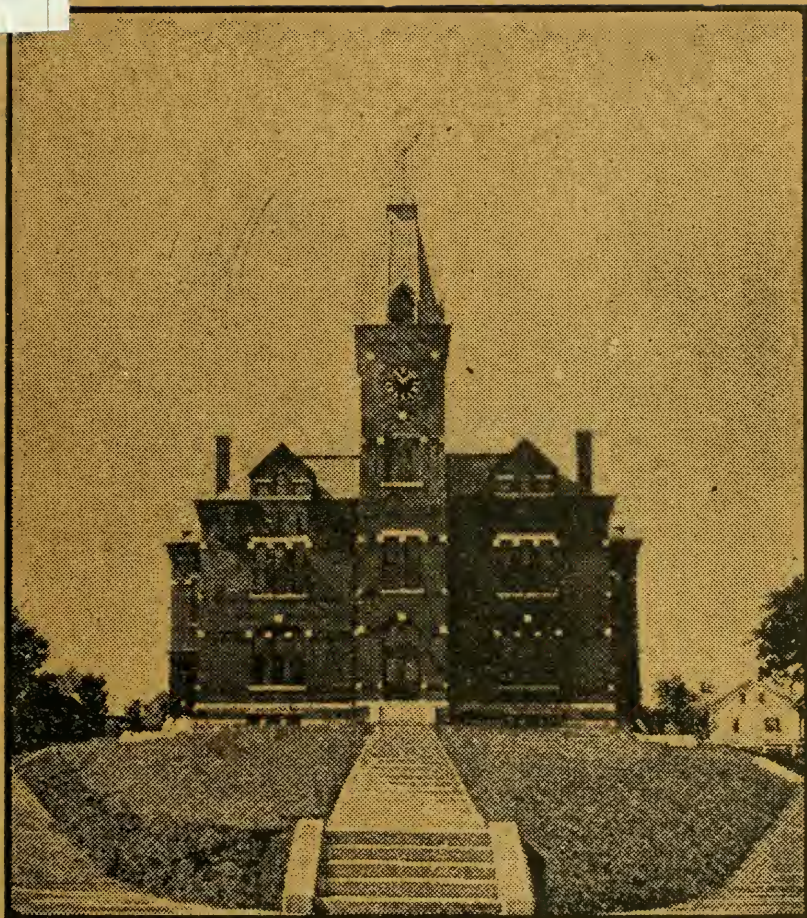


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A BRIEF HISTORY OF
CORINNA, MAINE
1804 - 1916

BY LILLA E. WOOD



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A Brief History of Corinna
Maine, from Its Purchase
in 1804 to 1916

BY LILLA E. WOOD

J. P. BASS PUBLISHING COMPANY, BANGOR, MAINE

1916

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IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN, IT'S YOU.

"If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you've left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town,
It isn't the town, it's you."

"Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead,
When every one works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbors can make one, too;
Your town will be what you want to see,
It isn't the town, it's you."

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FOREWORD

This history is gathered largely from traditionary sources, though much of the material was taken from the town records. It is not to be expected that there will be no errors, and it is to be expected that many, whose names are quite as important to the town as those mentioned, will be omitted. The reason for such omissions is not a desire to withhold honor to whom honor is due, but lack of information concerning them. Considering that the author has known few of the people about whom she has written, perhaps a few mistakes may be pardonable. She does not claim any special merit for the history which follows either as to literary style or completeness, her wish is merely to preserve to future inhabitants of her native town a few of the interesting facts which it has been her good fortune to discover.

L. E. W.

Dedicated to my native town
CORINNA

CHAPTER I

PURCHASE AND FIRST SETTLEMENT

The period following the Revolutionary War was a period of emigration for inhabitants of Massachusetts, to what is now the state of Maine, the emigration being due partly to that spirit of the pioneer which makes him always ready to leave the haunts of his fellows and push on to new land to settle, but doubtless greatly influenced by the various acts of the legislature of Massachusetts, which gave large tracts to the soldiers of the Revolution, their widows, or children, on condition of their clearing the land and residing thereon.

