN FARM.—Prior to 1858 the poor of the town were cared for by individual contract; but, about the year named, the farm on the Bessey road, three miles south of the Corner, originally taken up by Solomon Bessey about 1810, was purchased of William Bessey, nephew of Solomon, and devoted to the maintenance of the public poor. The farm at first comprised about 160 acres. Some of it was sold, and, later, other land was added, until now its extent is about 170 acres.

THE GRANGE.—The only secular society now in Albion is Grange No. 181, Patrons of Husbandry. It was organized July 6, 1875, with thirty-six charter members. Its first chief officers were: Ora O. Crosby, master; Otis Meader, overseer; R. G. Baker, lecturer; A. H. Hammond, steward; D. G. Mudgett, treasurer, and J. A. Shay, secretary. Grange Hall, built by a stock company in 1873, was bought by the society in 1886, and the lower part fitted up for commercial purposes. The Grange now numbers about 150 members.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Ashmun R. Abbott, farmer, born in 1863, is a son of David S. and Jemima (Tinkham) Abbott, grandson of Benjamin (died 1862) and great-grandson of Stephen Abbott. David S. Abbott was born in Albion in 1829, and was a blacksmith. He died in 1888. His two sons were Stephen W. and Ashmun R., who lives on the homestead. He married Lizzie E., daughter of Isaiah Austin, and they have two sons: Leon D. and Linwood F.

Charles W. Abbott is a son of Benjamin, and grandson of Benjamin F. Abbott, who came to Albion in 1825, where he died in 1862. Mr. Abbott is a blacksmith, as were his father and grandfather, and since his father retired from the business in 1887, he has run a general repair and blacksmith shop at Albion Corner. He is also town clerk. He married Cordelia, daughter of Eben Libbey, and their only son is Lloyd B.

George W. Baker, born in 1841, is a son of Hartwell and Hepsibah, and grandson of Ralph Baker (1784–1862), who was one of the early settlers of Albion, where he kept a store, a post office and hotel for many years. His father was Samuel Baker. George W. has always been a farmer in Albion. His wife was Clara L., a daughter of J. L. Libbey. They have one son, Charles N.

Ralph L. Baker, born in 1837, is a son of Hartwell T. and Hepsibah.

bah (Webb) Baker, and grandson of Ralph Baker (1784-1862), who was deputy sheriff a number of years, and collector and treasurer of Albion. Ralph married Grace Burrell, and their twelve children were: Hartwell T., William S., Harrison, Reuel, George, Mary, Emily, Adaline, Ann B., Charles, Albert and Caroline H. Mr. Baker's grandfather kept a tavern and ran a saw mill at the "Corner" for a number of years. Mr. Baker was educated in the schools of the town, and taught several terms. He was in mercantile trade for a few years, and since 1878 he has been a farmer. He married Olive A., daughter of Joseph L. Libbey. Their only son is Everett L. They lost one daughter, Abbie E. Mr. Baker has served as selectman and member of the superintending school committee.

Thomas Baker, farmer, born in 1809, is a son of Zachariah, and grandson of Zachariah Baker. His father settled in Albion in 1808. Thomas married Rachel H., daughter of Elisha Johnson, and they have two daughters: Eunice and Martha A. (Mrs. Fred. E. Clark).

Everett B. Besse, farmer, is a son of Jonathan Belden Besse, and a grandson of Jonathan Besse, of Wayne, who was born in 1775, the first male child born in Wayne. Jonathan B. was born October 15, 1820, and died March 5, 1892. He owned and operated a tannery in Albion many years, and in 1890 transferred it to Clinton, where his son, Frank L., now carries on the business. Everett B. married Jessie, daughter of Rufus Rowe, of Palermo, Me. Their children are Floyd Rowe and Carrol Everett. Mr. Besse resides on the old homestead.

Alfred Bessey, born in 1816, is a son of Ephraim (1771-1833) and Rebecca (Manter) Bessey, and grandson of Jabez Bessey. His wife is Betsey, daughter of Jesse Handy. They had two sons: Alonzo D. and Ghoram L., both deceased. Edwin A. Bessey, born in Albion, is a grandson of Alfred and Betsey (Handy) Bessey. His mother was a daughter of Alfred and Betsey (Handy) Bessey. Edwin A. has always lived with the grandparents, and takes the name of Bessey. They live on the old homestead, where Ephraim Bessey settled and died, on what is known as Bessey ridge.

Harrison B. Bessey, born in 1831, is a son of Ephraim and Betsey (Wiggins) Bessey, grandson of Ephraim, and great-grandson of Jabez Bessey. Mr. Bessey has lived on the farm where he now resides since 1852. His wife was Elsie Cook. His two brothers, both deceased, were Henry and Albert. The latter died in the army.

Pardon T. Bessey, born in 1843, is a son of Prince and Amelia (Tinkham) Bessey, and grandson of Ephraim Bessey, who came from Wayne to Albion and settled on what is known as Bessey ridge. Pardon T. married for his first wife, Isadora E., daughter of Samuel N. Tilton. She bore him one son, Elmer F. For his second wife he married Ianda B., daughter of Caleb Parmenter, and for his third wife Delia, daughter of F. A. Damond. By her he has five children:

George B., Leon M., Bertha E. (Mrs. Thomas J. Shores), Lillian E. and Emily C.

Charles F. Byther, farmer, born in 1862, is a son of Martin Byther, who died in Libby Prison during the war, and Isabel (Whitaker) Byther. His grandfather was Elisha Byther, who came from England. Charles F. came to Albion to live when a boy, and in 1883 went to Montana, where he staid until 1888, when he returned to Albion and settled on the old Lawyer Farnham place. His wife is Emma J., daughter of Hezekiah Stratton. They have one daughter, Gladys S.

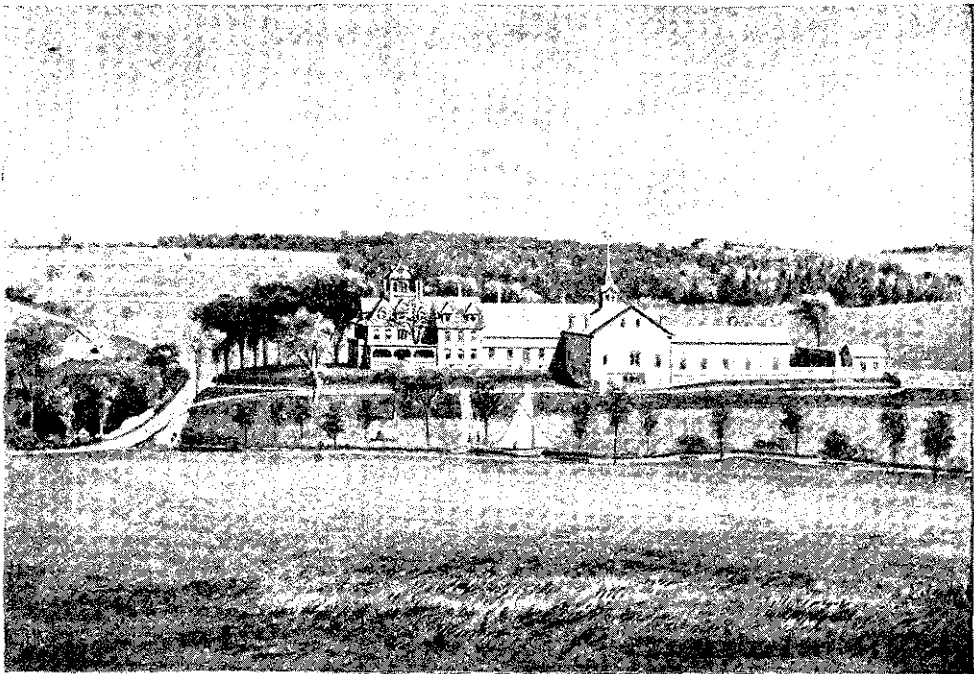
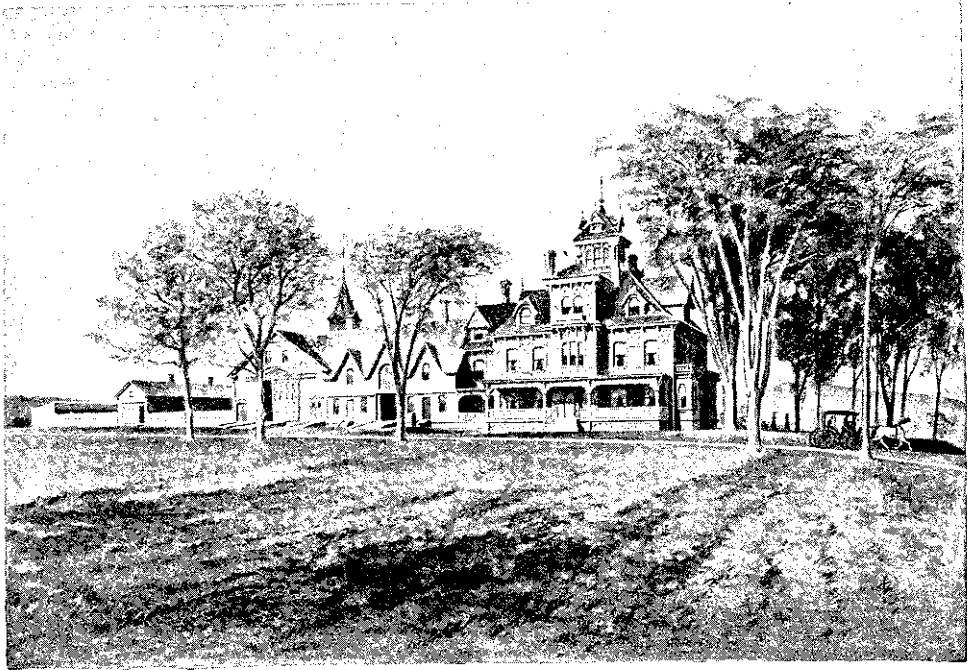
Calvin H. Chalmers, farmer, born in 1828, is a son of James and Joan (Farnham) Chalmers, and grandson of William Chalmers, one of the early settlers of Albion. Mr. Chalmers married first, Damaris, daughter of William Crosby. She died in 1872, leaving one son, Milton, whose wife was Ina M. Peasley. They have one son, Arthur E., and live on the old John Frye farm. Mr. Chalmers married for his second wife, Sybil Smiley, who died in 1888.

John C. Chalmers, born in 1855, is a son of Stillman and Mary (Taylor) Chalmers, grandson of James, and great-grandson of William Chalmers. John C. was a merchant for some time; he also owned and run a saw mill on Lovejoy's stream, but is now a farmer. His wife was Alma, daughter of Noah Barnes. Their children are Dwight S. and Clarence N. Mr. Chalmers' father was in trade in Albion from 1839 until 1888, most of the time.

Ripley Chalmers, born in 1823, is a son of Scotland and Judith N. (French) Chalmers, and grandson of William Chalmers, who came from Scotland to Maine, and to Albion where he built on the site where the old tannery now stands, a woolen mill, which he ran for many years, also a grist mill and potash works. Ripley Chalmers is a farmer on the old homestead of William Chalmers. He married a daughter of David Libbey and they have one daughter, Grace B. Mr. Chalmers has also brought up the children of his deceased brother, Rodman, who left one son, Merritt L., and two daughters.

Otis B. Chase, born in Unity in 1834, is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Stephens) Chase, and grandson of John Chase, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Unity. Otis B. came to Albion in 1857, followed the carpenter trade until 1878, and has since been a farmer. His first wife was Martha Hillman, who died, leaving two children—Everett P. and Anna J. His present wife is Ellen, daughter of Thomas Worthen.

John E. Copeland, born in 1835, is a son of Rev. Nathaniel and Eunice (Philbrook) Copeland, who came from Warren, Me., about 1830. Rev. Nathaniel died in 1850, leaving four sons: William H., Nathaniel, Oliver and John E., who lived on the homestead until 1888, when he moved to the old home of his wife, who was Sarah, daughter of



RESIDENCE OF Mr. GEORGE H. CROSBY, ALBION, ME.

Thomas and Emily Worthen. Their children are: Annie M., Alice E., John O., Willie N. and Eva E. Mr. Copeland was in the late war one year in Company G, 24th Maine.

Leroy Copeland, born in Warren, Me., in 1819, is a son of Charles and grandson of Nathaniel Copeland. When twenty-one years old he began work as a shipbuilder and followed that trade for thirty years, excepting the time he served in the army, where he was first lieutenant in Company G, 21st Maine. He returned to Maine in 1863, in 1870 moved to China, and in 1877 to Albion, where he is a farmer. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Copeland. They had one son—Hilliard L., who died June 16, 1889, aged thirty-seven—and two daughters—Augusta C. (Mrs. George A. Fletcher), and Angie J. (Mrs. George A. Cigore, of California).

GEORGE HANNIBAL CROSBY, eldest child of Hartwell Broad and Elizabeth Grant (Buxton) Crosby, was born in Bangor, Me., September 23, 1836. His great-grandfather was Rev. James Crosby, one of the early settlers of Albion, whose father, John Crosby, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., was a lineal descendant of Simon and Ann Crosby, who came from Lancashire, England, in the ship *Susan & Ellyn*, with their infant son, in 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he owned large tracts of land, on one of which was built the famous "Brattle House;" was selectman in 1636 and '38; died 1639, and left three sons: Thomas, born 1635, graduated from Harvard College 1653, settled and preached in Eastham, Mass.; Simon, born 1637, settled in Billerica, Mass., representative in 1692, '97 and '98; and Joseph, born 1639, settled in Braintree, Mass., representative in 1689.

Rev. James Crosby was born in Martha's Vineyard, 1760, married Sarah Tilton and settled in Albion in 1783. Here he preached the gospel on Sundays and attended to his grist mill the remainder of the week, while his wife was nurse, doctor and friend to all in this then sparsely settled locality. They are gratefully remembered by some old survivors at this day. He died in 1845; she died earlier. They had three sons and three daughters. Their second son, James, jun., born in 1792, married Susan, daughter of Josiah Broad, of Holden, Mass., 1813, settled in Albion and operated in the triple capacity of mason, carriage maker and farmer. He was a tall, powerful man, a good mechanic, a staunch friend, a true Free Mason and loyal citizen. He died February, 1862; his wife died earlier. Their children were: Hartwell Broad, born 1814, died 1884 in Albion; Harrison Wilder, born 1816, died 1891 in Albion; Horace, born 1818, died 1847 at sea; Hanford, born 1820, died 1877 in Camden; Mara, born 1822, died in Albion; Hannibal, born 1829, died 1831 in Albion.

Harrison W. remained on the homestead, married Abbie J., daughter of Alva and Jane (Robinson) Thompson, of Montville, Me. Their children are: Alice Jane, born September 4, 1864; James H., born

1866; Willis W., born 1868; Carrie, born 1871; Robert, born 1874. His wife, who survives him, with her son, Robert, occupies the homestead.

Hartwell B., the eldest (the father of George H.), a builder and contractor, went to Bangor, and directly after the great fire in St. John, N. B., in 1841, he went to that city. He had just returned to Albion, where he and his wife were both born, and built for himself some mills on the site of his grandfather's old mill when the great fire of 1848 occurred in St. Johns, Newfoundland. He left his family in Albion, chartered vessels and loaded them with brick and lime, and with a large crew of mechanics went to that city to again engage extensively in building. Three years later he again went to St. John, N. B., and remained several years. His wife died there, but he returned later to Albion. He amassed a fortune which reverses in his old age somewhat reduced. He was a fine specimen of manhood, strong physically and mentally, with large executive ability, great energy and untiring perseverance; a true "Yankee" and Union democrat, with perfect faith in the ultimate success of the northern arms.

In the meantime his son, George H., was attending the public schools, and for a time previous to 1850 he attended the China Academy. He then attended the institute at Waterville, Me., one year, and afterward spent a year at the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, N. B. At the age of eighteen he was fully prepared to enter college, but at the earnest request of his father to learn the building business, he tried it for one year, but it being distasteful to him, he was placed with the firm of Fleming & Humbert, builders of engines and general machinery at St. John, N. B. Here he remained until the middle of the second year, when at the time of the Crimean war, he sailed for Constantinople, visiting at the same time Gibraltar, Malta, Messina, and Liverpool. Soon after his return he married, June 23, 1857, Sadie Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Jane (Disbrow) Ray, of St. John, and moved to Boston. He found employment at the Boston Locomotive Works for one year, and finished his profession. He was now a journeyman machinist—what he had so long desired. From this time he was constantly employed studying mechanical engineering, and gradually advancing into finer grades of work; was foreman and instructor in the machine department in the Massachusetts State Prison five years, then foreman for the Ashcroft Steam Gauge Company. In 1873 he was appointed foreman of the American Steam Gauge Company, and remained until 1875. In 1876, having in the meantime secured patents for several improvements in pressure gauges and safety valves, he went into business for himself, and soon organized the Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Company, of which he was a director and superintendent. His improvements in the steam engine indicator and other instruments of precision, in which he

made a notable success, have a world-wide reputation until to-day the model factory in Boston, with its varied and continued improvements in this special line, stands an honor to the trade. All the navies of the world have adopted their instruments. Mr. Crosby has secured over thirty patents—all, except two, are in successful operation.

He was a member of the Somerville common council in 1876-7 of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association until 1889, and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

His second marriage occurred in 1886, with Alice J., daughter of Harrison W. and Abbie J. (Thompson) Crosby, of Albion. Of this union are three children: Carlotta Hortense, Oman George and Howard Broad Crosby.

At the age of fifty Mr. Crosby retired from active business, and has lately built him a delightful country residence, shown in the accompanying plate, in Albion, Me., where, with his magnificent farm of 250 acres, enclosing lake and stream, abounding with fish and game, his twenty-two-foot centre-board, splendid scenery and healthy climate, he cultivates his taste for agricultural pursuits, and fine horses and cattle. Mr. Crosby was his own designer and architect, and was several years completing the whole. He considers the cost as money well spent in creating a "home" for his beloved wife and children, and a retreat for their children's children in years to come. He is yet in the prime of life, and is at present working out and perfecting some new inventions. He retains his whole financial interests in the Crosby Company, and is vice-president and director, while largely interested in another also.

Ora O. Crosby, born in 1834, is the only son of Robert and Roxana (Rackliff) Crosby, and grandson of Robert Crosby. He is a farmer on the place settled by his father, and where he died in 1876, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Crosby was educated in the schools of the town and in the academies of the adjoining towns. He taught school ten terms, and served several years on the school board. He was four years selectman, and one year a member of the state legislature. He has done plain surveying several years, and in connection with his farming conducts an egg business which was started by his father. He married Hannah B., daughter of Samuel N. Tilton, of Thorndike, Me. They have one son, Charles E.

Nathan Davis, born in 1825, is a son of Robinson D. (1785-1879) and Polly L. Davis, and grandson of Sylvanus Davis, of Cape Cod. Robinson D. Davis settled in Albion about 1812, and lived there until his death. He had six sons: William, John, Henry, Sylvanus, Nathan and Edward. Nathan married Hannah M., daughter of Ichabod Spencer, and settled on the farm where he now lives. They have three sons: George E., Frederick A. and Walter L. Mr. Davis was for several years treasurer and collector of the town.

Charles Drake, farmer, is a son of Warren (1785-1865), and grandson of Oliver Drake, who had three sons, Warren, Coddington and Washington, that were among the early settlers of Albion. Mr. Drake went to California in 1851, and spent seven years there. Returning to Albion, he married Hannah, daughter of George Nash, of Gardiner, and settled on the homestead of his father.

Charles A. Drake, born in 1849, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Rollins) Drake, and grandson of Warren Drake, who came to Albion with two brothers, Coddington and Washington, and settled on what has been called Drake hill. Charles A. staid on the farm until 1873, after which he was in business with Llewellyn Libbey for eight years in the old Stratton store. He has been town clerk for several years.

Washington Drake, born in 1829, is one of eight sons of Washington (1793-1853) and Elizabeth (Langdon) Drake, and grandson of Oliver Drake. Mr. Drake has been married four times. His second wife left him three daughters. His third wife left him one son, Osborn L. His present wife has four sons: Elmer W., Arthur W., Freedom P. and William L. Mr. Drake lives on the homestead and is a farmer and cooper.

Bradstreet Fuller, farmer, born in 1832, is a son of Jonathan H. (1806-1885) and Bathsheba (Bradstreet) Fuller, and grandson of Jonathan, who was one of the early settlers of Albion. Mr. Fuller went to California in 1850 and in 1853 returned and settled in Albion. His wife was Amanda J., daughter of John Bradstreet. Their children are: Jonathan B., Carrie W. and Hannah.

John C. Gould was born in 1866, and lives on the old homestead, where his grandfather, John Gould, died in 1891, leaving one daughter, Olive A., who is a teacher, having taught more than forty terms of school. She was also supervisor of schools in Albion, being elected by unanimous vote. She has spent several years in the South, teaching in the freedmen's mission schools. Her father came from Freedom to Albion in 1865, where he was a farmer.

Silas Hussey, born in 1811, is a son of David and grandson of Joseph Hussey. David Hussey came from New Hampshire to Maine when a boy, and in 1809 settled in Albion, where he died in 1863, leaving eight children. Silas Hussey married Jane, daughter of John Wellington, and their children are: John W., Walter, Bert, Fred K., Isabel, Fannie and Mary. Mr. Hussey came to the farm where he now lives in 1838, and has been a farmer and speculator in live stock. He has always been a democrat.

John W. Hussey, born in Albion in 1842, is a son of Silas and Jane (Wellington) Hussey, and grandson of Daniel, who came to Albion, where he died. John W. came to the farm where he now lives in 1873, where he has since been a farmer and drover. His first wife, Mary K., daughter of Alphonso Crosby, died leaving two daughters:



James S. Morrell

Lucia M., who died in 1888, and Edith A. His present wife is Fanny, daughter of Alton Goodspeed, of Albion.