Corinna, however, was not settled in this manner, though doubtless many of her pioneers came to Maine in consequence of these acts, for we know that among the first residents were several veterans of that war.

At Two Cents an Acre.

It became the fad to buy a tract of land in the wilderness of Maine as a speculation, and in this manner the purchase of Corinna was first negotiated, but when the date of settlement arrived, the unknown young man who was to buy it lacked the necessary funds, and in 1804, it was sold to Dr. John Warren of Boston, the whole tract being sold at two cents per acre. There are 23,040 acres in the town, which would make the purchase amount to \$460.80. Today the valuation of Corinna is \$528,300.

The town has increased in valuation in the past five years, \$74,000. The valuation of the village is 40 per cent. of the whole and has increased seven per cent. in the past five years.

The apparent worthlessness in the pioneer days of the land now the east side of Corinna village is illustrated by a story told by the late Joel Young. His father and mother, "Uncle Jim" and "Aunt Hannah" Young, went to call upon "Uncle Robert" Moore and his good wife one day taking with them their dog. The dog in question was of that kind commonly known as a "yaller dog," but possessed some charm for "Uncle Robert," who tried to trade for the animal. Finally Mr. Moore offered to deed him what is now Selden Knowles' farm with several acres adjoining it in exchange for the yellow cur, but Mr. Young considered "the Cedar Swamp" as worthless, and refused to trade.

Dr. Warren was a brother of General Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame and himself served as surgeon and head of the Boston hospital during the war. His purchase was described as "Township number four in the fourth range of townships north of the Waldo patent in the county of Somerset, District of Maine."

Inducement to Settlers.

Dr. Warren immediately showed his business sagacity by offering inducements to settlers such as would encourage them to make their homes within his boundaries and sent Samuel Lancey, Esq., to bush out a road near the center of the township east and west, giving him in exchange for his labor 170 acres of land, providing he should erect a house and barn thereon.

Squire Lancey fulfilled his contract and built his log cabin home at Corinna Center on land afterwards owned by Jacob Philbrick and Winkworth Allen. This barn was afterwards used for religious meetings until the erection of a schoolhouse.

The town was surveyed by Isaac and Moses Hodgdon previous to the foregoing settlement. These men also surveyed Exeter and many other neighboring towns. They built a camp in the southeast part of the township and brought their supplies from East Corinth, 16 miles away.

Sixteen miles to East Corinth in these days of good roads and automobiles is a trifling distance, but 16 miles through the dense forest on horseback with no roads at all was a far different matter.

The next year, two brothers named Goodhue came to the same place and felled 18 acres of forest, and put in a crop of corn the same year. They, however, wearied of the solitude and abandoned their camp, allowing the grain to rot in the bins where they gathered it.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that these men gave up their undertaking when their nearest neighbors were in East Corinth, and only a blazed trail marked the way. Had they brought with them their wives and children, their home ties no doubt would have established them as permanent residents.

The First Tragedy.

Had they remained, the first tragedy of which we have record might have been avoided. Among the first settlers came Mr. Chase and his family, and it was in their log home that the first child was born. Chase tired of the wilderness struggle, and left his wife and babies in the forest while he returned to Massachusetts there to remain. One can scarcely imagine the horror of that desertion to the wife who was left alone with her little ones to the desolation of a wilderness home and a solitude which had proved too much for her husband to bear even with the aid of wife and children to help him. Probably neighbors soon came to her aid, but all that is known of the sequel to her story is that she afterwards married a Mr. Hartwell.

Along the east and west road, other families settled as follows: Thomas Barton, James Smith, Joseph Pease and Ebenezer Nutter; and as time went on, the township became dotted here and there with log cabins usually situated upon a hill or knoll, and roads were bushed out roughly between the clearings of the settlers.

Thomas Barton was a good citizen but not active in public affairs. He was a soldier of the Revolution and in the census of 1840 is mentioned as one of the four veterans then living in town.

James Smith settled on what is now the town farm.

Joseph Pease was a pioneer of Exeter as well as of Corinna. He settled in the eastern part of Corinna, and sold his farm to Henry Dearborn, a tanner and shoemaker of North Durham, N. H. Mr. Pease was one of the first board of selectmen.

Ebenezer Nutter, a single man, settled in the western part of the town. His name appears frequently in the early town records as holding responsible positions.

The First Mill.

Dr. Warren induced Captain Joseph Ireland of North Newport and his nephew, Daniel Ireland, to erect a mill at what is now Corinna village. This mill was for both grist and lumber. The settlers paid for the grinding in grain and lumber hauled on "hoopling sleds." The supplies for the mill were brought on horseback from Bangor.

After two years, the Irelands sold their rights to William Moore, Esq., and it was from then until its incorporation called "Moore's Mills," which name included the whole settlement at the village.

The history of Corinna is singularly free from Indian depredations, due no doubt to the location of the town

which is between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, the water highways of the Indians, and not being either a favorite hunting or fishing ground, or located upon a trail of their favorite haunts. Their trails lay either to the east of Corinna or several miles farther west. So it was the occasional stragglers who came to dwell within its boundaries or to barter with the white settlers from time to time. Within the memory of citizens now living, an Indian named Louis Toma with his son, Mitchell, lived in their wigwam at what is called The Horse Back near Southard's Mills, and both father and son earned their living by weaving baskets.

They were probably of the Penobscot tribe. However tranquil our town history may be in this respect, many families have traditions of those of our first settlers who met with thrilling experiences prior to their settling here.

These stories of Indian horrors no doubt kept our little great grandparents awake long after the tallow "dip" had been extinguished and the fire in the fireplace had burned itself out. It must have been a very real terror to the older members of the family, too, at times whenever the news of the outside world reached their settlement.

Though we were secure from our Indian neighbors, there were other creatures of the forest less friendly than they for bears were common and other wild animals abounded.

"Old Doctor" Fisher used to tell some of his personal experiences in the early days when he made his rounds on horseback. Upon one occasion his mare, Jennie, refused to cross a small footbridge over a brook that at that season of the year was dried up. The doctor urged the horse forward to no avail, tried to lead her across without effect, then finally his suspicions were aroused and he hurled stones and sticks at the bridge. Presently a big bear scrambled from under the bridge and disappeared into the woods, and the doctor resumed his way.

At another time his horses were loose in an enclosure behind his barn. He went to the bars to saddle a horse towards dusk and found all three horses racing excitedly back and forth across the small field and seeming afraid of something in the further corner. He walked down toward the corner only to retreat hastily before three full grown bears.

As money was scarce in the early days, he commonly accepted in payment for his services, vegetables, grain, a side of beef or perhaps a live lamb or pig.

Often on retiring at night he would turn the lamb or pig loose in his back-yard until a more convenient time to care for its shelter; but he seldom needed to give the creature further thought for before morning the bears attended to the matter for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Mills came from Waterboro about 100 years ago and settled opposite what is commonly called the Andrews' place. There their children were born. Azro Mills of Morse's Corner was their son. One day Mrs. Mills went to draw a pail of water at the well a short distance from the house and discovered in her path a very cunning bear cub. Her first inclination was to seize the cub in her arms and carry it to the house, but fearing that the mother bear might be near, she left it in the path, walked around it to the well, drew the water and returned to the house, leaving the cub in possession of the path.

Some 50 years later a member of the writer's family was chased by a wildcat.

Nor have wild animals in recent years become altogether extinct, for no longer than eight years ago last summer, a cow moose walked down Pleasant street, down School street, forded the stream and wandered off eastward toward the woods.

Early Homes.

First houses were of hewn logs, furniture was mostly built by the settlers themselves and their lives were simple in the extreme.

Every One Worked.

Everybody worked, men, women and children, and everybody needed to work to sustain life in the hard struggle of those first years in the wilderness.

John Briggs came from Augusta in 1816, following a spotted line. He purchased what is now known as the Rackliffe place, felled the trees and cleared enough land to plant a crop of corn, erected a log cabin, then returned to bring his wife and children.

That was the usual proceeding, although sometimes, man and wife came at the same time and worked together, clearing the land. All summer the cow was hitched behind the cabin, as no barn had been built. At night the milk was set upon the grindstone under a tree. One night a thunderstorm came and lightning shattered the tree, which in falling, upset grindstone and milk.