Charles H. Johnson, born in 1838, is a son of Elbridge (1810-1886) and Mary A. (Worth) Johnson, and grandson of Nathaniel, who came from Massachusetts to China. Elbridge lived in Albion from 1836 to his death. He settled on the farm where Charles H. now lives. The latter lived in China until 1884, when he moved to the old homestead in Albion. He has been a blacksmith, but now devotes his time to farming. He married Jane, daughter of Nathaniel W., and granddaughter of Nathaniel Stetson. Their children are: Eva M., who is a teacher, and Warren G.

Waldo B. Kidder is a son of Daniel and Ruby (Read) Kidder, grandson of Samuel and Rebecca, and great-grandson of John and Mary Kidder. Samuel Kidder came to Albion about 1805. Daniel Kidder was for several years one of the selectmen of Albion and had children: Charles, Walter, Alfred, Henry, Eugene, Mary, D. Eugene, Caroline, Milton, Clara, Waldo B. and Horace. Waldo B., after spending several years in Boston and California, married Julia, daughter of Perry Gilman, of Albion, who was a school teacher. They have three sons: J. Karlton, Harry W. and Myron D.

Milton R. Kidder, born in Albion in 1848, is a son of Daniel and Ruby C. (Read) Kidder, and grandson of Samuel Kidder. About 1805 Daniel and Samuel came from Temple, N. H., to Albion and settled in the south part of the town, where Waldo B. Kidder now lives. Mr. Kidder is a carpenter; he worked at his trade in Massachusetts and New Hampshire prior to 1874. Since that time he has resided in Palermo and Albion. His wife is Lydia M., daughter of Nehemiah Bryant, of Palermo.

Llewellyn Libbey, born in 1841, is a son of John, and grandson of Ebenezer Libbey, who came from Berwick to Albion, where he died. Mr. Libbey came to Albion to live in 1849. He enlisted in Company G, 24th Maine, and later reënlisted in Company D, 9th Maine, where he served until 1865. After spending some time in the West he went into business, in 1873, with C. A. Drake, and continued for eight years. He afterward started the store south of Albion Corner, which he now runs. He deals quite largely in agricultural implements.

George W. Littlefield, farmer, born in 1835, is the only son of Ivory and Huldah (Gifford) Littlefield, who came to Albion in 1833. He married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel Morrill, of Winslow. Their children were: Charles B., Carrie E., Willette E., Ada F. (died July 9, 1891), and Lillian M. Mr. Littlefield lived in Massachusetts for several years, returning to Albion in 1875.

JAMES S. MORRELL.—Jedediah Morrell,^a born March 9, 1787, was a son of John^b, grandson of John^c, and great-grandson of Peter Morrell^d (see pages 653-4). He was married March 8, 1810, to Patience

Bragg, of East Vassalboro. He settled in China, where he was a farmer for four years; then removed to Waldo, Me., where he resided until 1825, when he came to East Vassalboro, where he continued agricultural pursuits until his death, August 19, 1877. The children of Jedediah and Patience (Bragg) Morrell were: John B., born March 2, 1811, died October 25, 1878; George W., born April 14, 1813; Hiram, born September 19, 1815, died March 14, 1819; James S., born April 20, 1818; Julia Ann, born January 9, 1821; Sarah E., born June 18, 1824, died January 25, 1879; Patience B., born May 30, 1827, and Rebecca F., born January 18, 1831.

James S., the fourth child of this family, was born at Waldo, Me. He came with the family to East Vassalboro at the age of seven, and there spent his youth and early manhood in farming and lumbering. In May, 1851, he bought the John Brawn farm of 140 acres in Albion, which has been his home since that time. He cleared and improved the farm, erected buildings and planted orchards, and here, by dint of industry, economy and good business judgment, he has acquired a competency that might well be envied by some more pretentious.

He has cared neither for political position, nor social organization, and has yet to take his first steamboat or railroad ride. He is respected by those who know him best, for his independence of thought and action, and his simple tastes and habits make him prominent as a quiet farmer.

He was married April 29, 1846, to Mary A., daughter of John and Dorcas (Baker) Freeman, of East Vassalboro. The four children born of this union are: Zechariah B., born September 23, 1847, now a market gardener at Athol, Mass.; Arletta W., born January 1, 1849, now Mrs. Van Knowles, of Fort Fairfield, Me.; George A., born July 20, 1851, now a farmer at home, and Jedediah W., born April 23, 1853, now a farmer at South China.

Dennis G. Mudgett, born in 1841, is a son of Henry (1806-1870) and Lydia (Getchell) Mudgett, and grandson of Nathaniel Mudgett. He has spent his life in Albion, excepting fifteen months in the army. He has taught school some, has been superintending school committee three years, selectman for eight years, and chairman of the board for four years. His wife is Helen M., daughter of Joseph Mitchell. They have one daughter, Eva M.

John G. Parmenter, born in China in 1844, is the son of Thomas and grandson of Joseph Parmenter, who came from Massachusetts to China, and settled on Parmenter hill with his brother, Caleb. Mr. Parmenter removed to Albion in 1852 with his parents. He served sixteen months in the army in Company F, 7th Maine, and then, after going on a whaling voyage for thirty-three months, he returned to Albion, and is a farmer on the old homestead. He mar-

ried Maria, daughter of John Stinson, of Albion, and their children are: Lillie S., Clara M., John S. and Nellie D.

Edwin Rand, son of Stephen and Sophrona Rand, is a farmer in Unity. He was married March 5, 1868, to Susan C., daughter of Prince Bessey. Their children are: Willard E., Herbert L., Mertie E., Edward B., Stephen G., Olive V., Arthur G. and Lynn Y.

Emma C. Shores, daughter of Asa L., and granddaughter of John R. Coombs, married Edward G., son of George Shores, and came to Albion in 1875. They settled on the farm where Mrs. Shores now lives, and where Mr. Shores died March 23, 1892. Their five sons are: Thomas J., Amasa E., Walter E., Randolph C. and Asa L. Mrs. Shores carries on the home farm with the help of her sons. Thomas J. married Bertha, daughter of P. T. Bessey, and has one son, Henry L. Shores.

Erastus Shorey, born in 1840, is a son of Luther G. and Rebecca, and grandson of Samuel and Betsey Shorey. He lives on the old Shorey homestead, and is a farmer. His wife was a daughter of Alfred Bessey. Their children are: Alonzo, Luther G., Francelia B. and Ella F. Mr. Shorey also runs a saw mill on the Fifteen-mile stream, near where he lives. His grandfather built the first mill, about 1810, near where the present mill stands.

Leonard M. Shorey, farmer, born in 1844, is a son of Benjamin and Elmira (Moore) Shorey, and grandson of Benjamin Shorey. He served in Company D, 2d Maine Cavalry, two years. He married Ann, daughter of George Bessey, and settled on the old George Bessey homestead in Albion. His children are: Fannie M., Asher L., Ida A. and Hattie E.

James W. Stratton, born in Albion, is a son of James and grandson of Nehemiah Stratton, who came from New Hampshire to Albion, where he was one of the early settlers. James W. came to the place where he now lives in 1867. His wife is Sarah B., daughter of Jesse, and granddaughter of Captain Edward Taylor, one of the early settlers of Albion. They have two children: Ella (Mrs. R. H. Blake), and Adelburt M., who lives on the home farm with his father. Mr. Stratton's mother was Rachel, daughter of John Kidder, of Albion.

Joseph Taylor, born in 1826, is one of the thirteen children (nine sons and four daughters) of Joseph and Mary (Cross) Taylor. His grandfather, Abraham Taylor, of Vassalboro, had four sons: Joseph, William, Calvin and Seth. Mr. Taylor went to California in 1850, returning in 1854. In 1857 he married Sarah, a daughter of James Roberts, and settled on the farm in Albion, where he had previously built a house and where he has since resided. He has four daughters and one son.

Charles B. Wellington, born in 1839, is a son of John and Mary (Winslow) Wellington. John Wellington was one of the early settlers

of Albion, where he raised a large family. He was a merchant and postmaster for several years. Charles B. has also been in trade for years, but his principal business has been farming and breeding fine horses. His wife is Helen A., daughter of Dr. Robert E. Ryder. Their children are: Mary E., Fannie S., Claude R. and LéClaire.

John H. Whitaker, born in 1849, is one of the six sons of James, and a grandson of Isaac Whitaker. He went to California in 1868, where he spent four years, and after spending three years at Great Falls, N. H., came to Albion, where he is a farmer on Quaker hill. He is now one of the board of selectmen. He married Clara A., daughter of John Hussey, jun., of Smithfield. Their children are: Cora M., Carrie E., John W., Olive R., Charles I. and Florence M.

Gustavus B. Wood, born in Waldo county, Me., in 1837, is a son of Elisha and Eliza Wood, and grandson of Jason Wood, formerly of Winthrop, who in 1800 moved to Waldo county, where he died. Mr. Wood came to Albion in 1862. He married in 1868, Adelia L., daughter of George Sibley, of Appleton, Me. Their children have been: Anna A., Elmer B., Alice D., Ellery O., Mina L. and two infants that died. Mr. Wood has always been a republican, and was for three years, prior to 1892, on the board of selectmen.

Olney Worthen, born in 1840, is a son of Thomas and Emily (Crosby) Worthen, grandson of Jonathan and great-grandson of Isaac Worthen, a revolutionary soldier. Thomas Worthen had two sons: Eugene, who died in the army, and Olney, who was also a soldier one year in Company H, 19th Maine. In 1863 he returned to Albion and since 1864 has been a farmer where he lives. His wife, Bella, is a daughter of Heath Murdough, of Albion. They have one son, Eugene A. Thomas Worthen came to Albion in 1841.

UNITY PLANTATION.

Northeast of Albion is a tract of land comprising about eight square miles—known as Unity Plantation. The Sebasticook river forms its northwestern boundary line. While this territory lies within the bounds of Kennebec county, its post office and railroad accommodations are in Unity, of the adjoining county. The first family who settled here was that of Ebenezer Brookings, who came about 1807, and later those of Aaron Plummer, John C. Decker and Nathaniel Noyes. The Christian denomination organized a church here in 1852, but after about 1872 the meetings, which had been held in the school house, were discontinued. Among the preachers were Rev. Woodbridge Webb, Rev. — Galusha and Rev. — Buxton. The principal settlement of the plantation is in the eastern portion, and here is the only school house. The school has an average attendance of eighteen pupils.

The officials of the plantation, prior to 1843, are not known. In that year the board of assessors were William Thomas, 2, Ira Plummer, 3, and Hartley Brookins. In 1844, J. H. Richardson was elected, serving one year; 1845, Levi Libbey, 2, William S. Davis; 1846, John C. Decker, 5, Samuel Strong; 1847, James Sylvester, 2, Gideon Richardson; 1848, Theodore Perkins; 1849, George Brookins, 11, John Vickery; 1850, H. M. Ridlon, 2, William Thomas; 1851, Oliver Libbey, 6, Joseph Kelley; 1852, Milo Dodge, 4, Eliphalet Lane, 3; 1855, William Thomas, 4; 1857, George D. Bacon, 6; 1859, Nelson Libbey, 4; 1862, David C. Libbey, 25; 1863, F. P. Lane, Aaron Perkins, 2; 1864, A. P. Perkins, 4; 1865, Ed. E. Hall, 3, Franklin Libbey, 7, Gilbert Libbey, 2; 1867, C. H. Means, 2; 1868, F. B. Lane; 1869, George D. Baker; 1873, J. W. Bacon, 5; 1874, C. N. Decker; 1876, A. Bacon, 15; 1877, S. C. Libbey; 1879, Ed. York; since 1881 the assessors have been D. C. Libbey, C. H. Means and A. Bacon.

The Clerks, with the year of first election, have been: 1843, William Thomas; 1845, Levi Libbey; 1848, James W. Sylvester; 1852, William Thomas; 1859, George D. Bacon; 1866, F. B. Lane; 1869, George D. Baker; 1871, J. W. Baker; 1881, A. P. Perkins; 1885, E. E. York; 1892, S. P. Libbey.

The Treasurers have been: 1843, Ebenezer Brookins; 1849, John C. Decker; 1851, William Davis; 1852, Eliphalet Lane; 1853, George Brookins; 1857, George D. Bacon; 1862, Oliver Libbey; 1866, E. E. Hall; 1868, George Brookins; 1869, Oliver Libbey; 1871, J. W. Bacon; 1873, D. C. Libbey; 1878, Ed. York; 1879, D. C. Libbey; 1880, A. P. Perkins; 1882, C. H. Means; 1883, A. P. Perkins; 1885, A. Bacon; 1890, S. C. Grant; 1892, S. P. Libbey.

David C. Libbey, born in 1835, is a son of Oliver, and grandson of Levi Libbey, from Berwick, Me. Oliver Libbey was born in 1809, came to Unity Plantation in 1832, and died there in 1889. David C., Amasa, Charles and Ira P. Libbey are his sons. David C., like his father, is prominently identified with the interests of the plantation, and—excepting two years—has been chairman of the board of assessors since 1870. His wife is a daughter of Stephen Perkins. Their children are: Stephen P., Katie M., Charles O. and George R.

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWN OF BENTON.*

Incorporation.—Natural Features.—Old Settlers.—Curious Documents.—Early Doctors, Lawyers and Teachers.—Early Taverns, Mills and Stores.—The Old Herring Fishery.—Old Stage Routes.—Civil History.—Post Offices.—Schools.—Religious Societies.—Cemeteries.—Personal Paragraphs.

THE first entry in the records of the town now known as Benton is that of "an act of the State of Maine entitled 'An act to divide the town of Clinton and to incorporate the town of Sebacook.'"
This act was approved March 16, 1842. Eight years later, on March 4th, the town voted "that the selectmen report a new name for the town at our next meeting." The selectmen reported in favor of the name of Benton, in honor of Thomas H. Benton, a prominent democrat, and author of *Thirty Years in the United States Senate*. This name was approved by the legislature, and in the record of the September town meeting of the same year, Benton first appears as the name of the town.

Benton is bounded north by Clinton, northeast and east by Unity Plantation, south by Winslow and Albion, and west by Fairfield, in Somerset county. The Kennebec river forms the western line, Sebacook river passes through the town near the middle, and Fifteen-mile brook crosses the eastern part. The rock is principally slate, the soil a clay and slaty loam, and the woods are those common to the state. The Maine Central railroad runs diagonally through the town from Benton Station at the southwest corner, to a point near the center of its northern boundary line.

The territory embraced by the town was part of the Plymouth patent, and was first settled about 1775. It was almost an unbroken wilderness, and hunting and fishing were the chief pursuits of the early settlers. Clearings were made in the forests on the banks of the Kennebec and Sebacook rivers, and in the next generation the lands so reclaimed were enlarged and partially cultivated. They were handed down to the grandsons of the hardy pioneers for still further extension and improvement, and to-day no vestige of the primeval

*For much of the information concerning the early settlers of Benton, the writer of this chapter is indebted to Asher H. Barton, Esq., whose kindness and courtesy in this regard are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

forest remains, but in its place broad and beautiful acres of rich farming lands stretch away on every hand as far as the eye can reach.

Agriculture is now the principal occupation of the inhabitants of Benton. Fifty years and more ago, flourishing saw, grist, carding and dye mills, were clustered on the banks of the sinuous Seabasticook, at the upper and lower falls; but the proximity of Fairfield and Waterville caused the gradual diversion of most of these channels of industry to those places, and at the present time scarcely a trace of the sites of the old mills can be discerned. The placid stream now flows silently through the town to its trysting place with its larger sister, the Kennebec, broken only by the dam of the Kennebec Fiber Company, at Benton Falls, which for a moment stays its onward course.

OLD SETTLERS.—The Indian as a denizen of this territory has long since vanished in the silent past, and the relics found many years ago at the foot of the hill overlooking Benton Falls are now the only traces of the original possessors of the soil. The first white settlers of Benton chose the bank of the Kennebec as their place of abode, that stream alluring them not only by its abundance of edible fish, but by the facilities it afforded for communication with the settlements below. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1775, George Fitz Gerald and David Gray came from Ireland, and took up land near each other about a mile north of what is now Benton Station; and several years later one Gibson settled about two miles north of the station on the present river road. Previous to 1777, Stephen Goodwin came from Bowdoinham, Me., and located at what is now Goodwin's Corner. About 1783 Gershom Flagg came from Lancaster, Mass., and settled on the west bank of the Seabasticook; and tradition relates that he received from the Plymouth Company the grant of a strip of land, fifteen miles long by half a mile wide, for his services in the construction of Fort Halifax. It is further related that Gershom gave a portion of this land to his brother-in-law, Hon. Joseph North, of Augusta, who had it surveyed for him.

About 1779 Job Roundy removed from Lynn, Mass., to land north of what is now Benton village, and began clearing the farm at present occupied in part by his aged son, William, who was born on the place in 1806. In the neighborhood of 1790, about a mile south of East Benton, John Denico, Simon Brown and ——— Anderson took up land on the present lower Albion road; and previous to 1800, Solomon Peck, a revolutionary pensioner, came from Vermont and began farming, in a primitive way, on the west bank of the Seabasticook, below what is now Benton Falls. These were among the earliest settlers of whom any record can be obtained; but from the year 1800 down the list grows larger.

A curious document still extant * gives "An Inventory of the Real

* In the possession of William K. Lunt, Benton Falls.

& personal Estate of the Inhabitants and non-resident Proprietors of the Town of Clinton, taken by the Assessors of said Town, May 1st, 1800." According to this paper thirty-nine persons (many of whose names will be hereafter mentioned) were assessed, the total tax on their real estate being \$511.96 and on their personal estate \$354.83.

Two old deeds* record the sale by the Plymouth Company of two lots of 200 acres each to Ebenezer Heald, the first being sold in 1764 and the second in 1766. The first lot was situated near the Winslow line, and was afterward sold by Heald to Joel Crosby. It is now owned by Amos L. Hinds, Henry Reed and William K. Lunt, of Benton, and Hanes L. Crosby, of Winslow. The second lot was situated just south of the road to Albion, and is now owned by Merritt Reed and Mrs. Augustin Crosby, daughter of Asher Hinds.

Among the settlers in Benton at the beginning of the present century were Joseph and James North, the latter the father of the historian, Hon. James W. The brothers were engaged in trade and lumbering, but James dying suddenly, February 10, 1812, Joseph abandoned the business and removed to Augusta. In August, 1812, Dr. Whiting Robinson came from Albion and bought the David Reed farm of Timothy, son of Ebenezer Heald. In July, 1816, he bought of William Fellow the farm north of that then occupied by Dominicus Getchell, where he died about 1853. Getchell conveyed his farm, in February, 1822, to John Reed, who sold to Benjamin Brown, who sold to Stephen Stark, who sold to Russell Ellis, who sold to William G. Forbes, of whose heirs it was purchased by Asher H. Barton in 1853, and on which he still resides. Next north of this farm lived Doctor Bowman, who died previous to 1816. A later medical practitioner was Dr. Stephen Thayer, who came from Fairfield prior to 1836 and was located for a year or two at what is now Benton village.

The farm now occupied by John O. Fowler, on the east side of the Sebesticook, was first settled by one Barnes, nearly a century ago. From him it passed to Abram Wallace, and from the latter to Samuel Fowler, father of the present owner. Just north of this farm Samuel Fowler, father of John O., settled early in the century. Across the river from him lived "Squire" Stinchfield, over eighty years ago. His son, Captain John H., and Captain Trial Hall, occupied farms in this vicinity, and in Captain Hall's barn the town of old Clinton held its meetings for a number of years. Captains Stinchfield and Hall died of old age about 1840. A part of the latter's farm is now owned by Henry M. Piper. On the road from Sebesticook river to Clinton town house were two early farmers—Charles Ames and Isaac Holt. The former died many years ago; the latter died at a comparatively recent date, and his son, Sprague, now occupies the farm.

Isaac Spencer's father, Colonel Reed, was an old settler. A roman-

* In the possession of David O. Smiley, Benton Falls.

tic incident is attached to the early history of Joseph Piper, a protégé of Isaac Spencer. When Joseph was a child, early in the present century, his parents embarked with him in a canoe on the Kennebec to remove from Anson, in Somerset county, to Ohio. The boat was capsized in the rapids at Ticonic falls and the father drowned. Joseph, snugly wrapped in a blanket, was picked up by Isaac Spencer and taken to live with him; the mother, who was also saved, being unable to support the boy. Joseph eventually became a successful farmer, and when he died, some time in the 'fifties, left a large estate, on a part of which one of his grandsons, Charles, now resides. Previous to 1820 Isaac Spencer built the house called "The Star and Eagle" (from a curious device which he placed over the front door). It stands about a mile above the Falls, on the east side of the river, and is now owned by Asher H. Barton, Sumner Hodgkins and Mrs. Loudon Brown.

In April, 1820, the Reed Spencer farm was deeded to Hobart Richardson. In the same year Henry Sleeper and Samuel Hudson bought of Peter Grant one undivided half of the lot afterward known as the Ford and Hudson lot. In 1824 Amos Barton deeded the Joseph Hurd farm to Jonah Crosby. About 1830 Thomas J. Hinds bought the mile square, and in June, 1833, sold it to Stewart Hunt; and in October, 1831, Johnson and Samuel Lunt conveyed to the Stinchfields house lots back of the brick store in Benton village.

Still other old settlers in this neighborhood were: Abram Roundy, brother of Job, who lived on the east side of the Seabastcook and died between 1850 and 1860; Nathaniel Brown, who lived on the Albion road and died in the 'fifties; and Moody Brown, who occupied a farm next east of Nathaniel, and died about the same time that the latter died.

Mathias Weeks and Henry Johnson were early lawyers here. Johnson's office was where the town house now stands. He died some time in the 'twenties. Weeks had, at different periods, an office both at the village and at the Falls. He died in the 'sixties. James Stackpole was another early practitioner here. He came from Waterville and afterward returned there. There was also a lawyer named Preston, who had an office on the east side of the Falls; and later, in the 'thirties, Solyman Heath practiced in the building now occupied by Mrs. Getchell, opposite what was formerly the old Cony & Barton store. About 1830 Stephen Stark practiced here; Harvey Evans, William Matthews and James W. North practiced previous to 1840; Henry Clark and Crosby Hinds about 1840.