Mrs. Martha Briggs, who died recently at the age of 100, recalled that upon one occasion during an unusually cold snap, to keep the corn from freezing, they lighted fires around the corn field at intervals and tended them all night.

Mr. Briggs strapped a feather bed upon his horse's back for the journey to their new home and upon the feather bed Mrs. Briggs and the smaller two children, rode in state.

This seems rather a novel mode of travel to us, but in those days was not uncommon, although the number of children riding with the mother, varied, and often, instead of a horse, they rode upon their cow. Some families came with a rude ox-cart, or with poles dragging from the saddle and their household goods fastened to the poles. Sometimes they drove two or three hogs or sheep, or, if their means would allow, cattle.

Their goods and chattels were for the most part the barest necessities with perhaps a flax wheel or a spinning wheel. Almost always there was a Bible. The luxuries which they brought from their old homes,—a plate, a cup, pair of brass candlesticks, or the like,—today we treasure as priceless heirlooms.

The homes they built were at first log houses only and with floors of Mother Earth. A big fireplace heated the one room and lighted it too, and the same fire cooked all of the food for the family.

The later log houses had floors and were comfortable and even cozy.

Mrs. Frank Ireland bears the distinction of having been born in a log house near the residence of W. S. Kimball.

CHAPTER II

INCORPORATION

Petition to Legislature.

In 11 years after the purchase of the township by Dr. Warren, the population had increased until in 1815 there were about 25 or 26 families, for in May of that year the following petition was drawn up, signed and presented to the Massachusetts legislature:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

"Humbly represent the subscribers, inhabitants of an unorganized Plantation on the east side of Kennebec river, in the county of Somerset, called Number Four, in the fourth range; that said Plantation contains about 25 or 26 families; that they labor under many inconveniences in not being able to support schools and make roads, and for the want of other powers which an act of incorporation would obviate; that there have been several corporations in the county with a population not greater than ours, which have been greatly benefited by the act. We, therefore, pray your honors would incorporate us into a town by the name of North Wood, with all the privileges and powers which other towns possess, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

Benjamin Bodge, Asa Russell, Nathaniel Knowles, William Mathews, Enoch Hayden, Alpheus Hayden, Asa Heywood, Richard Labree, John Knight, Varen Packard, James Labree, Thomas Labree, William Labree, John Eliot, Samuel Cook, Nathaniel Winslow, Daniel Eliot, Charles Elder, James Young, Samuel Grant, David Russell, William Elder, Seth Knowles, William Hole, Andrew Crawford."

We are unable to tell how many more families were actually residing here whose names were not subscribed, but it is probable that Squire Lancey, who was the first to settle in town, and whose name appears upon the town records later, was here then, but was not in favor of incorporation. Others seem also to have opposed it, though the opposition was small.

No records were kept during the Plantation days.

I rather doubt if there was at that time even a beginning of a village in any part of the town, for as far as I have been able to locate the first places settled by these petitioners, it would seem that every locality of Corinna today had its representative among these 25 men.

It was about this time that Squire Lancey erected the second mill in town and this necessitated a new road.

These roads were of the crudest sort, and today would not be considered passable.

There were no bridges and the streams must be forded in summer, while in winter one might cross on the ice. Main street was a footpath through a cedar swamp.

The act of incorporation was passed by the House and Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Dec. 11, 1816, and bears the following signatures: "Timothy Bigelow," Speaker; "John Phillips," President of the Senate; "John Brooks," Governor; "A. Bradford," Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Between the date of the petition for incorporation and the act of incorporation, more than a year later, the name North Wood was changed to Corinna, which was the name of Dr. Warren's daughter.

Act of Incorporation.

The act of incorporation reads as follows: "Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen—An act incorporating the town of Corinna in the County of Somerset.

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same that the townships north of the Waldow (Waldo), Pattern (Patent) in the County of Somerset, as contained within the following described boundaries be and hereby is incorporated as a town by the name of Corinna, viz: East by the town of Exeter, north by the town of Dexter, south by the town of Newport, and west by the town of St. Albans—and the inhabitants of the said town of Corinna are thereby vested with all the powers and privileges and shall also be subject to all

the duties and requisitions of other towns according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth.