Three early school teachers who labored to "bend the twig as it should grow" were — Healy, who lived where the town house now stands, and died and was buried in the Kennebec river road cemetery about 1820; and Darius Rand and — Bigelow, who taught some time in the 'thirties.

At East Benton, among the first settlers were: Andrew Spaulding, who came here about 1823, and took up a farm, part of which is now occupied by his nephew, John Spaulding, near Roswell Paul's land; Samuel Spaulding, who in 1831 bought nearly all the tract first settled by Denico, Brown and Anderson; Noah Paul, who came from Hallowell about 1830, and settled on the lower Albion road on the farm now occupied by his son, Noah S.; Josiah Hollingsworth and Solomon Hines, who arrived in the 'thirties, and settled on part of the Denico, Brown and Anderson tract; and Captain Andrew Richardson, who about the same time settled half a mile west of William Paul, on a farm bought of the proprietors, through Reuel Williams, of Augusta.

At Brown's Corner (now generally called Benton Station) lived a former surgeon in the revolutionary war, Dr. Ezekiel Brown. His house was at the corner of the road leading to the bridge. He died about 1820, and was buried on the knoll where the railroad station now stands. His grandson, Beriah F. Brown, lives on a farm on the east side of the Seabastcook, on the Unity road. Isaiah Brown also lived at the station, previous to 1815. He was father of Daniel H., a large cattle dealer and trader, and of Luke, who also dealt in cattle, though much less extensively than his brother.

About two miles north of this, on the river road, lived Samuel Gibson, who was born previous to 1798. About 1800 Timothy Hudson built a house on the site of that now occupied by Sumner Gray; and James, son of the early settler, David Gray, lived in the house now owned by the widow of Henry Wyman. The ancient house formerly occupied by David Gray was removed up the river road a short distance, and is now the residence of Albert Gray. In this neighborhood Israel Fox and Abijah Brown were engaged in trade from about 1825 to 1830.

At Goodwin's Corner, the farms now owned by B. P. Reed, James Warren and Charles A. Goodwin are on the land originally cleared from the primeval forest by Stephen Goodwin, grandfather of Charles.

EARLY TAVERNS, STORES, MILLS, ETC.—In 1818 David Reed kept a tavern at Benton Falls, on the east side of the river, in the house in which the widow of George W. Reed now lives. Previous to 1823, Silas Wing kept a tavern where the pulp mill boarding house now stands. He also kept a tavern, previous to 1831, at Benton village, on the site of the Crosby Hinds house, which was burned about fifteen years ago. The house owned by the heirs of Loudon Brown, at the east end of the bridge in Benton village, was opened as a tavern by Major Joseph Clark, previous to 1830. Passing from his hands, it was successively kept by Luke Brown, Daniel H. Brown and Warren

K. Doe. The last named sold it to Loudon Brown, who was the boniface until he died, some years ago.

The old Cony & Barton building was run as a tavern by James B. Farnsworth between 1840 and 1850. James Roberts afterward purchased the house, and kept a tavern there until he died, between 1870 and 1880. There is now no public house in the town.

About 1800 Captain Andrew Richardson established one of the first saw mills ever built on the east bank of the Seabasticook at the upper falls (now Benton village). Above this point, however, two saw mills were built nearly a century ago, back of the farm now owned by J. O. Fowler. They were owned by Job, Lacy and Abram Roundy, and others.

About 1810 Jeremiah Hunt followed the tanning business near Benton Falls, on the west side of the river, at the place where Roy Bowman now lives. Hunt died previous to 1814 in the Bowman house, which is said to be over one hundred years old. Henry Clark, also a tanner, died in the same house about 1821. About 1830 Thomas J. Hinds bought of the proprietors 640 acres of land on Fifteen-mile stream, and built a saw mill about two miles from its mouth. He sold it to Stewart Hunt in 1835, who added a shingle machine to the mill.

In June, 1835, William Dewey, Harlow Spaulding, William L. Wheeler, George Perkins and John Mulliken bought three farms, and all the mills and privileges on the Seabasticook, at a total cost of \$32,000. They sold portions of the property at different times, until, in 1850, they had parted with all the original purchase.

Between 1820 and 1830 there were two saw mills, a carding, dye, and grist mill, and a tannery occupying both sides of the river at the upper falls. Isaac Spencer, sen., and Isaac, jun., owned the saw mills; Captain John H. Stinchfield, the carding and dye mills, and Martin Bisbee, the tannery. Afterward Gershom Flagg built and ran a grist mill at Benton Falls.

In 1824 Herbert Simpson and Ezra Mitchell kept the only blacksmith shop in town, at Benton Falls. Other early blacksmiths in the town were Noah Boothby and Japheth Wing, who was there about 1830, and after forty or fifty years sold to William Simpson.

About 1840 Jonah and Otis Crosby built a saw and shingle mill on a small stream in the southeastern part of the town, and ran it till they sold to Andrew H. Crosby, who abandoned the business in 1888. Previous to 1840 Nelson, Jesse and Thomas Norcross built single saw mills on Fifteen-mile stream. They sold to Joseph Eaton, and he afterward sold to David Hanscom, who put in a gang of saws and a planer. About 1855 the mills were burned. Mr. Hanscom rebuilt them, and about fifteen years later sold to Charles M. Rowe and John Waldron. Shortly afterward the mills were again burned,

and have never been rebuilt. About 1840 Joseph Hurd and Amos Foss built a mill on the stream below Otis Crosby's, which stood until the timbers decayed and fell to the ground. In September, 1854, David Hanscom sold a privilege on Fifteen-mile brook to Hiram Pishon and Daniel Ayer, who built a tannery there. The latter conveyed his interest to Horace Wentworth in 1856; Pishon & Wentworth conveyed to Augustus Hunt in 1865; and the heirs of Hunt conveyed to Asher H. Barton, who still owns the privilege.

About 1864 a brush block and handle factory was established at Benton Falls by Crosby & Walker in a building just above the bridge, on the east side of the river. It was run until about 1874. In the same building wooden shoe soles were manufactured by Heath & Crosby from 1879 to 1882, when the business was abandoned. In 1872 a potato-planter manufactory was started on the Albion road in a building now occupied by John Palmer as a carriage shop. The projectors were Joseph L. True, the inventor, Hanes L. Crosby and John B. and A. G. Clifford. A few years afterward the business was sold to Benjamin & Allen, of Oakland.

The Kennebec Fiber Company, manufacturing pulp boards, now carries on the only industry of any magnitude in the town. Their plant is located at Benton Falls, east side. The first mill was built in 1874, and burned in 1877. The incorporators were: J. W. Wakefield, of Bath; William P. Frye, of Lewiston; Hannibal Hamlin, of Bangor, and F. E. Heath, of Waterville. In 1880 the present mill was built; it was enlarged in 1882, and again in 1888. The present high dam was built in 1880, just above the old dam. The old dam at Benton village was bought by the company in the beginning of its career and demolished. The number of men employed in the pulp mill is about fifty, and the capacity of the mill is ten tons of wood pulp per diem. Its present officers are: J. G. Richards, of Gardiner, president, and F. E. Heath, of Waterville, treasurer.

Major Amos Barton (father of Asher) and Samuel Cony (father of Governor Samuel) built on the east side of the Falls, about 1808, the store now occupied by Daniel King as a residence. They sold new rum and groceries, the principal stock in trade of all the early stores. About this time Peter Grant, one of the earliest settlers, kept a store on the west side of the Falls, opposite where the pulp mill now stands. Previous to 1817 Gershom Flagg built the store on the east side, now occupied by G. & J. Withee as a storehouse. In June, 1817, Johnson Lunt hired the Flagg store, and ran it until June, 1823, when he bought the Cony & Barton store, diagonally across the road, and made over part of it into a dwelling. The Flagg store was opened again in 1826, by John Reed, who conducted it for a few months; and afterward Asher Hinds came into possession. Mr. Lunt ran the Cony & Barton store one year, and

Sewall Prescott kept it the following year. The entire building was then made over into a dwelling, in which Mr. Lunt kept a public house for a number of years. In 1824 he built the store across the road, south from the Coney & Barton building. It is now owned by Mrs. Getchell. Previous to 1831 Johnson Lunt and his brother, Samuel, built the brick store (the only brick building in town) at Benton village. Johnson continued in business, at the same time, at his new store on the east side of the Falls until 1835, when he removed to Augusta. The brick store is now occupied by S. H. Abbott & Co.

The Stephen Getchell house, on the east side of the Falls, was built by Sewall Prescott in 1827. It was run by him as a store for about a year, when it was bought by Samuel Lunt, who sold it, in December, 1829, to Mr. Getchell. This store has been occupied by Hiram Haskell, later by Edward Bush, who was succeeded by Edward Bradbury & Dean Richardson, and is now owned by Abbott & Co. In 1828-9 Samuel Lunt built the house now occupied by George E. Withee; and in 1832 Johnson Lunt built the shingle shed near the Getchell house, now finished as a store, and occupied by the Withees. Previous to 1830 Israel Herrin built the present town house at Benton village, and conducted business there until his death, previous to 1836.

About 1828 Thomas B. Stinchfield and Ezra Randall built a store at Benton village, just north of the Hinds & Barton store, and traded there a few years. Jacob Butterfield afterward kept the store, about 1832, and also ran a shovel handle factory on the dam. Later on, about 1840, Edmund Pearson purchased and kept the store. In 1831 Stewart Hunt and Temple Hinds traded at the Falls, on the east side. They afterward dissolved partnership, and Hunt kept the store alone until about 1842.

In April, 1835, Johnson Lunt sold the Cony & Barton building to Prince Haws; in 1840 Zimri Haywood traded one year at the Falls, and also ran a long boat on the river. About 1840 James B. Farnsworth and Briggs Carter traded for two years at the village; and previous to 1850 William Reed traded in the brick store. He died between 1850 and 1860.

An industry *sui generis* was practiced on the Seabasticook previous to the building of the Augusta dam, in 1836. Herring in countless thousands, and numbers of shad ran up the river every spring, and the privilege of taking the fish was sold at auction, by the town, to the highest bidder. Teams came from a radius of forty miles to obtain the herring, which were thrown into the carts literally by the shovelful. The townspeople enjoyed the prerogative of a fixed price for the fish, viz.: twenty-five cents per hundred for alewives, and four cents apiece for shad.

At Benton Station, David Herrin, father of Israel, kept a store, previous to 1810. Before 1836 Winthrop Gibson was in trade at the

corner of the road to the river; and about ten years afterward, George O. Brown conducted the business for a short time.

At East Benton the first store was originally built as a smithy by Benjamin Abbott, but was afterward enlarged and opened as a store by Hill & Bragdon, about 1878. The business was conducted just six days, when the building was burned. It stood on the west corner of the road to Clinton, opposite Hiram B. Robinson's present store. This latter building was formerly erected by David Hanscom, just south of the house now occupied by J. O. Peaslee. Mr. Hanscom kept the post office in it in 1858. The building was bought by Rowe & Hurd, previous to 1860, and removed to its present site. About 1878 Edwin Rowe built a store across the road, south, from that now occupied by Mr. Robinson. It was afterward burned.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION.—Previous to 1830, Benjamin Paine conveyed the mail on horseback, twice a week, from Winslow, through Benton to Bangor. It was this worthy's custom to carry a long trumpet which, when half a mile away from each post office, he sounded vigorously, thereby giving warning to the postmaster of his approach. In the 'forties a stage was run for a short time from Vassalboro, through Benton, to Newport. Previous to the railroad entering Waterville, in 1849, a stage route was established from that place, through Benton and Unity, to Bangor. The "stage" was a one-horse wagon. It was driven for four years by a man named Marr, and, after him, for a like period, by Charles Smith. After the advent of the railroad in Waterville, and until it reached Bangor, Shaw & Billings, of the latter place, ran a four-horse coach over the route. F. M. Hinds now runs a wagon, carrying the mail (and passengers, if any) from Fairfield, through Benton, to Albion, twice a day.

About sixty years ago long boats were used on the Sebasticook to convey goods from Benton to Augusta, Hallowell and Bath, via the Kennebec river, from Winslow. The boats were loaded with timber and farm produce, which were exchanged for salt, molasses, rum, etc. When the small steamers began running on the Kennebec, in 1836, the long boats gradually disappeared.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The census returns for the last five decades show the population of Benton to have been as follows: 1850, 1,189; 1860, 1,183; 1870, 1,180; 1880, 1,173; 1890, 1,136. The valuation of the town is thus recorded: 1860, polls 264, estates \$175,526; 1870, polls 310, estates \$248,123; 1880, polls 323, estates \$376,601; 1890, polls 327, estates \$399,071.

In 1800 the Kennebec river road was laid out in 1835 the Norcross road to East Benton was accepted, and about 1855 the Clinton road from East Benton was put through. The Unity road was laid out in 1810. The road from Hanscom's mills to Albion, on the north side of Fifteen-mile stream, was laid out between 1850 and 1860; that from

Benton Falls to Albion, called the lower road, was laid out about 1820-3; the Harris road, from Albion lower road to Winslow, was laid out in 1867; the road from the old Asher Hinds house, on the Sebastiecook river road, to the old Smiley house in Winslow, was laid out previous to 1830; the road from Unity road to Clinton line, near John Richardson's house, was laid out in 1852; and the road from the Kennebec river road to the east end of Fairfield bridge was laid out in 1847.

The covered bridge between Benton and Fairfield was built in 1848. It was made free in 1873. Bunker's island, between the two towns, was set off from Benton to Fairfield a few years ago. Previous to the building of the bridge, Jacob Ames kept a ferry, for teams and foot passengers, about half a mile north of Benton station. The railroad bridge that formerly crossed the river from Fairfield to Benton, above the covered bridge, was built in 1858-9, and burned in 1873. The bridge at Benton Falls was built in the fall of 1869. The so-called artificial bridge at Benton village was built in 1887. At the same spot, about twenty years ago, stood a covered bridge, which was carried away by a freshet about 1871. A short distance above this bridge stood another, built in 1850, but it was carried away prior to the building of the village bridge. A toll bridge was built just below Benton Falls previous to 1800. It was carried away several times, the last being about 1871, after which it was never rebuilt.

The town house (formerly Israel Herrin's store) stands in Benton village just south of the brick store, on the opposite side of the road. It was purchased by the town for its present purpose, November 6, 1860. Previous to this, town meetings were held in No. 5 school house, at the Falls.

The poor of the town have never been numerous, and are cared for by individual contract.

Since the incorporation of the town the selectmen have been as follows (the number of years of service, when more than one, being denoted, together with the year of first election): 1842, Daniel H. Brown, 12, Andrew Richardson, 3, Andrew Grant; 1843, Orrin Brown, 3, Otis Pratt; 1844, James Bradford, 4, Thomas J. Hinds, 3; 1845, Sergeant Joy, 3; 1848, William Stacy, 5, Stephen Getchell, 2; 1850, Timothy Spencer, 4; 1854, Moses Stacy, 4, Clark Piper, 10; 1857, Asher H. Learned, 3; 1859, Madison Crowell, 2, Albert L. Spencer, 2, Horace Wentworth, 2; 1861, George O. Brown, 5, Otis Roundy, 5; 1862, Henry L. Flood; 1863, Ezekiel Brown, 2; 1865, Andrew H. Richardson; 1866, George W. Files and Simon S. Brown; 1867, Asher H. Barton, 6, Joseph C. Brown, 8, Ezekiel Chadwick, 4; 1869, James W. Sylvester, 7, Hannibal J. Drake; 1871, Bryant Roundy, 5, Howard W. Dodge; 1872, John O. Brackett, 2; 1873, Sprague Holt, 3; 1874, Albert G. Clifford, 4; 1876, Amos L. Hinds; 1877, George W. Spencer, 2; 1879, Charles M. Row and William Spearin; 1880, Jacob O. Peaslee, 3, Charles A. Good-

win; 1881, Benjamin L. Reed; 1884, George E. Withee; 1885, Otis C. Brown; 1886, Gershom F. Tarbell, 7; 1887, Stephen H. Abbott, 3, William L. Eastman, 3; 1891, James G. Barton; and 1892, James S. Warren and Joseph Spencer.

In the following list of those who have acted as town clerk, the date of the beginning of each man's service is given: 1842, Charles H. Winn; 1844, John Clark; 1845, Japheth Winn; 1848, Asher H. Barton; 1854, Andrew H. Richardson; 1859, Asher H. Barton; 1861, Andrew H. Richardson; 1862, Asher H. Barton; 1863, Bryant Roundy; 1867, Sprague Holt; 1870, William C. Simpson; 1871, Bryant Roundy; 1873, Fred M. Hinds; 1874, Bryant Roundy, and, since 1880, Amos L. Hinds.

The office of town treasurer has been filled as follows: 1842, James W. North; 1843, Hobart Richardson; 1844, Crosby Hinds; 1852, Madison Crowell; 1855, George O. Brown; 1859, Luke Brown; 1862, Isaac Abbott; 1863, Clark Piper; 1866, Albert G. Clifford; 1868, Bryant Roundy; 1870, William C. Simpson; 1871, Otis Roundy; 1873, Clark Piper; 1874, Samuel Hodgkins; 1877, George Lincoln; 1879, Charles W. Piper; 1881, Andrew H. Richardson, and, since 1884, Charles W. Piper.

Previous to 1864 two or three farms in Albion, adjoining the southeast line of Benton, were set off to the latter town.

POST OFFICES.—July 29, 1811, the post office at what is now Benton village was established as Clinton, with Gershom Flagg postmaster. The succession to the office was as follows: Sewall Prescott, appointed May 6, 1826; Johnson Lunt, September 10, 1827; Israel Herrin, January 29, 1835; Mathias Weeks, September 18, 1835; Madison Crowell, July 10, 1841. The name of the office was changed to Seabasticook, May 11, 1842, with Crosby Hinds as postmaster. June 21, 1852, the name was changed to Benton, with Crosby Hinds still the incumbent. He was succeeded, June 17, 1853, by Hobart Richardson, and his successors have been: Andrew H. Richardson, July 8, 1854; Edward W. Bush, August 7, 1861; Crosby Hinds, April 15, 1862; Edwin Bradbury, October 22, 1883, and Stephen H. Abbott, December 1, 1890.

The post office at East Benton was established August 5, 1858, with David Hanscom as the first incumbent. Henry M. Robinson was appointed August 22, 1860; David Hanscom, July 16, 1861; Alvin Rowe, February 1, 1867; Joseph A. Hurd, April 13, 1868; John O. Brackett, November 19, 1869; Henry M. Robinson, January 24, 1872; Samuel N. Spaulding, June 9, 1882; Daniel R. Preston, March 22, 1887. On December 28, 1887, the name of the office was changed to Preston Corner, with Daniel R. Preston still in charge. He was succeeded by Hiram B. Robinson, November 20, 1889. The name was again changed back to East Benton, May 29, 1891, with Hiram B. Robinson still the postmaster, which position he holds at the present time.

The Benton Falls post office was established May 31, 1878. William K. Lunt was the first postmaster. The succession has been as follows: John W. Withee, appointed May 27, 1886; William K. Lunt, April 4, 1889, and James M. Atwood, July 8, 1891.

At Benton Station, the first postmaster was Blake T. Dow, appointed January 27, 1888. Seven months later he was succeeded by James W. Sylvester.

SCHOOLS.—The intellectual status of a community may be generally premised from its educational facilities, and in this respect Benton compares favorably with her sister towns. There were nine school districts at the time of incorporation, and since then another district has been added. Each contains a comfortable and well appointed school house, uniform text books are used, and the entire school property is valued at about \$3,500. Until 1892 a high school was maintained in No. 5 school house, at the Falls; but this year no appropriation was made for the purpose, the proximity of Waterville offering advantages in higher education with which it was useless for Benton to compete.

No. 5 school house stands on the site of the old Clinton Academy. This latter building was begun about 1830, by a company of citizens, who purposed making of it a female seminary. The company, however, were unable to complete the structure, and accordingly turned it over to the Methodist society, which finished it, and threw open its doors to scholars of both sexes. About 1858 the Methodist society deeded the academy to Hobart Richardson, who deeded it to Daniel H. Brown; and in July, 1859, Brown deeded it to Asher H. Barton, Eliza S. Barton, Joseph C. Richardson, William P. Heald, Albert D. Hinds, Isaac Abbott, Albert Ludwig, George W. Reed and William K. Lunt. They sold it to district No. 5 in the same month, reserving the right to hold a high school in it for two terms each year. The building was destroyed by fire in 1870. It was rebuilt in 1871, and in 1883 an attractive hall was finished off in the upper story.

SOCIETIES.—The only secular organization in Benton is an I. O. G. T. Lodge, which is in a flourishing condition. It was established November 21, 1891, with L. A. Davis, lodge deputy; J. N. Atwood, chief templar, and H. A. Spencer, recording secretary. The present officers are: W. E. Coleman, L.D.; L. A. Davis, C.T., and John Taylor, R.S. The Lodge meets in No. 5 school house every Thursday evening.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Early in the century there was no church building in Benton, services being occasionally held in No. 5 school house by two old clergymen known as "Parson" Adams and "Parson" Lovejoy. The only church edifice now in town stands on the east side of the Sebasticook, on the Winslow and Clinton road, overlooking the Falls. It was built previous to 1829, by Johnson Lunt, Asher Hinds and David Reed, the first holding a one-half and the two others holding

each a one-quarter interest in the building. Though always belonging to the Congregationalists, the structure has been used by them in common with the Baptists, Universalists and Methodists since the reorganization of the church, July 16, 1858, and pastors of the three denominations have been at various times called to the charge. The reorganization alluded to was necessitated by the loss of the old records, previous to 1858. Under the original organization there was no settled pastor for a number of years; then Rev. Nelson Bishop was installed, some time previous to 1845. His successors have been: Reverends George Tewksbury, 1852-3; James M. Palmer, 1853-5; Benjamin P. Dodge, 1856-8; F. P. Smith, 1858; Henry M. Vaill, 1859-60; F. P. Smith, 1860; S. H. Smith, 1860-7; Henry Marden, 1867; Frank G. Clark, 1868; William S. Brown, 1869-70; Benjamin A. Robie, 1871; F. I. Bailey, 1872; Charles D. Crane, 1873; John Dinsmore, 1873-4; Charles D. Crane, 1875-6; John Dinsmore, 1876-8; James Heath, July to October, 1878; Alexander Wiswall, 1878-81; G. N. Jones, 1881-2; John Dinsmore and A. N. Small, 1883; T. P. Williams, 1883-92.