Sec. 2. "Be it further enacted that any justice of the Peace for the County of Somerset upon application therefor is hereby empowered to issue a warrant directed to a freehold inhabitant of the said town of Corinna requesting him to notify and warn the qualified voters therein to meet at such time and place in the same town as shall be appointed in the said warrant for the choice of such officers as towns are by law empowered and required to choose appoint at their annual town meetings in March or April.

"In the House of Representatives, December the 10th, 1816, this Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted. In Senate, Dec. 11th, 1816, this bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted."

First Town Meeting.

The warrant for the first town meeting was issued by Samuel Lancey, Esq., justice of the peace, and was addressed to John Eliot, the meeting being called at the home of Benjamin Hilton, Saturday, March 1, 1817, for the purpose of choosing a moderator and other town officers.

Mr. Hilton was not among the petitioners and may have settled in town during the year and a half that had elapsed between the presenting of the petition and the incorporation of the town, or he may have been originally opposed to it, in which case our first settlers early manifested diplomacy in town business by having the first town meeting at Mr. Hilton's house and further by calling upon another non-petitioner, Squire Lancey, to issue the warrant.

First Town Officials.

The officers chosen were: Samuel Lancey, moderator; William Elder, town clerk; William Elder, Joseph Peace and Constant Southard, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Benjamin Hilton was given the collectorship at five per cent., upon the condition that he should furnish a bond; Benjamin Hilton, constable; Ebenezer Nutter, town treasurer; Enoch Hayden, James Smith, Josiah Burrill, John Burton, Seth Knowles, surveyors of highways; Enoch Hayden, James Smith, surveyors of lumber; John Eliot, William Elder, field drivers; John Eliot, Liba Smith, Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Nutter, Arnold Chatman, hogreeves; William Elder, Simon Young, fence viewers; Enoch Hayden; Seth Knowles, tithingmen; Simon Young, pound keeper; William Elder, sealer of weights and measures.

The second town meeting was held April 7, 1817, when it was voted to raise \$200 for the support of schools and \$100 for town expenses, a total of \$300. This year, March 13, we raised \$13,005.54.

Cast 35 Votes for Maine as State.

Corinna cast 35 votes in favor of Maine's becoming a state, and William Elder was elected delegate to the convention at Portland where the constitution was drawn up, and the citizens later, Dec. 6, 1819, voted unanimously for the adoption of the constitution.

William King, the first governor of Maine, received all of the votes cast in Corinna which was 48.

William Elder was our first representative to the Legislature.

Besides those men who signed the petition for the incorporation of the town, the following men must have been residents here as early as March 1, 1817; Samuel Lancey, Esq., James Smith, Joseph Peace, Ebenezer Nutter, John Briggs, Constant Southard, Benj. Hilton, Joseph Burrill, Benoni Burrill, Samuel Burrill, John Burton, Liba Smith, Arnold Chatman and Simon Young.

There were probably many whose names appear on the town records a few years later who were already living in the town at that date, but were not old enough to be voters when the town was incorporated.

Early Taxpayers.

Corinna was the 220th town in the District of Maine. The year that the District of Maine was taken from Massachusetts and became the State of Maine, 1820, the taxpayers of Corinna were as follows: Isaac Mower, Walter Weymouth, Richard Labree, Peter Labree, James Labree, William Elder, Joshua Elder, Charles Elder, Jabez Bates, Samuel Hoyt, Joseph Blanchard, Thomas Brown, Liba Smith, James Smith, Jr., Ebenezer Nutter, Daniel Eliot, John Eliot, Stephen Vazie, William Matthews, Dodge Bachelder, John Briggs, John Clark, Benja. Hilton, Simon Young, Philip Morse, William Hole, John Judkins, Seth Knowles, James Couillard, John Hubbard, Wm. R. Page, Seth Knowles, Jr., Jonathan Knowles, Lewis White, David Knowles, Deborah Young, Josiah Burrill, Benoni Burrill, Varen Packard, Christopher Well.

John Ireland, Constant Southard, Daniel Clough, Eunice Judkins, Samuel Kennedy, Eben Quimby, Elihu Lancaster, Wm. McKenney, James Young, Thomas Pratt, Benjamin Bodge, Samuel Morse, David Knowles, Enoch Hayden, Adkins & Couillard,

Wm. Warren, Abram Cook, Samuel Cook, Mekinstey Pease, Joseph Ordway, Comfort Spooner, John G. Couillard, Joseph Pease, Caleb C. Knowles, Mace Smith, Samuel Capen, John Knowles, Richard Austin, Nathaniel Knowles, John Burton, Constant Southard, Joseph Burton, Peter Sanburn, David Russell, Hammond Russell,

Samuel Sawtelle, Jonas Sawtelle, Abram Bean, Fremman Craig, Jonas Warren, Benj. P. Winchester, Andrew Cole—82 names in addition to the firm name of Adkins and Couillard. This shows with what rapidity the population increased after the first few settlements were established.

CHAPTER III

FIRST SETTLERS

Many of the settlers of North Newport, as well as Corinna, came from Bloomfield, a part of Skowhegan, and the settlement of that part of Corinna adjoining must have been made at about the same time.

The Ireland family, who were the first settlers of North Newport, were the progenitors of all of the Irelands of Corinna. At the same time that Deacon John Ireland came to clear land for his home and prepare the way for his family, Nathaniel Burrill came from Bloomfield and cleared his home farm where H. E. Turner now lives. This Burrill had no descendants but other Burrills, Josiah, Benoni and Samuel, the three sons of Benoni, Sr., later came from Bloomfield as early settlers of Corinna and are married into the Ireland family again and again.

Benoni Burrill, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and lived in Abington, Mass. He was in Abington in 1790, but sometime later removed to Bloomfield where he died and was buried in a pasture. His widow, Lydia Hunt Burrill, came to Corinna with her three sons, and some years later her husband's remains were brought here and buried. At Mrs. Burrill's death, she was laid beside her husband in the village cemetery.

Other Bloomfield families are the Pratts, the Gardiners, and the Masons.

Uncle Jeremiah.

"Uncle" Jeremiah Titcomb, a sailor and a pensioner of the war of 1812, came from the town of Gray at about the time that James Young arrived from Cornville, and later married a daughter of Mr. Young, named Annie. Mr. Titcomb was of a jovial disposition and abounded in stories of his experiences upon the ocean. He was of the Adventist doctrine in religion and in 1843 was one of those who settled their business and disposed of property preparatory to the "end of the world." He settled on Titcomb's hill, the last farm in Corinna, toward the east. He was by trade a stonecutter, and built, among others, the cellar of the old Corinna House.

He was a great favorite with the young people who were always amused to hear "Uncle Jerry" give his testimony in meetings and compare himself to "an old ship," concluding

with his hopes as to the "old ship's reaching port," all of which was delivered with twinkling eyes and a broad smile.

He was also fond of telling the fortunes of the young people by examining the "bumps on their heads."

In his day it was customary for the relatives of the deceased at a funeral to treat the bearers to a generous draught of rum. He must have been possessed of more than ordinary strength for it was no uncommon thing for Mr. Titcomb to walk to the mill at the village, a distance of about four miles, with a half bushel of wheat on his back, have the wheat ground, return home with it, and then do a full day's work.

The Knowles Family.

Silas and Lovina Knox Knowles, parents of Columbus and Edwin Knowles of this town, came from Truro, Mass., about 1823 and settled in district number 6 east of what is now known as the old Knowles place where the Knowles reunions are annually held. Later they exchanged farms with a neighbor, and settled for life on the latter farm. The Knowles family is numerous in descendants.

Two others of the name of Knowles were among the petitioners for the incorporation of the town. Nathaniel and Seth. It is probable that Nathaniel was the son of Seth, and that all others of the early Knowles settlers, with the exception of the Silas named, were sons of this Seth, or his brothers, as many of them if not all of them came from Fayette, which was his former home.

Nathaniel Knowles was married three times and was the father of 19 children, so it is scarcely remarkable that the name of Knowles is still prominent in Corinna.