The Methodist society has begun the building of a chapel at Benton village, north of the brick store, on the opposite side of the road, and they hope to have it completed before the present year expires.

At Benton Station religious meetings were held in the district school house about 1831, but with no settled pastors; and now, together with the inhabitants of Goodwin's Corner, church is generally attended at Fairfield.

At East Benton a Sunday school was organized by David Hanscom, about 1847, but no record of it has been kept. The next Sunday school was started by a member of the Buzzell family, about 1853. In 1888 a praying band was organized here by H. L. McAllister, of Burnham, and out of it, a year later, grew the present Sunday school, of which J. L. Buzzell was the first superintendent. Union church meetings are held in the school house on Sunday afternoons, conducted by a clergyman, when one can be secured; otherwise the praying band leads the service.

CEMETERIES.—There are a number of ancient burying grounds in Benton. One of the oldest, extending over the Clinton line, opposite where Mr. Abbott lives, was latterly the farm of Charles and James Brown, who tilled the soil over the remains of some hundred or more settlers, names unknown, who had been buried there in early times.

Another ancient cemetery was on the bank of the Kennebec at Brown's Corner. Up the river road, about half way to Goodwin's Corner, is a private ground, dating back to revolutionary times, in which lie interred the ancestors of the Fitz Gerald family. The earliest legible inscription on the stones records the death, July 4, 1825, of George Fitz Gerald, aged seventy-seven. The lot is poorly fenced and bears a neglected appearance.



Wm. A. R. 1870

Asker H. Barton

At Goodwin's Corner a neatly fenced private cemetery, of ancient date, has been always used as the place of sepulture of the Goodwin family in Benton. It holds the remains of Stephen and Miles, respectively the grandfather and father of Charles A. Goodwin. A few years ago the ground was enlarged, and lots in it are now owned by John Lewis, Rufus Reynolds, John B. Colquitt, George Shorey, William Wyman, Mrs. Otis Pratt, and Charles A. and Lafayette Goodwin. The oldest inscription is to "Olive, wife of John Lewis, deceased May 12, 1832."

The town cemetery, about a mile above Benton Falls, on the east side of the Seabastick, was laid out about 1830. It is well fenced and kept in fairly good order. Gershom Flagg, who died May 6, 1802, and was buried elsewhere, is now buried here. James North, father of James W., the historian, died February 10, 1812, and was interred in ground in Benton village, near the falls. Here Mr. North erected a monument to his father, and afterward, about 1835-40, deeded the land to an organization of citizens for a cemetery. It is by far the best kept and most attractive burial place in Benton.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Stephen H. Abbott, born in Winslow in 1841, is a son of James M. and grandson of Stephen Abbott. He served six months in the late war in Company H, 19th Maine. He lived in Winslow until 1872, when he came to Benton. Since November, 1890, he has been merchant and postmaster at Benton. He was three years a member of the board of selectmen of Benton. His wife was Esther J. Cain. Of their six children but two are living: Annie G. and Arthur S.

ASHER H. BARTON.—Tradition says this family was of Welsh origin, but its earliest known member in New England was Samuel Barton, great-great-grandfather of Asher, who lived in Framingham, Mass., in 1690, in which year he married Hannah Bellows, of that place. In 1716 Samuel removed from Framingham to Oxford, Mass., where he lived until his death. Edmund, son of Samuel, was born in Framingham in 1714 and died in Millbury, Mass., in 1799. His wife was Ann Flynt, and their son, Flynt, was born in Sutton, Mass., in 1747. Flynt married Lydia Crosby and settled in Sidney, Me., in 1773. Their son, Amos, mentioned at page 1224, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sidney in 1780 and came to Benton Falls in 1801. Here, in 1817, he married Martha Hinds, who bore him six children, of whom the only surviving son is Asher H., born March 29, 1819.

Mr. Barton received his education in the common schools of Benton and Clinton Academy. He was clerk in the store of Stewart Hunt, of Benton, one year, and in the store of Philander Soule, of Clinton, one year. Though he began life without a dollar, he is now, through wise

foresight and keen business instincts, the possessor of a handsome competency. Though he has always been a farmer, he has not limited his business to that calling. He taught school several winters after 1840. From 1847 to 1850 he was engaged in trade at Benton village. From 1850 to 1870 he bought cattle and sheep for the city markets and for sale to neighboring farmers; and during the last fifty years he has carried on constantly increasing dealings in real estate. Though he by no means makes politics a profession, Mr. Barton, probably the most prominent citizen of Benton, is the acknowledged leader in shaping its party affairs. With the exception of the offices of treasurer and collector he has held, at various times, all the public positions in the gift of his native town. He was census enumerator for Benton, Clinton and Clinton Gore in 1850; served in the lower branch of the



legislature in 1867 and 1870, where he was a member of the committees on legal affairs and financial affairs, and was high sheriff for four years and deputy sheriff for twenty-nine years, during nearly all of which time he also held the office of coroner. He has settled many estates as executor and administrator, and is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Fairfield.

January 12, 1854, Mr. Barton married Eliza S. Greeley. They have had six children: Marion, born November 24, 1854, died March 18, 1861; Minerva, born August 16, 1856, died September 9, 1884; Asher Hinds, born June 21, 1859, died March 18, 1888; James Greeley, born July 11, 1861; Amos, born July 11, 1865; and Martha, born November 30, 1867.

ELIJAH BLAISDELL.—Elijah Blaisdell, son of David Blaisdell, was a native of Waldo county, Me. In 1817 he came to Sidney with his family. Deacon Daniel, one of his sons, came to Sidney on the above



Elijah Blaisdell

named date, and was a farmer, tanner and shoemaker. Later in life he removed to Oakland, where he died April 25, 1864, aged seventy-one years. His first marriage was with Mary Blaisdell, who died, leaving four children—Samuel (deceased), Elijah, Daniel Augustus and Elizabeth S. His second wife, Salley Tobey, bore him two sons—Edwin and Stephen, both deceased.

Elijah, the second son, was born in Sidney, February 1, 1820, and died in Benton, March 27, 1891. He was a farmer in his native town until 1843, when he purchased a farm in Fairfield, where he lived about five years, after which he removed to Clinton, where he continued agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he sold his farm there. In November, 1872, he came to Benton, and settled on the farm which was his home for the remainder of his life, and where his widow now lives.

He was married June 20, 1843, to Mary Jane, the second daughter and third child of Silas Kinsley, a native of Bridgewater, Mass. Mr. Kinsley came when a young man to Sidney, where he was a farmer and carpenter. His wife was Leah Merrill, of Sidney. Mr. Blaisdell was a thorough and successful farmer. The industry, economy and keen business foresight which marked his success as an agriculturist, were applied to whatever he undertook. He was a respected citizen, a firm friend and a kind neighbor. Politically he was a democrat. In religious matters his sympathy and liberal support were given to the Baptist society.

D. Augustus Blaisdell, farmer and cattle broker, born in 1830, is a son of Deacon Daniel and Mary Blaisdell, grandson of Elijah, and great-grandson of David Blaisdell. He came to Benton in 1868, and bought of Mr. Foss the old Michaels' homestead, where he has since lived. His wife is Lydia G., daughter of Captain Benjamin F. Huzzey. Their four children are: Albert Franklin, S. Elizabeth (Mrs. Wallace Taylor), Fred E. and Flora E.

Alpheus Brown, born October 20, 1837, followed lumbering and river driving until September, 1864, when he entered the army in Company K, 9th Maine, serving until 1865. From 1866 until 1890, he followed dam building and has since been a farmer. He married Ruth W., daughter of Otis and Emily (Brown) Chadwick, and granddaughter of Asa Chadwick, who was among the early settlers of Benton.

Luke Brown, born in 1795, was one of the six children of Isaiah and Abigail Brown. He was a farmer on the farm where his father settled, near Benton Station. He died in October, 1890. His wife was Polly Gilman, and their thirteen children were: Rufus, Lydia, Sibyl, Luke, jun., George O., Abigail, Alvira A., Laona, Joseph C., Simon S., Orrin, Axa and Vesta—seven of whom are living. Joseph C. is a farmer on the homestead. He and his son have had a milk

route in Fairfield for fifteen years. He married Almeda B., daughter of Owen Gerald. She died in 1889, leaving three children—Anna B., Osro W. and Arthur G.

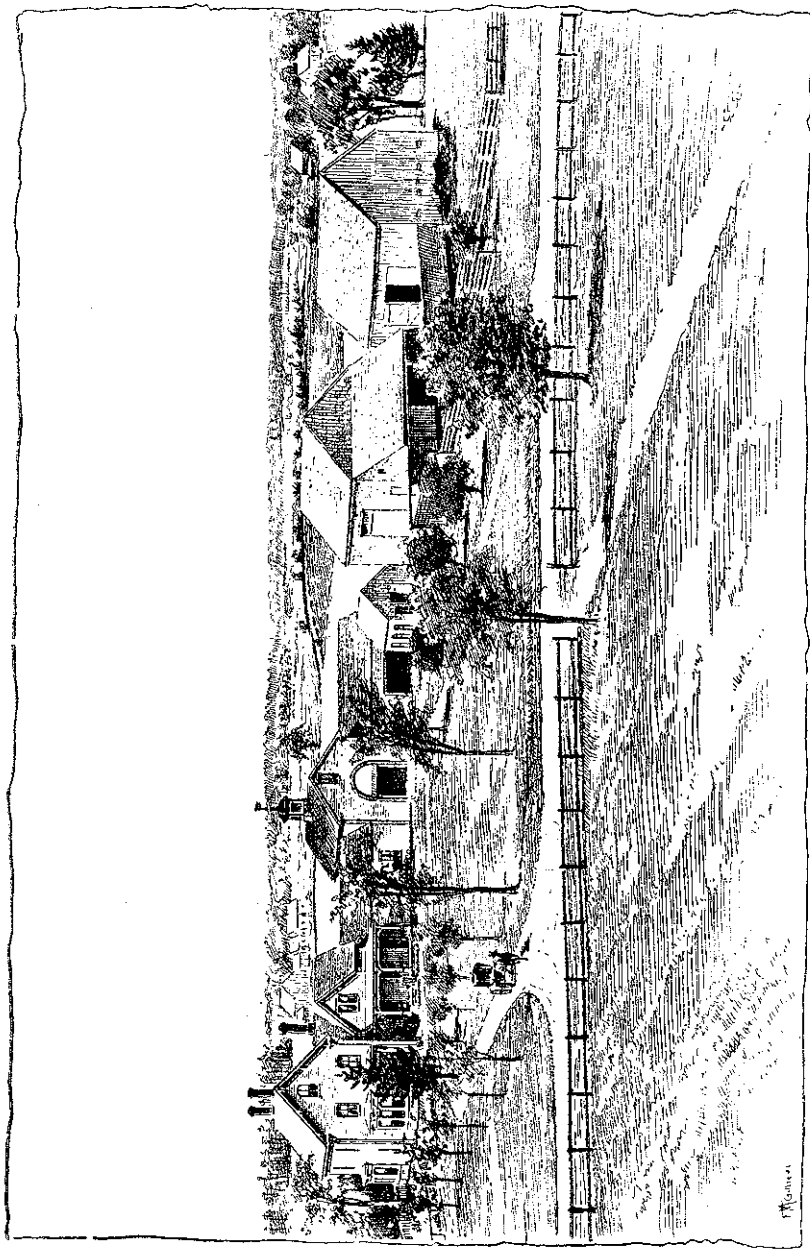
George O. Brown, the oldest surviving son of Luke, was born July 29, 1823. He was a farmer in Benton in 1870, when he removed to Fairfield, his present home. He was in the grocery business in Fairfield from 1870 until 1885, and was eight years deputy sheriff of Somerset county. He is now serving as trial justice. His first wife was Caroline H. Fox, who left four children—Fannie, Paulene, Daniel D. and Florence. His present wife was Mrs. Louise (Lewis) Woodsum.

Joseph L. Buzzell, born in 1848, is the eleventh of a family of twelve, of Alexander and Nancy (Witherell) Buzzell. He is a farmer as was his father. He has taught twenty-one terms of school, and served seven years as school supervisor. His wife, formerly a school teacher, is Celestia, daughter of Thomas Worthen. Their children are: Ira W. (deceased), Ora O., Louisa O., George L. and Charles I.

JOHN B. COLCORD, second son and fourth child of Thomas H. and Asenath (Pettigrew) Colcord, was born in Fairfield, March 11, 1842. His grandfather, Wilson Colcord, came to Fairfield from Berwick, Me. Mr. Colcord remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and for the next seven years he worked at lumbering and in saw mills. In 1869 he took possession of the Moses Stacy farm at Benton, which was originally the Captain Andrew Richardson homestead. The following year he bought the farm, which contains 165 acres, and has here earned a place among Benton's successful farmers. The residence shown in the accompanying illustration was built by him in 1882 on the same pleasant site selected by Captain Richardson for his home more than a century ago.

Mr. Colcord was married, April 17, 1867, to Olive Anna, daughter of Jonathan B. and Celia (Pratt) Thatcher, and granddaughter of Edmund and Polly (Bassett) Thatcher. They have two children: Celia Asenath and Everett Stacy. Mr. and Mrs. Colcord celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding by inviting a large number of their friends to their pleasant and spacious home, and the many beautiful and valuable tokens which they presented this honored couple, show the high esteem in which they are held.

Augustine Crosby, born in 1838, in Albion, is a son of Luther, and grandson of Robert and Abigail Crosby. He turned his attention to mechanical work when a young man. After working at contracting and building in Massachusetts ten years he engaged in the lumber business in Benton several years. He invented a dredge for gold dredging, and spent some time operating it. He is now engaged in saw mill building in the South. He served in the late war in Company G, 3d Maine. His marriage was with Susan A., daughter of



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN B. COLCORD, BENTON, ME.

Asher Hinds, of Benton. Their two children are: Lucy E. and Robert A.

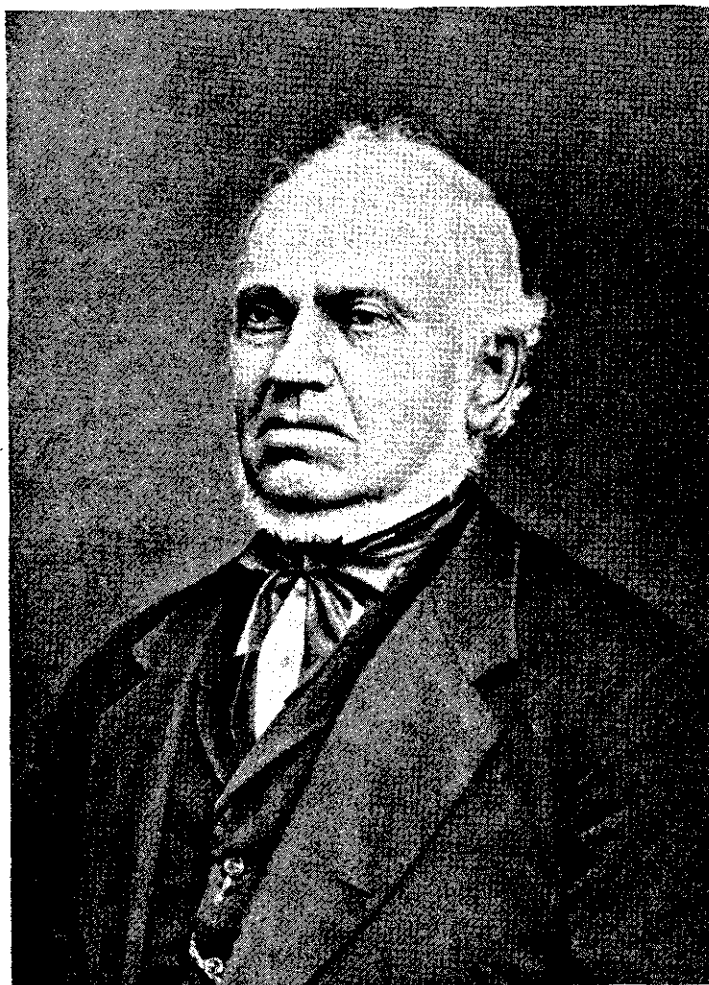
Madison R. Crosby, born in Albion in 1836, and a son of Elbridge G. and Hepsibah (Rackliff) Crosby, and grandson of Jesse Crosby. He was in Massachusetts seven years, and in 1877 he came to Benton, where he is a farmer and teamster. His wife was Harriet W. Smiley.

Madison Crowell, born in Oakland in 1809, was a son of Baxter and Betsey (Hallett) Crowell, and grandson of Levi Crowell, who came from Cape Cod, Mass., to Oakland, Me. Mr. Crowell was for some years in mercantile trade at Oakland, and in 1839 he came to Benton, where he was for several years a merchant, and, later, a farmer, until his death in 1878. His wife, who survives him, was Elizabeth H., daughter of Isaiah and Oliver (Greene) Crowell. Their six children are all dead: Isaiah, Augustine M., Elvina E., Henry C. and two infant daughters.

Samuel Fowler, son of Samuel and Sally (Swan) Fowler, was born in Benton in 1798. He came to live with his uncle, Abram Wallace, in 1811, and at the death of Mr. Wallace became the owner of the farm, where he died in 1857. He married Paulina Chadwick, and their seven children were: Mary J. (Mrs. Henry L. Flood), Amelia A. (Mrs. Henry L. Flood, deceased), Sarah S. (Mrs. Charles H. Baker, deceased), Rhoda R., Abram W. (deceased), John O. and Abram Wallace, who was killed by a mowing machine. John O. is a farmer, and with his sister, Rhoda R., occupies the homestead farm.

DEA. DAVID HANSCOM was born in Berwick, September 16, 1809, and died in Benton, October 30, 1888. Until he was twenty-one he lived in Berwick, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. He then removed to Albion, where he worked for Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, being in his employ when that erring divine hung himself in his barn in 1833. September 11, 1833, Mr. Hanscom married Betsey, daughter of John and Louis (Libbey) Guptill, of Berwick, who still survives him. Their children were: Lois G. (wife of Dr. L. Byron Crosby), born November 14, 1834, died September 11, 1865; Nathaniel, born May 1, 1837, died June 16, 1862; Sybil S., born November 19, 1838, who married Jacob O. Peaslee, a farmer and large egg-dealer of Benton; Robert, born November 19, 1840, died June 19, 1844; Mary Elizabeth (wife of Dr. Atwood Crosby), born February 12, 1843, died September 28, 1868; and Harriet E. (Mrs. Gershom F. Tarbell), born March 5, 1848, died July 27, 1871.

In Albion Mr. Hanscom, after the death of Daniel Lovejoy, built a shop, hired hands and manufactured boots and shoes for the trade in Bangor, Lewiston and other places. His health failing, he came to Benton about 1853 and engaged in the lumber business, buying and building over the Eaton mills on Fifteen-mile stream. [See page 1223.]



David Hanson

On coming to Benton he bought of Joseph Eaton a tract of timbered land one mile square, from which came much of the supply for his mills. About this time he bought another tract of Reuel Williams, and in 1857 he built on it the farm buildings, and it was his home until 1867, when he sold to the present owner, J. O. Peaslee.

He served as selectman in Albion and represented that town in the legislature in 1848 and 1850. He was a good citizen, a valued neighbor and a devoted Christian. He served the Baptist churches of China, Windsor and Fairfield as deacon, filling the office in the latter place at the time of his death.

James F. Gerald is a son of James and Sarah J. (Trask) Fitz Gerald, grandson of William (1787-1860), and great-grandson of George and Eleanor Fitz Gerald. George died in Benton in 1825, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of Ireland, and came to Benton when the country was new, and settled on the Kennebec river, on the farm where the family cemetery now is. The present generation have dropped the Fitz from the name. James F. followed lumbering and river driving until fifteen years ago, and since that time has been a farmer. His wife was Mary L. Wardwell. They have two children: Gertrude and Florence.

Jackson Fitz Gerald (1815-1874) was a son of John, and grandson of George, above mentioned. He followed lumbering and river driving when a young man, and later in life was a farmer. His wife, who died July 15, 1892, aged seventy-three, was Miranda, daughter of Sargeant Joy. Their children were: Helen (Mrs. Edwin Emery), Franklin and Warren C., who is a farmer and occupies the home place. He married Lydia Cain, and their children are Edna M. and Leon W.

Frank W. Gifford, son of Thomas and Malinda (Tobey) Gifford, was born in 1853. He was in the cattle and wholesale meat business in Benton, from 1876 until 1881, when he went to Nebraska. There he was general manager for the Kennebec Ranch Company until 1890, when he returned to Benton. In July, 1891, in company with J. W. Sylvester, he opened a grocery store; he also handles farm implements. He represented his district in the legislature in 1891 and in 1892, and was democratic candidate for county sheriff. His wife is Florence B., daughter of J. W. Sylvester.

Stephen Goodwin, a native of Bowdoinham, Me., came to Benton at an early date, and settled on the farm where his grandson, Charles A., now lives, at Goodwin's Corner. He had four sons: Daniel, James, Caleb and Miles. Miles (1776-1845) was twice married. His first wife bore him three children: Miles, Daniel and Love, all deceased. By his second wife, Mrs. Betsey (Davis) Pratt, he had five children: George, Lafayette, Charles A., Moses and Hester A., all deceased except Lafayette and Charles A. The latter was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1829. He married Mary F., daughter of Thomas Colcord, and

their children are: Horace S., Seldon C., George W., Emma O. (Mrs. Frank Gage) and Bertha E..

Isaac Holt, born in 1791, in Hillsboro, N. H., was one of thirteen children of Obadiah and Susannah (Jones) Holt. In 1800 the family came to Maine and settled in Clinton, where Obadiah died in 1815, aged fifty-seven years. Isaac, like his father, followed the vocation of a farmer. He served in the war of 1812 as clerk of a company. In 1835 he bought one hundred acres of land and settled where he spent the remainder of his life. He died April 2, 1889. His first wife, Sophia Emery, died leaving eight children, two of whom are now living. His second wife was Mrs. Lydia (Hopkins) Holt, widow of Jonathan Holt, a brother of Isaac. She bore him one son, Sprague, born in 1835, who followed the honorable vocation of his ancestors and owns and occupies his father's homestead, which has been added to until it contains 400 acres. He has taken time from his active farm life to serve his town as clerk and selectman several years and his district one term in the legislature. Sprague's first wife was Martha E. Osborn and his present wife was Martha A. Woodsum. His five children are all dead and with their grandparents rest in the family cemetery near the house.

Sargeant Joy was born February 27, 1796, at Berwick, Me., and was a millwright and farmer. He came to Benton in 1835 and died there November 4, 1886. He married Lucy Robinson, and their children were: Miranda, Josiah J., John R. (deceased), Martha A. Benjamin C., William S. (deceased), and Lucy J. (Mrs. Thomas Powers). The two surviving sons are farmers and occupy the homestead farm. Josiah J. married Abigail, daughter of Luke Brown.

Edwin Byron Moore, son of John Moore, a blacksmith, was born in Canterbury, N. B., February 2, 1846, and learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, and came to Benton in 1865. In April, 1869, he bought of William C. Simpson the blacksmith business at Benton which he has carried on since that time. In 1872 he bought of W. H. Clifford three acres of land with dwelling, carriage house and stable. In 1884 he bought a farm, which he runs in connection with his business. He married Martha C., daughter of William McNally.

Samuel W. Reed was born in 1787 and died in 1876. His parents died when he was young, and he came in 1794 to Albion, where he was brought up by his uncle, Mr. Webb. He married Sarah Kidder, and they had ten children. Appleton W., the third son, was born in 1821, was educated at Kents Hill Seminary, and was ordained a minister in 1843. He has been settled at Stetson, Kittery, Skowhegan, Garland and Bar Harbor, all in Maine. In the fall of 1883 he came to Clinton and in 1891 to his present home in Benton. His wife is Almada, daughter of Franklin Barton. Their only son, Charles E., died in 1888, aged thirty-six years. He was a graduate of the Maine Cen-

tral Institute and Orono College. He was for seven years business manager of the *Detroit Free Press* and for two years assistant civil engineer at Minneapolis, Minn. He left a wife and one daughter.

Rev. Benjamin P. Reed, eldest son of Samuel W. Reed, was born April 19, 1817, in Albion, Me., and was educated in the schools of Albion and at China Academy. In 1840 he entered the ministry and his labors have been chiefly in the Christian denomination. He has been settled over churches in Readfield, Fairfield, Athens, Albion, Millbridge and Lubec, Me. His home has been in Benton since 1869, with the exception of nine years. His first wife, Ellen Homestead, left three children: Benjamin Laforice, Lura B. and Lena B. His present wife was Mrs. Adaline Hanson, a daughter of Ithamar Longley. His son, Benjamin L., is a farmer and farm implement agent, and lives with his parents at Goodwin's Corner.

Hiram B. Robinson, born in Wesley, Me., in 1839, is a son of Henry M. and Abigail (Warren) Robinson. He went to Pennsylvania in 1859, and in April, 1861, entered the army in Company G, 84th Pennsylvania. He reënlisted in Company K, 57th Pennsylvania, and served to the close of the war. He was in thirty-seven engagements. In 1865 he returned to Benton, where he was a farmer until November, 1889. Since that time he has been merchant and postmaster at East Benton. His first wife was Lizzie, daughter of Philip Emerson, and his present wife is Emily E., daughter of Henry Herrick. They have two children—George M. and Lizzie H.

Bryant Roundy, born April 15, 1836, is one of five survivors of the ten children of William, who is the only surviving son of Job Roundy (1763-1837), who with his two brothers, Abram and Lacy, came to Benton from Lynn, Mass., in 1779. Mr. Roundy is a farmer on a part of the original Trial Hall farm, the place where the first town meeting of Clinton was held. He has filled various town offices, and represented his district in the legislature in 1880. He married Lucinda Pettigrow, and their children are: John H. (deceased), Edward, Eva S., Henry W., Nellie M. and Bertha A.

Elbridge G. Roundy, born in 1825, is a son of Amos and Pheba (Burton) Roundy, and grandson of Job Roundy. He is a farmer on the farm which his father cleared from the woods. He has two brothers and three sisters: Allen, Isaac, Fannie, Abbie and Louise. He married Lucinda, daughter of Arnold Cowan. Mrs. Roundy is dead. Her children were: Eliza A., Josephine and Isaac A., the two latter deceased.

Ansel G. Shorey (deceased), son of Wyman Shorey, was a farmer and lumberman. He was twice married. His first wife left one daughter, Helen. His second wife, who survives him, was Mary E., daughter of Levi Woodsum, who came from Buxton, Me., to Clinton, in 1824. Her grandfather was Abner Woodsum. Their children are:

George A., Frank and Edwin W. Two other children died—Emily and Albert. George A. and Edwin W. are farmers together in Benton, where they have a large and productive farm.

John Spaulding, farmer, born in 1821, is a son of Samuel, and grandson of Henry Spaulding, who came to Benton from New Hampshire. He served in the late war in Company C, 19th Maine, from August, 1862, until June 1865. His wife, who is deceased, was Silence C., daughter of George Flagg. Their children are: Henry E., Catherine W., Olive A. and James F. James F. and his father occupy the home place together.

Isaac Spencer, who was among the early settlers of Benton, was a native of Concord, N. H., and his father died in Benton in 1814. Isaac died here in 1839, aged ninety-five years. His sons were: Isaac, Reed, Winn, George and Timothy. Colonel Reed (1795–1848) married Abigail Winn, and their ten children were: Isaac R., John W., Abigail A., Olive J., George W., Mary E., Lura A., Charlotte M., Joseph and Charles F. Joseph, the ninth child, was born in 1840. He was for several years river driver, lumberman and dam builder. He is now a farmer on a part of his father's homestead. He married Priscilla Hodgdon, who died. For his second wife he married Hannah A., daughter of Smith Whittier. Their children are: Joseph R., Allston C., David H. and John W.

Gershom F. Tarbell, born in 1842, is a son of William (1816–1891) and Eliza (Flood) Tarbell, and grandson of Samuel and Betsey (Baker) Tarbell. Samuel died in Albion in 1816, and his widow married Gershom Flagg, of Benton. Gershom F. Tarbell was in the late war three years in Company C, 19th Maine. He has been a farmer since 1871, when he bought his present farm from Madison Crowell. Previous to that he had been in the mill business. He married Hannah J., daughter of Lorenzo D. Clark. He has one brother and two sisters living: Hattie A., Francis E. (Mrs. E. D. Willey) and William W.

James S. Warren, born in Winslow in 1847, is a son of Samuel and Avis (Reynolds) Warren. In 1875 he came from Winslow to Benton, where he is a farmer. Since 1880 he has been agent for the Portland Corn Packing Company, at Fairfield; and since 1888 agent for Williams & Clark's fertilizers. He is at present a member of the board of selectmen, and has been a member of the republican town committee for eight years. His wife is Ellen F., daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Huzzy) Gifford. They have three children.

George E. Withee, born in 1852, is a son of Elmarine and Susan (Reynolds) Withee. He came to Benton Falls from Winslow in 1870, and worked in the saw mill and Kennebec Fiber Company's mill until March 12, 1883, when he bought of Leonard Alexander the general store, where he has since been engaged in business. He is one of nine children, four of whom are living: Ambrose H., George E., John

W. and Fred E., M. D. John W. has been associated in business with George E. since 1883.

Charles H. Wood is the youngest of ten children of Clarindon and Susan (Brackett) Wood, and grandson of Richard Wood. He is a farmer and horse breeder. In 1888 he bought the Francis Howard farm, where he now lives. He owned the trotting-bred stallion "Gideon" from 1886 until the horse died, in 1890.

William F. Wyman, born in 1824, is one of six sons of Zebedee and Martha (Osborn) Wyman, and grandson of Francis Wyman, who was a revolutionary soldier, and died in Vassalboro. Mr. Wyman was a lumberman and river driver until 1855. Since that time he has been a farmer, having bought his present home in the year named. He married Lizzie F., daughter of James C. and Esther C. (Farnham) Thompson. Their children are: George L., James T., Celia E., Mattie E., Frank W., Harry and three that died—Charles O., Prescott R. and Lillie M.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWN OF CLINTON.

Natural Features.—Present Industries.—Incorporation.—Indian Scare of 1812.—Clinton Village.—Early Settlers.—Taverns.—Stores.—Mills.—Old Stage Routes.—Churches.—Cemeteries.—Pishon's Ferry.—Noble's Ferry.—Morrison's, Decker's and Woodsum's Corners.—Civil History.—Societies.—Personal Paragraphs.

THIS, the most northeasterly town in Kennebec county, lying between the Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, is bounded north by Canaan, east by Pittsfield, Burnham and Unity Plantation, south by Benton and west by Fairfield. The surface of the town is rolling, crossed by several small streams, and is altogether an ideal farming district. The soil is a clay loam, yielding rich and abundant crops of hay. The trunk line of the Maine Central railroad runs through the southeastern portion of the town, having a station at Clinton village, where most of the present manufacturing industries—including saw mills, a grist mill, carding mill, tannery, door and sash factory and a boot and shoe factory—are located. Pishon's Ferry, on the Kennebec, is the other principal center of business, a number of saw and grist mills being operated in the neighborhood.

At the time of settlement, about 1775, Clinton was within the limits of the Plymouth Patent. It was organized into a plantation by the name of Hancock in or before 1790, at which date the number of inhabitants was but 278. In the old and musty records of the town the first entry is the copy of "An Act to Incorporate the Plantation of Hancock in the County of Lincoln into a Town by the name of Clinton," February 27, 1795. At this time the most thickly populated portion of Clinton lay in what is now the town of Benton, and it was here, according to the records, that the first town meeting was held, April 20, 1795, at the house of Captain Jonathan Philbrook. At this meeting Ezekiel Brown, jun., was chosen moderator and clerk; Ebenezer Heald, treasurer, and Captain Andrew Richardson, John Burrill and Silas Barron, selectmen and assessors.

On March 6, 1797, a tax of \$300 was voted for the support of the eight school districts, nearly all of which lay in what is now Benton, with a total attendance of 166 scholars; and December 7, 1801, the

first record of a "representative to congress" is found, Martin Kinsley being chosen.

THE INDIAN SCARE.—In 1812 occurred the great "Indian Scare," with, as it proved, a laughable result. The American ship *Adams* being pursued up the Penobscot by a British cruiser, the crew of the *Adams* blew up their vessel, and crossed the country to the headwaters of the Sebasticook, where they embarked in bateaux, and sailed down the river. Rumors of Indian massacres being then prevalent, the inhabitants of the Maine towns were ready to take alarm at any strange or unusual sight. Two girls who were crossing a field by the river, near where Jewett Hunter now lives, descried at a distance the descending bateaux filled with armed men, and, without waiting for a closer inspection of the strangers, fled to the nearest house with the cry: "The Indians are coming!"

The alarm spread from house to house, and the people dropped their occupations, and began fleeing toward Fort Point, in Winslow, for protection from the supposititious savages. It was past noon when the scare began, and it was not until nightfall that the true state of affairs became known, and the settlers began returning to their homes. It is stated that one young man by the name of Cain, who was lame, and therefore unable to compete with his neighbors in their race for the fort, lay hidden all night in a potato trench on his father's farm. In the meantime the crew of the abandoned ship had left their boats at Clinton village, and crossed the town to Noble's Ferry, where they were conveyed over the river to Fairfield, and thence carried to Waterville by Isaac Chase. Jonas, son of Isaac, now lives on the Clinton side of the former ferry, at the advanced age of eighty-five, and retains a dim memory of the farcical episode, which was talked of by the fireside for many years after its occurrence. The girls who gave the false alarm, Jerusha Doe and Polly Richardson, afterward became Mrs. Michels and Mrs. Bagley, respectively.

CLINTON VILLAGE.—Among the earliest settlers at this point were Asa Brown and a Mr. Grant, who took up farms on the Sebasticook, about a mile east of the village, previous to 1798; and Jonathan Brown, who, about the same time, lived in a house on the site of that in which Charles Jaquith now resides. Previous to 1800, Jesse Baker was proprietor of the farm now owned by Joseph Piper, and he also owned nearly all the land in the village south of Fifteen-mile line. He died about twenty-five years ago, nearly eighty years of age. About the same time that Baker came to Clinton, Moses (or George) Michels settled on land now occupied in part by the cemetery; and some distance to the eastward, Joseph Doe located at the foot of the "Fifteen-mile Rips."

Previous to 1812 two brothers, James and Charles Brown, took up land about a mile southwest of the village. James' farm was that now

owned by William Brock, and Charles lived just above him, in the house, still standing, now the home of Goodwin Abbott. The Hunters, David & Martin, came to Clinton from Topsham, Me., about 1815. David, colloquially known as "King David," because of his masterful ways, lived where Ira Whitten now resides, opposite the cemetery; and Martin lived on what is now the Plummer farm. Both were large farmers and men of great business enterprise, and among the older people of the community the village is spoken of as "Hunter's Mills."

About 1817 Arthur McNally bought a piece of land from Jonathan Brown on the bank of the Seabasticook, about a mile from the village. It adjoined the land now owned by his son, Arthur, who is sixty-six years old. Previous to 1836 Israel Owen, the first postmaster of the village, lived on the lot, now vacant, opposite the Clinton House; and at the "Point," on the farther side of the river, lived Adoniram Sinclair, previous to 1840.

Among the earliest physicians were: Doctor Thorndike, who practiced here about forty-four years ago; and William Guptill, who came here about forty-three years ago, and who built what is now the Methodist parsonage. Other early practitioners were: Richard Williams, who lived thirty-five years ago in the house now occupied by Mr. Dutton, next beyond the Village House; Benjamin Clement, who, about the same time boarded at the Clinton House, then kept by Alfred Hunter; Pitt M. Whitten, who, about thirty years ago, lived in the house now occupied by Alfred Roundy; and Daniel Moody, who, from about 1862 down to within a few years, had his office in the house now belonging to Morris McNally.

The law was not invoked so frequently among the early settlers as among their more beligerent descendants, and no record is found of a law office being established in the town until about seventeen years ago, when Mark P. Hatch "hung out his shingle" over the store now occupied by E. E. Merrill, and five years later, when Everett Hammons opened temporarily an office over the present post office.

The oldest living teacher in the town is Sylvester Powell, who was born near the village about sixty-five years ago, and who has "taught around" for the last forty years.

The first tavern at the village was built by Alfred Hunter, about 1834, and is now known as the Clinton House. Hunter kept the tavern until his death, in 1880, after which his widow presided over it until, in April, 1881, it was purchased by the present proprietor, Cushman Brown. About 1836 William Weymouth built the house now owned by Elbridge G. Hodgdon. It stood at first about a mile above James Weymouth's present dwelling, on the Bangor road, but its owner afterward moved it down to the village, added to it a story and an ell and opened it as a tavern. About 1860 Randolph Goodwin kept the house for a few years; then Emery Whitten ran it for about four

years; and in 1867 Mr. Hodgdon bought it, made extensive internal alterations in it and has since occupied it as his residence.

About 1860-65 Franklin Hunter kept a tavern for a number of years in the house now occupied by Stephen A. Robinson. The Village House, in Church street, was built by George Snow about 1869. He conducted business there for a few years and then sold out to William Roundy. In 1879 the present landlord, Arnold F. Worthing, purchased the property.

About 1833 David Hunter, 1st ("King David"), David, 2d, and James, his brother, built the first saw mills where the present mills now stand; and in 1834 David Hunter, 1st, David, 2d, and Jonathan Brown erected a grist mill on the site of that now in operation. The former mill site is owned by William Lamb, who, in addition to his saw mill, has added a factory for the manufacture of croquet sets; and the latter mill site is the property of Hodgdon & Smith.

At the foot of the dam of these mills, previous to 1836, herring were caught in large numbers, and the privilege of taking the fish was sold at auction, after the manner related of the same industry in the chapter on the town of Benton.

On the island opposite the village was once, in 1836, a shingle machine owned primarily by E. G. Hodgdon, David Hunter, 1st, and others, but afterward run by James Spaulding. About 1850 it was changed into a brush factory, the owners being two Vermont men. After three or four years they sold to Justin Brown, who for a time manufactured staves in the building. Brown sold to A. R. Mitchell & Co., who erected a large building for the manufacture of croquet sets and brush handles. This firm failed, however, and the factory was set off to the creditors. Shortly after, about 1875, it was burned, and no building has since been erected on the island. In 1884 Arthur McNally bought the land and the privilege.

Previous to 1836 William Weymouth built the first blacksmith shop at the village. It stood on the site of the store now owned by E. G. Hodgdon and occupied by E. E. Merrill.

As early as 1840 a carding mill was built by Billings & Stinchfield, near the old Hunter grist mill. Billings afterward bought out Stinchfield and conducted the business until he died, about ten years ago. Jesse Dorman bought the plant and ran it until 1890, when he sold to William Lamb, who has run it only occasionally since, the business having much declined.

The blacksmith shop on Railroad street, near Main street, was built by Japheth M. Winn in 1843. He ran it until 1869, when he sold to Rutherford B. Thompson & Henry J. Hussey. They conducted the business jointly until 1874, when Thompson purchased Hussey's interest. He ran the shop alone until early in 1892.

Among the first general stores built in the neighborhood was that

erected by David and Moses Brown, and James and Alpheus Hunter. It stood on the present farm of James Weymouth and in 1833 was hauled down to the village center. A part of the old building is now occupied as a store by Manly Morrison.

About the same time that the above mentioned building was moved to the village Israel Owen erected a store on the spot where the old cistern stands, opposite the Clinton House. It was burned about 1843. The drug store now occupied by Charles Wentworth was opened as a general store by Nathan Merrill about 1839. He shortly afterward sold out to Dudley Sinclair.

In 1853 E. G. Hodgdon built a small store on part of the land now occupied by E. E. Merrill's store, the latter being built by Mr. Hodgdon in 1866. In 1853-4 Daniel Billings put up a small building opposite Hunter's mills, in which he ran a shoemaker's shop. He sold to Zimri Hunter, who kept store there until his death, six years ago.

Three important industries in the village of the present time are the creamery, the tannery and the new shoe factory. The creamery was built in 1888, largely through the instrumentality of the Patrons of Husbandry. It is located on Weymouth hill and is owned by a stock company, of which William Lamb is president and C. H. Greely, treasurer. The tannery, a large building near the railroad station, was erected by Jonathan B. Besse & Son in 1890. The works are operated by steam power and employ fourteen hands. Russet linings only are manufactured, the weekly capacity being 1,000 dozen skins. In July, 1892, the Clinton Village Manufacturing Association, incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, began the erection of a large wooden building, 40 by 100 feet, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which one hundred hands will be employed. Elbridge G. Hodgdon is president of the company and Japheth M. Winn, treasurer.

The early settlers of Clinton were a God-fearing people, and a regular religious society was established soon after the incorporation of the town. The form of worship observed was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has had an organization in Clinton for over ninety years. The name of Jonathan Brown is gratefully remembered in the early history of this church. He was the first class leader in the society, and was ardently devoted to the cause. The charge of this circuit received the labors of the fathers of the conference, including Reverends Daniel B. Randall, James Farrington, Theodore Hill, Benjamin B. Byrne and others.

The society has an interesting and successful history; it is the oldest and largest religious organization in the town. September 27, 1866, the erection of the present commodious and attractive edifice in Church street was begun; it was dedicated in the following year. In 1884 over \$3,000 was expended in enlarging and beautifying the building, erecting a chapel, and buying the present convenient parsonage,

which stands on the society's land. Of this amount, the larger part was generously contributed by William W. Brown, of Portland, and a fine memorial window added in remembrance of his parents, Jonathan and Betsey Brown.

The Sunday school of the church has a membership in excess of 100.

The following have been the regular pastors since a record has been kept: Reverends Hiram Murthy, 1857; Theodore Hill, 1858; Jesse Harriman, 1859; B. B. Byrne, 1861; Lewis Wentworth, 1863; H. P. Blood, 1864; D. M. True, 1867; G. G. Winslow, 1868; C. H. Bray, 1871; J. A. L. Rich, 1873; Sylvanus L. Hanscom, 1875; Pascal E. Brown, 1878; William T. Jewell, 1881; Charles E. Springer, 1882; Jesse R. Baker, 1883; Justin S. Thompson, 1886, and William L. Brown, 1888.

The first church edifice erected in the village was the Union church—built about 1847—which stands across the street opposite the Methodist church. It was a plain, unpretentious structure. It was jointly occupied by the Methodists, Congregationalists and Universalists, until the Methodists erected their building, when the Congregationalists and Universalists occupied the Union church more or less frequently for many years. Now the building is rarely used, and then only by the small remainder of the Universalist society. The Congregationalists, as an organized church body, have disappeared from the village altogether.

The Freewill Baptist church, organized with fourteen members in February, 1888, has now a membership of sixty-three. In August, 1888, the corner stone of their present attractive church home was laid in Western avenue. The building, which cost about \$4,000, was dedicated in August, 1889. The bell was donated by Mrs. Ruth Taft, of Massachusetts; the chandelier by John F. Lamb, of Auburn, and the Bible by the late Mrs. Cynthia Brown, all former residents of Clinton. Rev. Albert D. Dodge, pastor since April, 1888, preaches also at Pishon's Ferry. The Sunday school of the church, established in the spring of 1889, now numbers about ninety scholars. William Lamb was superintendent the first year, and was succeeded by George P. Billings.

The village cemetery stands on a slight eminence south of the village, and contains some thirty or more monuments, some of them of very handsome design. The ground is well fenced, and is entered through a wide portcullis gateway, just south of which is a substantial stone receiving vault. The cemetery was laid out previous to 1833 by an association of citizens, from whom, some years afterward, the town purchased half of the ground. Enlargements have been made at various times by the association until the cemetery now covers about two acres, only one-third of which belongs to the town.

The most interesting monument in the cemetery is that which

stands in the northwest corner of the ground, erected in memory of Betsey (Chase) Low, "the first female white child born in Clinton." The date of Mrs. Low's birth, probably about 1780-85, is not given, and is not exactly known by her descendants. Other old inhabitants of the town who are buried here are: Jesse Baker, b. 1748, d. 1835; Job Roundy, b. 1763, d. 1837; Sarah, wife of Abner Woodsum, b. 1768, d. 1844; Francis Elder, b. 1775, d. 1854; Jonathan Brown, b. 1779, d. 1862; Abram Frees, b. 1781, d. 1840; Abigail Hunter (wife of David, 1st), b. 1785, d. 1858; John Hall, b. 1787, d. 1860; James Hunter, b. 1790, d. 1875; Charles Brown, b. 1790, d. 1842; Daniel Greeley, b. 1797, d. 1879, and Samuel S. Foster, b. 1799, d. 1885.

PISHON'S FERRY.—Charles Pishon came to Clinton previous to 1800, and established the ferry that still bears his name. He died about fifty years ago at the age of eighty.

On what is now Asa Pratt's farm, south of the ferry, was born Betsey (Chase) Low. She was mother of Francis, and grandmother of James, the latter an active farmer, living about a mile south of the Pratt farm.

Previous to 1790 Samuel Varnam settled at the ferry on the farm now occupied by Charles Rowe. David Pratt settled, about 1802, on the farm now owned by Asa Pratt. Abram Frees, an old time physician, began practice at the Ferry about 1815; and beginning some years later, an old teacher, Elbridge G. Rideout, instructed the youth of this and other districts for many years. Another old settler at the Ferry was John Totman, who died three years ago at the age of eighty-two.

The first tavern at the Ferry was kept, previous to 1815, by a man named Burrill, in the house in which William Totman now lives. It was afterward run for a number of years by the late Gideon Wells, who came from Vienna in 1800. About this time David Pratt and Joseph Mills also kept taverns south of the Ferry, on the river road. Pratt's tavern was in the house now owned by his grandson, Asa; and Mills' tavern was in the house now owned by Daniel Cain.

About 1815 Benjamin Chase settled at the Ferry and built a saw and grist mill on Carrabassett stream. He afterward went to Illinois, where he died, about 1820. His sons, Benjamin and Amos, sold the property to Benjamin Caford, and after a year or two the latter sold to Benjamin Reed. About 1827 Reed sold to Milton Philbrook, who sold the mills to Hiram Burrill, and later George S. Ricker bought the privilege of the Philbrook heirs. About thirty-five years ago, when Burrill owned the mills, they were burned. He rebuilt them, and about twenty years afterward they were again burned. The present mills were built by Mr. Ricker in 1889.

On the same stream, near these mills, Levi Maynard built a card-

ing mill, about 1832. It stood in the present garden of Israel H. Richardson. Higher up the stream, an old forge, the remains of which are still visible, was established by a Mr. Peavy, previous to 1824. Peavy made iron out of bog ore obtained on the spot. He failed about 1826, since which time the forge has never been worked.

The store at the Ferry now occupied by William Totman was opened by his father, John, about 1832. Twenty years later the senior Totman sold the store to the community, and for some time it was conducted on the coöperative plan, but it did not prove a success. At the time of selling this store, Mr. Totman built another about ten rods northwest of the old store. About 1872 this building was moved across the river to East Fairfield, and Mr. Totman repurchased from the district his former store. A short distance north of this building Manly Morrison erected, in 1880, a store, which was burned in 1883.

About 1800 a Baptist church was organized here, but it has never had an edifice of its own. The society worshipped in District No. 2 school house until the Good Templars' Hall was erected, just north of the Ferry, about twenty-five years ago, since which time services have been held in that building. The society has now dwindled down to about a dozen members, both of its deacons are dead, and its records are lost.

The Second Freewill Baptist Church of Clinton was organized May 17, 1874, with about fifty members. Until 1890 the congregation worshiped on alternate Sundays with the Baptist society in Good Templars' Hall. In the last named year the erection of a meeting house was begun, and on November 9th of the same year, the building was dedicated. It is a modest structure, standing on the bank of the river overlooking the ferry. The successive pastors have been: Reverends I. N. Bates and Samuel Savage, 1874 (preaching alternately); I. N. Bates, 1877; Samuel Savage, 1880; Miss Isadore Haynes, 1881; L. Given, 1882; E. Z. Whitman, 1883; Willard Carr, 1885; E. G. Page, 1887, and Rev. A. D. Dodge, 1890.

A private cemetery, located just south of George Joy's farm, near the Canaan line, was in use previous to 1800, and the remains of a number of old settlers, among them those of Isaac Keene, a revolutionary soldier, are here interred. In 1847 the ground was substantially fenced by James Morrison, John and George Joy and George Pettigrew. Altogether about one hundred have here found a last resting place.

NOBLE'S FERRY.—Soon after the revolution, Benjamin Noble came from Swan island, and settled in Fairfield, where he established a ferry to Clinton, about two miles south of Pishon's Ferry. It was abandoned about twenty years ago. Just previous to the revolution, Deacon Joseph Spearin settled on the farm at present owned by Jonas Chase. Previous to 1800 James Lamb settled on the farm now

the property of the widow of George Whitten, about half a mile south of the old ferry. He was afterward a pensioner of the war of 1812. James, his son (deceased), was born on the farm about 1800. Francis Low lived on the farm now occupied by his son, James. He bought cattle, and drove them on foot to the Brighton, Mass., market, the trips usually consuming a fortnight. About the same time Mephibosheth Cain, father of Daniel, lived on the river road above Francis Low's farm.

About 1810 the Spearins, Deacon Joseph, Benjamin and John, built a saw mill on what is at present known as Jackins' Brook. Only the site is now visible. In the neighborhood of 1860, in the northern part of the old Spearin farm, Abijah Parker had a blacksmith shop; but is not now in existence.

On the farm of Jonas Chase the town has a cemetery, well-fenced, and maintained in good order. It dates back to revolutionary times, and was originally the first private burying ground in Clinton, being owned by the Spearins, Pratts, Kendalls and Chases. The town bought it about 1833-4, and has since twice enlarged it. It covers now about three acres. Here, among many other early settlers, lie buried Gideon Wells, who died October 12, 1816, aged forty-four; and Amy, wife of Stevens Kendall, who died August 14, 1814, aged twenty-nine.

MORRISON'S CORNER.—Mordecai Moers was the earliest known settler of Morrison's Corner. He lived on the hill south of the Corner, and when he died, fifty years ago, was said to have attained the remarkable age of 105. His son, John, lived in a house on the present Weymouth farm until about 1850, when he died at the age of eighty-five. Previous to 1810 John Flood settled on the Ridge road from the Corner to Canaan. He lived on the farm now owned by Ebenezer Lewis. The latter's father, John, bought the place of Flood, previous to 1860. About 1820 James Morrison settled on the farm now owned by Martin Jewell, and about the same time Samuel Weymouth settled on the land now occupied by his son, Alfred. About 1810 a man named Miller built a saw mill on a brook west of the Corner. It was abandoned about 1820, and only the site now remains.

James Morrison kept a small store in his house about sixty years ago. It was the first opened at the Corner. The next store, which was burned about twenty-five years ago, was kept by Samuel Weymouth, on the site of that now occupied by Martin Jewell, and in which the post office is located. This latter store was built in 1885 by Alfred Weymouth and John B. Rowe. Another store, burned about 1872, was run by George Woodsum, across the road, east from the post office, on land now owned by Gideon Wells' heirs. A store was built by Mr. Wells, about 1870, on the site of that formerly occupied by Samuel Weymouth. It was run by Pratt & Hodgdon, but was

also burned about 1880. After the civil war Llewellyn Decker kept a store near where the post office stands; but fifteen years ago he built his present store on his farm, and closed his former place of business.

About 1830 a stage was run from Waterville to Canaan, first by way of Noble's Ferry and Morrison's Corner, and afterward by way of Pishon's Ferry. It was driven by Captain Joseph Morrison (who, prior to this, carried the mail on horseback from Waterville to Canaan), and was run to intersect, at the latter town, the stage route from Bangor to Skowhegan.

The Freewill Baptist Society at Morrison's Corner was organized September 22, 1827, and held its first meetings in the district school house. The records of the society have been very loosely kept, and only the barest outline of the church's history can be gathered from them. The church building, erected in 1850, and dedicated in 1852, stands just north of the Corner, on the road to Pishon's Ferry. It was, and still is, a Union church, but is used principally by the Freewill Baptists. So far as can be gathered, those who have preached in the church, both of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, are: — Addington, previous to 1851; A. I. Buker, 1851-3 and 1867; Joseph Spearin, 1853, 1860, 1866; — Bush, 1854; D. Lancaster, 1858-9; Augustus Bowman, 1861; Isaac Bates, 1869; Nathan Turner, 1870; S. Savage, 1874-6; and G. W. Cortes, 1878, 1881. Of late years the society has become somewhat disorganized, and no regular services have been held in the church.

A neatly fenced private cemetery, now containing some three-score graves, was laid out a few rods west of the Corner, about fifty years ago, by Gideon Wells, James Morrison, Samuel Weymouth, Robert Cain and Joseph Monson.

DECKER'S CORNER.—The father of Stephen Decker settled here about 1800. Stephen, then a child, came with his father to Clinton, and died in 1873. Stephen's sons, David and Isaac, lived and died on the old farm. Isaac's son, Elsworth, now occupies the place. Ebenezer, father of John Lewis, lived on the farm now owned by his grandson, George H. Moses, father of Samuel Weymouth, lived on what is now the Homan Pratt farm, prior to 1800. He was about ninety years old when he died, early in the 'forties. Other old settlers in this neighborhood were: Aaron, Lewis, Abner and James Eldridge, brothers, who lived on the farm now owned by John Low. Their father came here from Boston long prior to 1800.

About seventy years ago Stephen Decker kept a store at the Corner in what is now Henry E. Decker's wagon house, and ten years later John Weymouth kept a blacksmith shop near by.

Some distance eastward from the Corner Bryant Flye built, about 1832, a small grist mill on the Twelve-mile stream, near what is

known as the "Horseback road." Shortly afterward Flye sold to A. Owens. About 1854 Owens took Charles Brimner as a partner, who soon after bought out Owens' interest, and put in a saw, shingle and lath machine. About 1860 he built a carriage shop in addition to the mill. He sold this shop to Austin Larie in 1874, and three years later went to California, since which time his son, James, has attended to the business.

Two miles above Brimner's mill Oliver C. Dickey started an up and down saw mill, about 1842; and about 1854 he built a saw and shingle mill on the Avery brook on his farm. The former mill is now rotted down, no trace of it being left; the latter is still run by Oliver's son, James.

WOODSUM'S CORNER.—Abiather Woodsum, for whom the Corner is named, settled here previous to 1820. He and Daniel Holt and Grandnief Goodwin kept general stores in the neighborhood about 1840, but they have long ceased to exist—both stores and store-keepers.

An extensive farmer for those times was Abner True, who lived, about 1827, near the cemetery on the Morrison's Corner road. The farm is now occupied by his son, Abner. About half a mile southeast of this farm George Reynolds lived, prior to 1840, on the land now owned by his son, John.

A short distance west of the town house, which stands about equidistant from Clinton village and Morrison's Corner, is a cemetery dating prior to 1817. It was at first a private ground, but the town now controls it. Though fairly fenced, it is within a wilderness of weeds and bushes, and bears evidence of long-continued neglect. In this desolate spot lie buried: Johnson Lunt, b. 1763, d. 1830; Abner True, b. 1777, d. 1838; Abiather Woodsum, b. 1786, d. 1847, and members of the Weymouth, Wyman, Wood, Small, Roundy, Brackett and Holt families.

CIVIL HISTORY.—The following is the list of the selectmen, the first year of each man's service, and the number of times elected (when more than one), being given: 1795, Captain Andrew Richardson, 7, John Burrill, 4, Silas Barron; 1796, Gershom Flagg, Timothy Hudson, 3, Joseph Saunders; 1797, Captain Samuel Grant, Ezekiel Brown, jun., 11; 1798, Jonah Crosby, jun., George Fitz Gerald, Asher Hinds, 14; 1799, Robert Philbrook, 4; 1802, Jeremiah Hunt, 2; 1803, Isaiah Brown and James North; 1804, Alfred Hinds; 1807, Ezekiel Brown, 5, John Bowman, 3; 1809, Haynes Learned; 1811, Joseph Spearin; 1813, Obadiah North; 1814, Herbert Moore, William Spearin, 10; 1816, William Eames, 5; 1817, Nathaniel Healey and Henry Johnson; 1818, Hobart Richardson, 6, Abijah Brown, 8; 1819, Israel Fox; 1820, John Fitz Gerald; 1824, Thomas Brown, 3; 1825, David Hunter, 10; 1827, Joseph Clarke; 1828, Whiting Robinson, 3; 1829, Stephen

Decker; 1830, John H. Stinchfield, 11, James Hunter, 4; 1831, James Smith; 1832, William Ames, 4; 1836, Daniel Wells and Joseph P. Piper; 1837, Alfred Hunter, Samuel Weymouth, 10; 1838, Richard Wells, 7; 1840, James W. North and James D. Barrill; 1841, Joab Harriman, 3, D. H. Brown; 1842, Francis Low, 4; 1843, Joseph Monson; 1844, Samuel Burrill, 2; 1845, Orrin Smith, 5; 1846, Jesse Baker, 3; 1847, Charles Jewett; 1848, Samuel Haines, 7, Matthew Pratt, 2; 1849, Sargent Jewell, 3; 1852, Abner True; 1853, Joseph Piper; 1855, Asa Pratt; 1856, David P. Chase; 1857, Thomas B. Stinchfield, 2, Samuel Parkman, 2, Moses Dixon, 2; 1859, Parker Piper, 2, Japheth M. Winn, 8, Shepherd Weymouth; 1860, Thomas J. Richardson; 1861, Simon Woodsum; 1862, Charles W. Billings; 1864, Joseph Spearin, jun., 4; 1866, William Lamb, 3, Alfred L. Brown, 8, William H. Leavitt; 1867, Benjamin Morrison, Samuel S. Foster and Sewell Brown; 1868, Orrin B. Holt, 2; 1870, G. W. Farnham and B. F. Chase; 1871, Jonas Chase, 3, Thomas M. Galusha, 3; 1874, John P. Billings, 4, Howard W. Dodge, 8; 1876, Edmund Parkman, 2; 1878, David Cain; 1879, Alfred Weymouth, 7, Martin Jewell; 1880, Noah M. Prescott, 3; 1882, Edward E. Piper, Reuel W. Gerald, 5; 1884, Asa Haines, 2; 1885, Sylvester Powell, George A. Spearin and James E. Stewart; 1887, James L. Weymouth, 2, Willis Cain; 1888, George Higgins; 1889, Manly Morrison, 4, George S. Ricker, 4.

The following have acted as town clerks since the incorporation: 1795, Ezekiel Brown, jun.; 1796, Gershom Flagg; 1797, Ezekiel Brown, jun.; 1798, Andrew Richardson; 1799, Ezekiel Brown; 1801, Gershom Flagg; 1809, Ebenezer Heald, jun.; 1813, Jeremiah Hunt; 1815, Asher Hinds; 1816, Odiorne Heald; 1817, Nathaniel Healey; 1818, Joseph Clarke; 1823, Whiting Robinson; 1836, John H. Stinchfield; 1839, Charles Jewett; 1840, John H. Stinchfield; 1841, Charles Jewett; 1844, Joseph Monson; 1845, Philander Soule; 1847, Rev. A. Buker; 1848, John Totman; 1850, John H. Stinchfield; 1855, Jesse Baker; 1857, Charles W. Billings; 1859, Cornelius H. Kidder; 1861, Albert Hunter; 1863, Cornelius H. Kidder; 1867, William H. Bigelow; 1868, Cornelius H. Kidder; 1870, Alpheus Rowell; 1871, Elbridge G. Hodgdon; 1874, Cornelius H. Kidder; 1875, Mark P. Hatch; 1877, Cornelius H. Kidder; 1880, Howard W. Dodge, and since 1889, C. C. Hayes.

Treasurers: Ebenezer Heald, 1795; Capt. Andrew Richardson, 1797; Capt. Samuel Grant, 1798; Dennis Getchell, 1801; Capt. Amos Richardson, 1803; Capt. Samuel Grant, 1804; Capt. Amos Burton, 1808; Gershom Flagg, 1809; M. Cain, 1825; Gershom Flagg, 1826; David Hunter, 1831; Robert M. Kimball, 1838; David Hunter, 1839; Philander Soule, 1842; Orrin Smith, 1843; Jesse Baker, 1844; Francis Low, 1846; Zimri Hunter, 1847; Samuel Weymouth, 1849; Charles Jewett, 1850; Charles Joy, 1851; Charles Jewett, 1852; Francis Low, 1855; Benjamin Morrison, 1857; Oliver C. Dickey, 1862; Benjamin Morrison,

1862; Japheth M. Winn, 1868; Alfred L. Brown, 1869; Benjamin Morrison, 1871; Japheth M. Winn, 1879; Howard M. Dodge, 1888, Japheth M. Winn since 1889.

The town house stands on the Morrison's Corner road, a few rods west of Woodsum's Corner. It is a large and rather dilapidated looking building, erected about 1820. Previous to this the town held its meetings in Woodsum's store at the Corner.

Prior to the erection of Benton a poor farm, about half a mile west of Morrison's Corner, was owned by the town. This place was purchased of the town, in 1840, by Matthew Pratt, and until 1867 the poor were cared for by individual contract. In the latter year the present poor farm was bought of Adam Goodwin.

The river road from Benton to Canaan was built previous to 1790; that from Noble's Ferry to Canaan, about 1812; that from Pishon's Ferry to Morrison's Corner, in 1834, and the road from the last named point to the town house, about 1842.

About fifty years ago a wooden bridge was built across the Sebasticook at Hunter's Mills, where the iron bridge now stands. It was erected by Haynes Hunter and Orrin Smith. In 1886 the old bridge was replaced by the present structure. It is 145 feet long and cost \$6,000. Several miles up the river is an iron bridge 186 feet in length. It was built in 1891 at a cost of about \$6,000, by the towns of Clinton and Burnham, and the county of Kennebec. Prior to this a wooden bridge, built about 1812, stood at the spot.

There are in Clinton thirteen school districts, including a high school, the total value of the school property being about \$5,000; and from a total attendance of 166 scholars in 1800, the number has increased until in 1892 it reached 480. Some of the school buildings are rather old, but all are in good repair. A free high school, established in 1874, by an appropriation of \$500, is held in the spring and fall, and located in different districts each year. It is well attended, and is as profitable in its results as any of the schools in the town.

The population of Clinton, according to the national census, was: In 1850, 1,743; 1860, 1,803; 1870, 1,766; 1880, 1,665; 1890, 1,518.

POSTAL FACILITIES.—About 1816 a man named Gilman carried the mail on horseback once a week from Winslow, through the eastern part of Clinton, to Bangor. Twenty years later, when the post office was established at the village, one Crummett carried the mail twice a week over the same route, and in the same way. About 1850 a stage route was established from Augusta to Bangor, passing through Waterville and Clinton village. The first driver on this route was Harvey Scribner, followed by Charles Smith and Major Lord.

The Clinton post office was established as East Clinton June 13, 1836, with Israel Owen as postmaster. Dudley Sinclair was appointed April 15, 1840; and on August 8th of the same year he was suc-

ceeded by Charles Jewett. The name was changed to Clinton July 2, 1842, with the office still in charge of Mr. Jewett. August 26, 1852, Abijah M. Billings was appointed. He was succeeded by Owen Smith March 28, 1856; Zimri Hunter, January 24, 1862; Charles Jewett, June 15, 1869; James L. Weymouth, May 4, 1881; Albert Hunter, July 13, 1885; and John M. Jewell, October 7, 1889.

The post office at Morrison's Corner was established November 24, 1891, with Martin Jewell as the incumbent.

The Pishon's Ferry office was established as North Clinton, June 10, 1825, with Abiather Woodsum postmaster. Thomas Galusha was appointed October 13, 1842. February 6, 1844, the name was changed to Pishon's Ferry, with John Totman postmaster. The succession from that time has been: Zebulon Newell, appointed September 24, 1858; Benjamin F. Eaton, September 25, 1861; John Totman, February 20, 1865; George S. Ricker, March 21, 1886; and Willis V. Totman, May 21, 1890.

SOCIETIES.—Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, F. & A. M., was chartered in May, 1868, with W. A. Albee, W. M.; J. P. Billings, S. W.; and J. A. Morrison, J. W. The hall over the store of E. G. Hodgdon was dedicated as the Lodge room, October 6, 1868, and on the same day the officers were publicly installed in the Union church. Fifty-nine communications were held during the first year. The Lodge has grown from 58 members in 1873 to 102 on January 1, 1891. The Lodge is in excellent financial condition, and a movement is being made toward the erection of a hall of its own.

A Lodge of Good Templars was established in 1875, and existed until 1889.

Pine Tree Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was instituted in May, 1881. E. Hammons was first noble grand; S. G. Roundy, vice-grand; and Manley Decker, secretary. The Lodge now numbers 117 members, and is in a flourishing condition. It owns a lot on the corner of Railroad and Main streets, on which it is intended to erect a hall 50 by 80 feet.

Clinton Grange, P. of H., was instituted in March, 1888, with George S. Stevenson worthy master. He was succeeded, in 1889, by James E. Stewart, who still holds the office. The Grange started with some seventy charter members. The order is flourishing, and now numbers about one hundred.

Centennial Hall, in Church street, was built in 1876 by John P. Billings. The upper hall is used for exhibition purposes; the lower hall is now the home of Clinton Grange, to whom the building was sold in 1890.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Daniel B. Abbott, born in Winslow in 1835, is a son of George (1808-1877) and Laurretta (Wood) Abbott, and grandson of George

Abbott, who came from Berwick to Winslow, where he died. George² left two sons—Daniel B. and Albert A. Daniel B. enlisted in Company H, 19th Maine, and after being mustered out in June, 1865, he came to Clinton and bought the farm where he now lives. He is a member of Billings Post, at Clinton, and has been commander and grand master. His wife was Emily J., daughter of John and Lydia (Bean) Abbott, of Shapleigh, Me. Their two daughters are: Etta M., who is a leading school teacher, and Edith L. (Mrs. H. M. Johnson), of Pittsfield, Me.

John Abbott, born in 1826, in Waldo county, Me., is the son of Reuben, and grandson of James Abbott. He married Margaret L., daughter of Eli Fish, who survives him and lives on the homestead in Clinton, where they settled in 1867, and where Mr. Abbott died, March 9, 1891, leaving three children: Nathan G., Ervina (Mrs. F. L. McKenney), and Rosa (Mrs. F. H. Church).

Hamilton M. Bean, born in 1841, in Winslow, is a son of Hamilton and Abigail (Roberts) Bean, and grandson of Joshua Bean. He went to sea at the age of seventeen, and continued in the merchant service until 1865. He then spent two years in Boston in railroad work, and in 1867 he came to Clinton, where he was a farmer until 1883, when he bought his mercantile business of Decker & Prescott. He married Hannah J., daughter of Abner Bagley. She left three children: Benjamin F., Ida E. and Carrie. His present wife was Clara E. Graves. They have one son—Ralph C.

Frank L. Besse is a son of Jonathan B. Besse. His mother is a daughter of Lewis Hopkins, who in 1850 operated a tannery in Albion. He was succeeded by William H. Healy, who sold out in 1856 to Jonathan B. Besse and Mr. Breck. They ran it until December, 1858, and in 1859 Mr. Besse took full charge. Frank L. learned the tanner's trade, and at the age of twenty-five became a partner with his father. In 1888 they enlarged and repaired the tannery, and in 1890 they removed the business to Clinton on account of better facilities for transportation.

Abijah M. Billings, born in 1797, at Mason, N. H., came to Albion, Me., in 1815. He was a carder and cloth dresser. He died in Clinton in September, 1881. He married Rhoda Warner, and their children were: William W., Louisa M., Charles W. (who was killed in the late war), Albert H., John P. and George M., deceased. John P., born in 1828, began to learn the trade of edge tool maker in 1843, at Waterville, and continued to work at it until 1851, when he went to California, where he spent fourteen years in mining. Since 1865 he has been engaged in the manufacture of edge and stone tools in Clinton. His first wife, Marcia E., daughter of Reuel Flagg, had four children: George P., Herbert R., Albert A. and Mattie L. His present wife, Viola J. Staples, has two children—Grace F. and Daniel S.

Isaac Bingham, born in 1832, is a son of Person and Maria (Keene) Bingham, who came from Eastport, Me., to Clinton in 1828. Their ten children were: John D., Mary J., Person, jun., Elizabeth, Isaac, Herbert N., Ruth, Orena, Charles Henry and Everett W.—all living except Mary J. In 1854 the family, except John D. and Isaac, emigrated to Illinois. Mr. Bingham was in California from 1852 until 1861. He served two years in the late war in Company F., 1st Maine Cavalry. He has spent six years in California since the war; during the rest of the time he has farmed. He owns and occupies the farm of the late Reuel Flagg. He married Ellen Dorcas, daughter of Zimri and Emily (Flood) Hunter, and granddaughter of David Hunter. Their children are: George A., Edgar E. and Francis E.

James Brown, who was a native of Norridgewock, came to Clinton about 1800, and settled on a farm just north of the present line of Benton, on the Sebacook. His father, James, a native of England, married Nancy Hoadlet, a native of France. They were married on the voyage to this country. Their son, James, born in 1786, was a farmer until his death in 1861. He married Mary R. Hunter, and their children were: James D., William, Lithgow, Lottie, Alfred L. and Charles P. The oldest and two youngest are living. Alfred L., born in 1827, is a farmer and butcher. His wife (deceased), Martha H., was a daughter of one of Clinton's respected citizens, Reuel Flagg. They had four children: Lottie P. (Mrs. W. W. Bigelow), Georgia H. (Mrs. H. D. Stuart), Minnie M. and Edward Everett, born April 14, 1865, died July 24, 1869.

Daniel Cain, born in 1823, is a son of Moses and grandson of Edward Cain, whose wife was Hannah (Rich) Cain. His wife was Betsey C. Chase. Their children are: Willis L., Oscar H., Charles S., Leslie M., Eugene, Daniel E., Hattie M., Josephine A. and Marcellus. Mr. Cain is a farmer, and settled on the land where he now lives, in about 1844.

William Cain, born in 1829, is a son of David (1795-1853) and Dolly (1801-1844) Low Cain, grandson of Edward and Hannah (Rich) Cain, who had seven sons: Edward, Moses, Joseph, Sumner, Arthur, Robert and David. William Cain's wife, Ellen F., daughter of Daniel Holt, died in January, 1891. They had four children: Emily L., who died in 1879; Mary E. (Mrs. Gibson), Horace, who died in infancy, and Eugene, who lives on the old homestead with his father, where David Cain lived in 1828. Mr. Cain has always been a farmer. His mother's mother, Elizabeth Chase, was the first white girl born in Clinton.

Frank L. Decker, born in 1857, is a son of Isaac (1824-1892) and Malinda (Leavett) Decker, grandson of Stephen (1789-1873) and great-grandson of Joshua Decker, who settled at Decker's Corner about 1797. Isaac Decker left four children: Bertha E., Manley, Frank L. and Henry E. Frank L. married Ida, daughter of Jonas Chase, and

lives on the old Chase homestead. His children are: Effie E., Eugene and Estella. Henry E. is a farmer on the old Decker farm. His wife was Alfreda, daughter of Howard Wells. They have one daughter, Carrie P.

Alphonso R. Dickey, born in Clinton in 1842, is a son of Oliver C. (1803-1887) and Paulina (Spaulding) Dickey, and grandson of William Dickey, of Vassalboro, Me. Oliver C. came to the farm where Alphonso R. now lives in 1842, and built a saw mill, and in 1854 built the mill that Alphonso R. now owns and runs as a shingle mill. Mr. Dickey's first wife was Hattie Lahar, who left one son, Wilbur A. He married for his second wife, Alice, daughter of George Means, of Clinton. They had three children: Edith M., Lesley A. and Hattie M., who died in 1876. Oliver Dickey had three sons: Oliver W., who died in the army, James A. and Alphonso R.

HOWARD WINSLOW DODGE, of Clinton, is the son of John P. Dodge, who was born in Bridgton, Me., in 1810, and the grandson of Caleb A. Dodge, originally from Massachusetts, who removed, in 1816, with his family from Bridgton to Burnham, Me., where he was a farmer and lumberman, was town collector, and died in 1820. John P. Dodge came to Clinton about 1833 and engaged in farming, which he continued to follow. He married in 1837, Rosanna Richardson, of Clinton, now Benton, and raised three boys: Howard W., Hobart R. and John O., the latter two now lumbermen in Pennsylvania; and one girl, Lottie L., now Mrs. George W. Plaisted, of Everett, Mass. Mrs. Dodge died in 1867, and in 1871 he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Libby, of Unity, Me. Mr. Dodge died in 1878.

Howard W. Dodge was born in Benton, February 16, 1838, remaining at home on the farm till he was twenty-one years old, and receiving the benefits of the neighborhood schools and two terms at Seabaticook Academy. In 1861 and 1862 he worked in a lumber mill in Oldtown, dislocating his hip the same year, which disabled him for seven months. The next four years he worked at lumbering for David Hanscom, of Benton, and the three following years in Williamsport, Pa., at the same business, for the widely known firm of William E. Dodge & Co., of New York city.

In 1870 he returned to Benton and bought a farm; took cattle to Boston market; sold his farm in 1871 and opened a store in Clinton village, where he traded thirteen months and sold the business to John F. Lamb. The next year he dealt in potatoes, and in company with Sumner Flood bought sheep in Canada for Maine markets. In 1873 he bought a half interest in Zimri Hunter's store. Hunter & Dodge traded two years, when Nathaniel Jaquith purchased Mr. Hunter's interest, when the present firm of Dodge & Jaquith was formed, and has continued the business of a variety store.

Mr. Dodge, always a democrat, with a taste for public affairs, had

been auditor of accounts, and was one of the selectmen of Benton when he left that town in 1871. He was elected one of the selectmen of Clinton in 1874, served four consecutive years, was then successively moderator, town clerk and treasurer, and is again selectman in the fourth year of his second consecutive series. His party selected and ran him for state senator in 1873-4 and for county commissioner in 1888. His interest in national politics took him to Washington in 1885 to witness the inauguration of President Cleveland. He was made a Master Mason in the Star in the West Lodge, Unity, at the age of twenty-three, joined Seabastcook Lodge by demit in 1872, and has since taken the Royal Arch degree at China, and belongs to St. Omer Commandery of Knights Templar, at Waterville. A life-long temperance man, he has been a prominent Good Templar for twenty-five years. No man in Clinton is more frequently engaged in the settlement of estates, than which there is no more direct proof of public confidence.

He was treasurer of the Z. Hunter Croquet Factory, of Clinton, that burned in 1880, and is treasurer of The Bradford Self-closing Telegraph Key Company, of Clinton.

Mr. Dodge married in 1885, Cora A., daughter of Charles and Olive Jaquith, of Clinton. The names of their three children are: Charles E., Lottie M. and Alice O., all of whom were baptized in infancy. Mr. Dodge was converted in 1869 and joined the Newbury Methodist Episcopal church in Williamsport, Pa. He has always been active and liberal in religious work in Clinton, constantly holding the laboring oar in some official capacity in the Methodist church.

Benjamin T. Foster, son of Willis N. Foster, was born at Livermore, Me., in 1835. He began to work at sash and blind making in 1852, and eight years later came to Clinton and started a sash and blind business in the Hunter's mills, which he sold to William Lamb in 1873. He had made coffins and kept caskets in connection with the sash and blind business, and in 1876 he opened an undertaking and general furniture business in Centennial Hall, where he continued until November, 1890, when the business was removed to the present commodious store, built for the purpose. He has published the *Clinton Advertiser* since 1876. In 1886 Miss H. Etta Pratt became his partner in business, under the firm name of B. T. Foster & Co.

Rev. Francis P. Furber, born in Winslow in 1825, is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Dimpsey) Furber, and grandson of Benjamin Furber. He came to Clinton in 1845, where he has been a farmer and lumberman. He served three years in the late war in Company H, 19th Maine. May 6, 1864, he received a wound which destroyed the use of one arm. In 1875 he began ministerial work for the Freewill Baptist society, and was ordained September 27, 1885. He has had regular appointments for the last seventeen years in Clinton and adjoining



Howard W. Dodge

towns. He came from his farm near Morrison's Corner to his present home in 1886. He married Dolly, daughter of Captain David and Dolly (Low) Cain. Their children are: Eliza E. (Mrs. R. M. Pollard), George W., Jane E. (Mrs. David M. Stuart), Nettie M. (Mrs. Frank Bucklin), Mary F. (Mrs. Frederick Simons), and two that died: Emma and James.

Ruel W. Gerald, son of Joseph Gerald, was born October 7, 1841, in Canaan, Me. He came to Clinton with his parents at the age of four years. He began mechanical work when a lad, and since 1870 has worked in the sash and blind department of William Lamb's saw mill, with the exception of three years spent at carpenter work. He has been foreman of the shop since 1876. He married Loantha J., daughter of Alanson Noble.

Simon F. Gerald, born in Benton, in 1829, is a son of William and Mary (Chase) Gerald, and grandson of George F. Gerald, who came from Ireland and lived in Benton. Mr. Gerald lived in Benton until 1859, when he came to the farm in Clinton where he now lives. He has been a butcher and farmer. His first wife was Maria Gibson, who left two daughters—Adra E. and Alma F. He married for his second wife, Cora White. They have one son, Fred F., who lives on the old homestead with his father.

John H. Gibson, born in 1844, is a son of John (1810-71) and Lucy A. (Moor) Gibson. Lucy was the daughter of Captain John Moor (1772), and granddaughter of Mordecai Moor, of Massachusetts. Mr. Gibson's wife was Mary E., daughter of William Cain, and granddaughter of Captain David Cain. Their children are: Lucy E., Leon H. and Samuel C. Mr. Gibson worked in the woods for some fifteen years prior to 1872, when he came to the farm where he now lives. His grandfather was Samuel Gibson, of New Hampshire.

Daniel E. Greeley, born in 1818, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Erskins) Greeley, and grandson of Jacob Greeley, of Palermo, Me. Daniel Greeley came to Clinton in 1833, and died in 1877. He had eight sons. Daniel E. married Martha, daughter of Nathaniel Winn, who was one of the early settlers of Clinton. Their children are: Charles H., Daniel C. and Elvin A. Daniel C. married Caroline T. Spearin, and lives on the homestead with his father. His children are Elbert C. and Martha M. Charles H. lives opposite his father's home; his three sons are George F., Charles A. and Royden K.

ELBRIDGE G. HODGDON.—No citizen of Clinton has been more thoroughly or more honorably identified with its history for the past fifty years, than Elbridge G. Hodgdon. His father, Thomas S., was a native of Saco, Me., to which town his grandfather, Samuel Hodgdon, came at an early day. Both were shoemakers, adding farming in a supplementary way. They were men of wonderful vigor and endurance. Thomas S. had haying to do in Clinton two summers before he

moved here from Topsham. The two places are sixty miles apart, and he walked the entire distance each year in a single day, bringing a scythe and snath on his shoulder, doing the journey inside of twenty hours. This priceless endowment of bodily power Elbridge G. inherited from his father. He thought nothing of the journey on foot to Augusta before the railroad came, and has frequently walked forty miles in a day, but never reached his father's grand feat. Neither has he squandered his rich fortune, for at the age of sixty-eight his physical powers still respond easily to every demand.

Thomas S. Hodgdon married Lydia Libby, of Saco, and their children were: David, now of Benton; Elbridge G.; Fannie, now deceased, married William McNelly, of Benton; Frederick, now of Canaan, Me.; Rufus, of Waterville, Me.; Caroline A., now deceased, married Thomas Pratt, of Deering, Me.; Emma, who died at the age of twenty; George L., of Portland, Me., and Aaron L., now of Montana. He removed with his family in 1828 from Saco to Lisbon, thence to Topsham in 1829, and in 1831 to Clinton. Here he continued his trade, did some farming, won the respect of the community, and died August 18, 1886.

Elbridge G. was born in Saco, June 6, 1824. His early years were pleasant, but far from idle. He improved the time he spent in the district school, and it was well he did, for it was all the schooling he ever got. At the age of fourteen he left home and went to do all sorts of necessary work about the tavern kept by Parker and Joseph Piper, in the same building that is still the Clinton village hotel. In 1840 he went into Philander Soule's store for one year. In 1841 he began lumbering on the Kennebec, working on long boats during the summer, and spending the winter in the lumber camps of Moosehead lake. In 1842 he bought one-third interest in a shingle mill with David and James Hunter. This proved to be the real commencement of his business life, for it lasted twelve years. The times were close and money was seldom seen. Business moved on by traffic and barter. The firm were obliged to keep most of the articles kept in a country store, which they exchanged for the cedar logs from which their shingles were made.

In 1853, Mr. Hodgdon built a store and became a regular trader, with C. H. Kidder as a partner. The firm of E. G. Hodgdon & Co., in 1854 received the first goods ever brought into town by railroad. The road was not yet opened for business, but Mr. Hodgdon got the manager of a construction train to bring several wagon loads of merchandise on a flat car. In 1862 Mr. Hodgdon bought his partner's interest, and conducted the business till 1886. During most of the time he was in trade, he was also the livery man of the place. When he sold his store he bought a half interest in the grist mill still run by Hodgdon & Smith. Few country mills grind as much western grain, or have as



W. G. Woodson

large a trade in feed and corn meal. They used to manufacture family flour, but western mills now do that cheaper and better.

Mr. Hodgdon has served public interests with the same diligence and efficiency manifested in his own. He was town clerk for four years, and county commissioner for six years. He has always been a zealous republican in politics, and in religious matters an earnest Universalist. The purposes and interests of the Masonic order have also received his cordial coöperation. His first degree was taken in 1846, since which he has by regular steps become a Knight Templar. He belongs to that class of men who can always be counted on to do their full share in enterprises for the general good.

He married in 1848, Rosina, daughter of Samuel Kidder, of Albion. Their adopted daughter, Mary, married George E. Pennell, a prominent lawyer, of Atlantic, Iowa. The names of their four children are: Iva, Hodgdon, Zinie M. and Della Pennell.

Alpheus Hunter, born in 1826, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Libby) Hunter. He went to California in 1849, where he spent fourteen years, and then returned to Clinton and has since been a farmer, where he now lives. He married Sylvia, daughter of Samuel Haines, of Clinton, and has eight children: George H., Henry A., Jennie M., Edgar, Blanche, Lillie M., Everett and Walter A.

Jewett Hunter, born December 23, 1819, is the second of a family of ten, of James (1790-1875) and Elizabeth (Libby) Hunter. James and his five brothers—David, 2d, Dunning, Eben, Alfred and Rufus—came from Topsham, Me., to Clinton, where they all settled and raised families. They had three cousins who came to Kennebec county about the same time—Martin and David, who settled in Clinton, and John P., who settled in Gardiner. Mr. Hunter has been a farmer and cattle drover, and he and his son, A. J. Hunter, own and occupy the two hundred acre farm of his father. He married Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Sylvia (Woodsum) Haines. Their children are: Lizzie M. (Mrs. Charles Channing), Samuel H., Alpheus J. and Lottie M. (Mrs. W. A. Barton).

Nathaniel Jaquith, born at Skowhegan, Me., May 2, 1883, is a son of David (1803-1887) and Sally (Young) Jaquith, and grandson of Andrew Jaquith, who came from Massachusetts about 1800, and settled in Clinton, where he was a blacksmith and farmer. Mr. Jaquith came to Clinton in 1845, where he was a farmer and mechanic until 1875, when he bought of Z. Hunter a half interest in the general store now operated under the firm name of Dodge & Jaquith. He was six years deputy sheriff and has been constable for many years. He married Jane, daughter of Eben Berry, of Burnham, Me. Their only daughter, Carrie E., is the wife of Rev. T. S. Weeks.

Isaac Keene, born in 1845, is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Ney) Keene, and grandson of Isaac Keene. His wife is Sabrina, daughter

of Benjamin Morrison. They have one son, Wesley M. Mr. Keene came to the farm where he now lives, in 1871. He has been for several years tax collector of the town. He was connected for some years with Mr. Ricker in building dams.

A. W. Kimball, son of Alvah Kimball, was born January 24, 1847, at Chester, Me. He followed lumbering and river driving until 1874, when he entered a store at Lincoln, Me. Here he remained until November, 1879, when he came to Clinton, where he was employed in various vocations until 1885, when he added a dry goods business to the millinery business, which Mrs. Kimball started in 1879, and since that time they have carried on a general dry and fancy goods business. He married Ella J. Faulkner, of Weston, Me. They have one adopted daughter, Elberta A.

WILLIAM LAMB is a man the story of whose life combines the strength of fact with the charm of fiction. He belongs to a class of veterans whose ranks are growing as thin as the forests of their boyhood—the farmers of half a century ago, who added to their incomes, and sometimes made their fortunes, by lumbering. Maine was not large enough to hold him; the pendulum of his ambition swung clear across the continent, and thither he followed it. Cool, courageous and practical, this class of men walk the earth with profit and safety.

James Lamb, the grandfather of William, came from Vermont and settled in the forests of Clinton more than a hundred years ago. When his son, James, born in 1799, was thirteen years old, both entered the war of 1812, the son as surgeon's assistant. After hostilities ceased, they returned to Clinton, where the father spent the balance of his days.

James, jun., at first a farmer and butcher, then a confectioner in Lewiston, returned to Clinton in 1860, and bought the farm on which he died in 1866. He married Levina Lowe, of Clinton, whose mother was the first white girl born in Clinton. Their children were: Lucitne, died in California; William; Harriet (Mrs. E. R. Noble), of Lewiston; Albion K., now of California; Ruth (Mrs. G. E. M. Taft), of Whitingsville, Mass.; Levina (Mrs. Charles Hill), of Buxton; James, deceased; Sarah (Mrs. George Brown), deceased; George, deceased; John F., sheriff of Androscoggin county; and Emma (Mrs. George Searles), of Whitingsville.

William, born in Clinton December 2, 1822, worked away from home most of the time after he was nine years of age, getting, in his words, "only a common schooling, and very little of that." At the age of twenty he gave his father \$70 for his time, and bought forty acres of land for \$400, giving five notes, which he paid. The next nine years he devoted to lumbering, doing little on his farm except cutting his hay. He sailed December 6, 1852, in the new steamship,



William Lamb

Uncle Sam, having a pleasant passage until they reached Aspinwall on the Isthmus, but while crossing many of the passengers were taken sick. He never knew what suffering was until this time. Leaving Panama, they ran into Acapulco on Christmas, and on that day buried seven who died from cholera. Thence they sailed to Sacramento, reaching there January 6th, having buried thirty-seven of the crew and passengers in fourteen days. Seventy-five were carried to the hospitals, many of them dying afterward.

He located at Roses' Bar. He only worked at mining one half a day, but bought a team and did a business hauling freight from Marysville, a distance of eighteen miles. That fall he bought a partnership with Wilder & Newcomb in a store at Roses' Bar, and in one at Sucker Flat. In the spring they took an inventory, and found they had \$4,500 worth of goods, which represented just the amount of cash invested. Wilder had in some way got rich enough to start back east. William bought out both his partners, and in one month cleared \$500. He then took Shepard Lowe as a partner, and in eighteen months they had made \$9,000, when he sold to Mr. E. R. Noble, bought claims that summer, and in December following started for home, where he arrived \$7,000 richer than when he left three years before.

On January 16, 1855, he was married to Caroline Spearin, of Benton, and settled on the old farm which had increased from 40 to 150 acres. Here they lived until 1866, when they sold the farm for \$6,000, and bought of Zimri Hunter their present residence in Clinton village. In 1867 he bought Major Lord's saw and shingle mill, added the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, and in 1887 began making croquet sets, now averaging 12,000 per year, and giving work in the different departments of his mill to from ten to thirty people. He is president of the Clinton Dairy Association, has served as selectman, and in 1861 was a member of the state legislature.

Mindful of the interests of others, and of the general good, Mr. Lamb has done much for the growth of the village by selling lots, building houses and making easy terms with purchasers. Politically, he is a democrat, and his religious affiliations are with the Freewill Baptists, being the most effective mover in the formation, a few years ago, of that church in Clinton, and in the building of its handsome house of worship. His record and his reputation are each such as belong only to honorable and valuable citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb have one child, Helen Eugenia, the wife of Rev. A. D. Dodge, pastor for the past five years of the Clinton Freewill Baptist church. They have one child, William Lamb Dodge.

James Low, born in Clinton in 1842, is a son of Francis and Mary J. (Flood) Low, and grandson of James and Betsey (Chase) Low. At the age of seventeen, Francis Low bought a part of the land now com-

prising the Low homestead, and by his keen business ability became one of the leading spirits of the town, filling many responsible positions. He married in 1832, and left five children: Shepard, Emily (Mrs. Charles M. Chase), Francis, George and James, who lives on the old homestead. James' wife was Mary Taylor, who died in 1891, leaving three children—Albert T., Charles E. and Annie F.

Arthur McNally, born in 1825, is a son of Arthur and Sarah (Malcolm) McNally, and grandson of Michael and Susan McNally, who came to this country and settled in Clinton, where they raised nine children. Mr. McNally bought an interest in the saw mill in 1849, and has been engaged in the business since that time. He has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school for nineteen years, and for eleven years was present at every session. He married Amanda E., daughter of William Reed. Their children are: Elsie (deceased), Myra, George R. and Lubert A.

Alpheus McNally (1831-1889) was a son of Arthur McNally. He married Mrs. Nancy M. Dixon, daughter of Adoniram Sinclair, who came from Winslow to Clinton, about 1824, where he reared a large family, and died in 1865. Mrs. McNally first married Appleton Dixon, who died, leaving six children: Bert (died November 13, 1833), Villa (Mrs. Marr), Lizzie (Mrs. Thrasher), Alice G., George E. and Alphonso, who lives on the old McNally homestead with his mother, and is a farmer.

E. E. Merrill, son of Nathan F. Merrill, was born in 1859 at Corinth, Me. He was educated in the schools of Bangor and Newport, Me. In 1880 he began to learn the tinsmith trade, and continued to follow it in various places until October, 1889, when he bought a hardware and boot and shoe business of Manly Morrison, in Clinton, where he has since carried on the business, also keeping farm implements. In March, 1891, he removed his business to its present location, the E. G. Hodgdon store. He married Jennie, daughter of R. B. Thompson. They have one daughter—Ethel M.

Manly Morrison, born in 1853, is a son of Benjamin and Lucretia (Joy) Morrison, who had four children: Sabrina (Mrs. Isaac Keene), Frank and Wesley, both deceased, and Manly. The latter was a farmer and school teacher until 1880, when he opened a general country store at Pishon's Ferry, continuing there six years. In 1886 he began a mercantile business at Clinton, which he sold in October, 1889, to E. E. Merrill. Since 1889 he has been engaged in the sale of carriages, farm implements, and wire ties for baled hay. He is also interested in the local real estate and insurance business. In 1888 he opened Spring street. His first wife was Eva B. Drake. His present wife was Manetta M. Brown.

Simon E. Pettigrew, born in 1848, is a son of George (1801-1845) and Mary (Morrison) Pettigrew, and grandson of John Pettigrew, who

was born in Kittery, Me., came from Sidney to the farm where Simon now lives, and died there, leaving five sons: George, Gilman, Oliver, William and Lyman. George left two sons: Joseph G. and Simon E. The latter married Mary A., daughter of George and Patience Dawin. They have two daughters: Mabel B. and Lettie A.

Joseph Piper, born in 1815, is a son of Joseph P. and Jane (Doe) Piper. His grandfather was drowned in the Kennebec. Mr. Piper was engaged in the lumber business until about 1860, and for fifteen years previous to that had owned the Hunter mills, in company with others. Since 1860 he has been a farmer and cattle broker. He married Charlotte L., daughter of James Brown. She left one son, Edward E., deceased. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of James Hunter; and his third wife was Mary, daughter of James Hunter. She left one son, George H., who has been in the employ of the Maine Central Railroad Company since 1879, and has been agent at Clinton since 1882. His wife is Eva E., daughter of Charles A. Collins. Edward E. Piper married Cordelia, daughter of Enoch Snell, of St. Johnsville, N.Y., and was a sheep broker and farmer. He died in 1891, aged forty-two.

Silas A. Plummer, born in Lineus, Me., in 1843, is a son of Alfred and Sarah J. (Brown) Plummer, and grandson of Aaron Plummer, who was an early settler of Albion, where he died in 1845. Mr. Plummer was a farmer in Aroostook county until 1871, when he came to Benton, where he was employed for nine years by the Maine Central Railroad Company as carpenter. In 1880 he went to Fort Fairfield, Me., where he was a farmer until 1890, when he came to Clinton, where he now lives, on the D. L. Hunter farm of two hundred acres. He married Harriet, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah P. (Flagg) Town, of Winslow. Their children are: Mabel M. (Mrs. Charles Drake), Olive I. and Olin B. (deceased).

Leonidas H. Pratt, born in Clinton in 1846, is a son of Holman J. and Sarah L. (Hunter) Pratt, and grandson of Ebenezer Pratt, who came from Massachusetts to Benton. Holman Pratt came to Clinton in early life, and died here in 1882. His sons were: Edgar H. and Leonidas H., who married Della, adopted daughter of C. A. Dewey, of Massachusetts. Their three children are: Arthur E., Leon H. and Eva I. Mr. Pratt came to his present home in 1884 from the old homestead at Decker's Corners, and is one of Clinton's best farmers.

Otis Pratt, born in January, 1807, was a son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Evans) Pratt. He was a farmer in Benton, where he died in August, 1882. His wife, who survives him, was Betsey, daughter of Asa and Betsey (Davis) Pratt, and granddaughter of James Pratt. They had eleven children: Charles H., Ellen B. (Mrs. Zimri Hunter), Otis Octavius (deceased), H. Etta, Emma O. (Mrs. E. C. Holbrook), Clara E. (deceased), Minerva (Mrs. Rev. W. Canham), Annie M., Flora M. (Mrs. Rev. H. W. Norton), George A. (deceased) and Herbert A.

(deceased). H. Etta is a partner of Benjamin T. Foster in the furniture business. Ellen B. was for several years a school teacher. In 1880 she married Zimri Hunter, who died in 1889, aged seventy-six years. He was a business man and manufacturer at Clinton. His first wife, Emily Flood, left three children: Mrs. Isaac Bingham, Albert and Mrs. Sargent Jewell.

John Reynolds, born in 1828, is the sixth generation from Samuel¹, (Ebenezer², Benjamin³, John⁴, John⁵). Samuel¹, with an elder brother, was driven from his father's residence in Nova Scotia by an attack of two piratical vessels that sacked and burned the place about 1690 or 1700. He afterward settled in Bradford, Mass., where he reared his family of nine children. Benjamin³ is said to have owned one hundred acres on the present site of Augusta, he being one of the first settlers of that place. He was drafted into the revolutionary army about 1776, and served not more than two years. He was a blacksmith with the army in New York, and was employed in forging the chain which was thrown across the Hudson to prevent British ships sailing up that river. He erected the first framed house on the site of Waterville city, and about 1793 built a small vessel, claimed to be the first launched on the upper Kennebec, and ran it to Augusta, twenty miles, without its being rigged. He also built the first mill in Waterville, and subsequently the first at Pittsfield. John Runnels⁶ came to Clinton in 1820, and settled on the farm where John⁶ now lives, and died there in 1882, leaving two sons: John Reynolds⁶ and Fred W. Runnels. John staid on the old farm, and married Philena Russel, daughter of Bassett Roundy, of Benton. She died in 1877, and left five daughters: Ella, Rose, Hannah, Frances L. and Lena P.

Albion Richardson, son of Israel Richardson, sailed from Bangor November 6, 1849, for California, where he spent two years in the gold fields. In 1851 he returned to Clinton, where he was a farmer and lumberman until 1880, when changed circumstances again induced him to seek another fortune on the Pacific coast, and he spent five years in Oakland, Cal., returning to Maine in 1885. His first wife, who died in 1866, was Mary E. Woodman, of Saco, Me. She bore him four children: Zelma, Flora W., Bertha (deceased) and Anna M. The oldest and youngest reside in Oakland, Cal. His present wife married in January, 1870, is Eliza A., daughter of Ephraim Town, of Winslow. Their only child is Sadie E.

ALTON RICHARDSON comes from a stock of remarkable vitality and vigor. His ancestry handed down to their children the most fundamental and fortunate of all possessions—sound bodies, the prerequisite of sound minds. His father was Israel H. and his grandfather was Captain Andrew Richardson, a revolutionary soldier, both of Benton, and both farmers and lumbermen.

Israel H. was also a surveyor of lumber—an expert in this calling



Allen Richardson

—which kept him much upon the river and made him widely known. He married Sarah Wells, of Clinton. Their three elder children, Israel H., jun., Gideon W. and Albion, all reside in Clinton. Sarah A. married Foster Smiley, and died in California. Mary A. married Henry Herrick, of Benton, and Lucretia W. died unmarried. Elizabeth E. married Arthur B. Woodcock, of Ripley, and died in Clinton. Sophronia W., now Mrs. Isaac Kimball, of Clinton, and Richard D. were the youngest.

Alton, the sixth child, was born June 5, 1828, on the Unity road, in the southeast part of Clinton. In 1839 this large family suffered the irreparable loss of the husband and father, by death. Alton remained with his mother, enjoying limited common school advantages till he was sixteen years old, when, with the spirit and resolution of manhood, he hired to Jefferson Hines for ten dollars per month at farm work, and later had the satisfaction of earning a dollar a day in haying. He next worked on the Penobscot river for his brother, Albion, where he became an adept in driving logs and all the hardy craft of a lumberman, remaining there in the employ of different parties seven years.

At this period the fascinations of California fired his ambition and thither he went in 1851, where he plunged into the excitement and toil of a mining camp. At first he expected no more than to pay his way, as the snow was six feet deep, and pork, potatoes, flour and beans cost fifty-five cents a pound—all one price. But at the end of three months the party sold their treasures and found each man had made six dollars a day. After this he had the good fortune some days to take out with his pick and shovel as high as \$200 to \$300. At the end of two years, with satisfactory savings of the yellow dust, he returned to Clinton and in 1854 bought 126 acres of his present 200 acre homestead, for \$1,500. From that time to this he has been a farmer, a stock raiser and dealer and a hay merchant.

About 1865 he formed with Gideon Wells a partnership that lasted twenty-five years, during which Wells & Richardson were at times the most extensive cattle and hay dealers in Maine, shipping from 100 to 300 cattle per week to Brighton, Mass. In 1872 Mr. Richardson bought in the provinces 300 head of cattle that he drove over 300 miles to reach home, paying much of the way \$26 a ton for the hay they ate. But he bought them so low that the venture netted \$1,300. The firm did not turn their attention to hay till 1880, since which they have handled 7,000 tons a year. Since the dissolution of the firm of Wells & Richardson he has had for his business partners Hon. W. F. Gleason, of Holbrook, Mass., and A. Frank Blaisdell, and the firm style has been Alton Richardson & Co. During the present year they have extended the field of their purchases of hay to the state of New York, buying near Geneva several thousand tons, for which they find markets in the larger cities of New England.

Mr. Richardson married in 1858, Jane B. Spencer, of Benton. Their children were: Florence, now Mrs. A. Frank Blaisdell; Alice A., married Alpheus J. Hunter; Arthur W., who married Estelle Reed; Clara J., now the wife of lawyer Forest J. Martin; Martha G. and Alton, jun. —all residents of Clinton, the latter two being still at home. On October 17, 1874, Mr. Richardson married his second wife, Mrs. Olive E. Webber, daughter of Henry Eastman.

David G. Richardson, born in 1840, is a son of Samuel (1793-1856) and grandson of Samuel, who in 1797 came from Berwick to Clinton, where he died, leaving five sons: Samuel, David, John, William and Joel. Samuel left Charles, Thomas, William and David G., who married Ruth Ann Salsbury, of Canaan. Their children are: Lennora, Theodore, Emogen (deceased) and Ward. Mr. Richardson spent three years in California. His mother was Rachel Flye.

Tristram A. Ricker, farmer, born in 1828, is a son of Tristram and Miriam Ricker, and grandson of Noah Ricker, of Waterboro, Me. Tristram Ricker came to Canaan in early life. He had three sons: Henry, Tristram A. and Noah. Tristram A. married Martha, daughter of Stephen Decker. Their only living son is George S.; they have lost three sons and three daughters. Mr. Ricker came to his present farm in Clinton in 1872. He devotes much of his time to building dams, having had some large contracts in that line. His son, George S., has run a feed and saw mill at Pishon's Ferry since 1890. It is on the site of the old Levi Maynard carding mill, built about 1830.

Joseph Frank Rolfe, son of Edwin T. and Mary A. (Hearn) Rolfe, was born in 1845. In 1848 his parents came to Clinton from Fairfield, where his father was a farmer. He entered the army in 1863, in Company I, 2d Maine Cavalry, and served until the war closed. He kept a livery stable in Clinton for a few years after the war, and since that has been a speculator and farmer. He married Ida C., daughter of Daniel H. Brown. They have one daughter, Grace G., and two boys that died—Herbert and Royden.

Joseph Spearin, born July 25, 1818, is a son of Rev. Joseph and Lucy (Low) Spearin, and grandson of Dea. Joseph Spearin, who early came to Clinton with his two brothers, Benjamin and John. Mr. Spearin is a farmer and cattle dealer. In 1886 he left the farm in the west part of the town, and came to Clinton village, where he now lives. Since 1870 he has owned a hardware business, which his son, George A., has run. He married Abbie, daughter of John and Jennie (Nelson) Flood. Their children are: Alpheus, George A. and Mary E. (Mrs. Willis I. Cain).

James E. Stuart, born in 1848, is a son of Aaron and Olive (Richardson) Stuart, and grandson of Abraham Stuart, who came from Bath, Me., to Clinton, where he died. He left three sons: David, James and Aaron (1816-1882), who left two sons, James E. and George. They

live on the old Stuart farm, and are among the leading farmers of the town. James E. married Octavia, daughter of Jesse Farrington, of Burnham. Their two children are: Irving H. and Lottie M. Mr. Stuart has been one of the leading members of the Clinton Grange since its organization.

Ruthiford B. Thompson, son of G. W. Thompson, was born at Detroit, Me., in 1843. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, beginning at the age of fifteen. In 1869, in company with J. H. Hussey, he bought the blacksmith business of J. M. Winn, at Clinton, and five years later bought Mr. Hussey's interest in the business and continued it until February, 1892, when he rented the shop. He is now engaged in selling mowers and horse rakes. His wife is Ellen M. Whitaker. They have three children: Jennie (Mrs. E. E. Merrill), Edgar B. and Ralph H.

Abner True, born in Clinton in 1817, is a son of Abner (1777-1838) and Mary (Merrill) True, who came to Clinton in 1807. At his death, Abner, sen., left three sons: Abner, Merrill and John. Abner, jun., staid on part of the old homestead and reared three sons: Franklin, of Fort Fairfield, Me.; Horace, who died in California in 1883, and Abner P., who remains at the old home and is a farmer. Mr. True served on the board of selectmen in 1852. His daughters were: Elvira A., Mary L., Lenora S., Bessie B., and Isadore, who died in 1864. His wife was Dorothy P. Bagley.

Laforest Prescott True, farmer, was born in 1844, and is the son of John and Joann (Chamberlain) True, and grandson of Abner True. He went into the army in 1862 in the 20th Maine, where he served until 1865, being twice wounded. He lived in Clinton for a short time after the close of war, and then went to Boston, Mass., where he filled various positions, running as engineer on the railroad for four years prior to 1889, when he returned to Clinton, and has since lived on part of the old Abner True homestead.

George E. Webber was born in Clinton in 1844. His grandfather was Rev. Charles Webber, who died in Winslow about 1840. George is the son of Loring and Olive (Eastman) Webber. Loring Webber came to Clinton in early life, where he reared a family of eight children: George E., Charles F., Allston, John, Caroline, Lewann, Elvira and Emma. Mr. Webber went to California in 1862, where he remained until 1884, when he returned to Clinton. He took care of his parents until their death in 1885, and has since been a farmer.

Burton P. Wells is a son of Royal and Martha B. (Pratt) Wells, grandson of Daniel, and great-grandson of Gideon, whose father, Richard Wells, was one of the early settlers of Vienna. Royal is a farmer, and until 1868 he occupied his father's homestead. Since that date he has lived at Pishon's Ferry. His children are: Rosa S., Lillian May (Mrs. Selden Manson), Zena (Mrs. George Barrett), Burton P.,

Addie F. (Mrs. Arthur Holt) and Suell E. Burton P., who is a farmer at Clinton, married Clara L., daughter of Ira and Isabel (Cain) Whitten. They lost one son, Royal B. Their daughter, Grace H., was born November 16, 1892.

Gideon Wells, son of Gideon and Sarah (Mills) Wells, and grandson of Richard Wells, was born in Clinton in 1814, and died in August, 1892. The elder Gideon came to Clinton from Mt. Vernon, Me., in 1806, and died in 1818, leaving four sons: John, Richard, Daniel and Gideon. The latter's wife was Sarah Webb. They had two sons: Tufton S. and Howard R., and eight daughters. Mr. Wells began early to deal in live stock, and was engaged through life largely in the drover's business. He was also a farmer.

Charles Wentworth, born in Albion in 1837, is a son of Timothy (1789-1845) and Abbie (Black) Wentworth. His father came from North Berwick to Albion in 1816, where he was a successful farmer. Mr. Wentworth began shoemaking at the age of seventeen. He came to Clinton March 25, 1858, and began a shoemaking business here; eight years later he bought the drug business of W. H. Bigelow, and since that time has been in mercantile trade, in connection with the real estate and lumber business, in which he has large interests. He has been county commissioner since 1889. His wife is Carrie R., daughter of Major Emory. They have two children: Mary F. (Mrs. George A. Weymouth) and Robert R.

Mrs. Adeline Weymouth, born October 30, 1817, is a daughter of Jedediah and Mercy (Wing) Goodwin, who came to Clinton in early life, and reared a large family. Since the death of her husband, Sargeant Weymouth, she has lived on the old homestead, where they settled in 1863, with her daughter, Justana, they carrying on the farm. Sargeant Weymouth was born November 17, 1812, and died February 17, 1890. His children were: Jacob, born January 5, 1835, died in the army July 7, 1864; Randall, born August 24, 1837; John, born April 22, 1839; Alonzo, born March 15, 1841, died November 1, 1868; Warren, born August 11, 1844; Osgood, born December 21, 1846; Lenora, born March 6, 1850, died December 21, 1886; Milford, born July 8, 1852; Eva E., born May 6, 1854, died April 7, 1870; and Justana, born September 22, 1857. Of these children, Jacob, John, Alonzo and Warren enlisted in the army in 1861; served three years and reënlisted for three years more. Osgood served in the Home Guards at Machiasport, Me., for three months.

Lowell Wight, who is a son of Benjamin (1815-1890) and Sarah A. Wight, and grandson of Asa Wight, was born in Clinton in 1843, where Asa Wight settled in early life. Asa had three sons: William, Joseph and Benjamin. The latter had two sons—Hubbard and Lowell; and three daughters—Cora, Emily and Mary J. Lowell married Nellie, daughter of Jonathan Lewis, of Clinton, and they have

two children: Emma E. and Everett L. Mr. Wight came to the farm where he now lives in 1884. He also owns the old Wight homestead.

Japheth M. Winn, son of Japheth (died 1870) and Ann (Simpson) Winn, and grandson of Nathaniel Winn, was born in 1822, in Benton. His father was a blacksmith, and came from Wells, Me., to Benton, where he followed his trade for several years, and died in 1870, aged seventy-five years. His children were: Abigail A., Olive J., Eliza A., Maria A., Francis C., Mary C., Charles H., Japheth M. and George W., all living except Mary C. and Charles H. Mr. Winn began to learn the blacksmith's trade with his father at the age of twelve. In 1843 he came to Clinton, and built the shop where he carried on business, with the exception of a few years, until 1869. He manufactured edge tools in connection with blacksmithing, for a few years. He was in mercantile trade for three years after selling out his shop, and since 1872 has been in the real estate and lumber business. He has held several town offices, was one year county commissioner, and is one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Waterville. His wife is Eleanor, daughter of David Hunter, 2d. They have lost three children: Annie, Mary and Frank.

Simon Woodsum, born in 1838, is the son of Simon (1805-1889) and Martha (Moore) Woodsum, and grandson of Abner (1772-1856), who came to Clinton about 1820. From 1855 to 1885 Mr. Woodsum was in Wisconsin, Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. In the latter year he returned to Clinton, and now lives on the old Woodsum homestead. His wife was Martha Gudger, of Wisconsin. Their only living son is Jay Marshall. They lost four children in infancy.



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