His first wife was Tamson Barker, whom he married April 30, 1816, and by whom he had two sons: Ira and Daniel. He married the second time, January 17, 1822, Polly Chamberlain, and their children were: Sally, Sumner, Salmon, Anna, B. Franklin, Emily, Betsey, Julia Ann, and Mary.

March 20, 1838, he married Abigail Southard. Their children are: Lemuel P., Eveline M., Josephine F., Elbra Augusta, Orville H., Abby Frances, Susan N., and Fred.



THE PEARL HALL FARM, CORINNA CENTER,

Known in Earlier Days as the John Knowles Place, Where One of the First Schools of the Town Was Held

Seth and Anna Knowles' first child, John, was born March 4, 1799, the third child born in Corinna. Their other children were: Henry, Anna, Lydia, Mary and Richard Emerson.

David Knowles, 2nd, and Lydia Knowles had two sons, John and James.

Caleb C. and Rachel Knowles also had two children, Horatio and Martha.

John Knowles evidently had two wives named Susannah for we find recorded the birth of the first child in Corinna, as far as shown by the town books, Samuel Canada Knowles, "son of the second Susannah," Nov. 18, 1798. It is to be remembered that the first child was a Chase, but no record was kept. It is possible that these early births may have been elsewhere, or else the parents were "squatters" before the land was sold by Massachusetts to Dr. Warren. Such cases were not uncommon. He settled on the P. W. Hall place at the center.

The other children were: Susannah, John, Lydia, William, Louisa, Robert, Charles and James.

Nehemiah and Rebba Knowles had three children: Naomi, Nehemiah, Jr., and Henry.

Jonathan and Fanny Knowles had two sons, James B. and Cyrus Preston, and a daughter, Sarah Frances.

Roby Knowles and Mary Bassett, his first wife, had six children: Mary Ann, Joseph, Haskell, Loann, David Roby, and Cushman; and by his second wife, Victoria Knowles: Olive, Estelle, Warren and Walter. He came to Corinna in 1814 with his father, David, and mother, Mary, and settled where David Palmer now lives. They came from Fayette and forded the Kennebec river. Mrs. Knowles rode on horseback and carried a baby in her arms. Robert Knowles was then 12 years of age. They drove three cows and three hogs with them. Mr. Knowles as well as the children was barefooted. There was only a muddy tow-path through where Corinna village now stands when they came. At first, food was a scarce article, and they lived much upon buckthorn brake-roots and milk. Roby Knowles afterwards settled where Sears J. Shepard now lives at Morse's Corner.

In the first census, 1790, Fayette, then known as Starling Plantation, had among its citizens a John and a David "Knowly" which is no doubt

intended for "Knowles." In many cases the census taker was a poor speller and penman, and many names were all but illegible.

Freeman Knowles lived at Corinna Center where A. H. Parkman now lives and kept a store in the little store adjoining. He was also postmaster.

The Knowles family is perhaps the most numerous as well as one of the most prominent of our pioneers.

First Public House.

William Moor seems to have come to Corinna about 1820 and purchased the mill from the Irelands. He added one set of stones for grinding and a hand bolt. It is related that the stone, which surrounds the hitching post at Sidney H. Winchester's residence, is one of these old millstones of the first mill.

Mr. Moor erected a house where the old Corinna House was afterwards built, nearly in front of Eastern Grain Company's grist mill. Later he built a public house west of the mill and where Stewart Public Library now stands. That was replaced by the tenement building known as The Beehive, which, in turn was destroyed by fire, and gave place to our beautiful public building.

Squire Ebenezer Nutter settled where Milton Wingate now lives. Squire Nutter was one of the first men drawn on the jury and earned his board while in Bangor by blowing the bellows in a blacksmith shop.

The Buxton family was already settled at Buxton's Corner when one day there arrived at their door a weary trio composed of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and their three weeks old baby, who had come all the way from Bloomfield that day. Mrs. Smith riding horseback and carrying the tiny baby in her arms. The horse was further burdened by household utensils, and strapped to the saddle was a spinning wheel. The Smiths took up their residence in a hastily built log house on the site of what is now Corinna town farm. The exact date of their coming is unknown, but they were among the earliest families.

"Uncle" Daniel Smith, J. C. Smith's grandfather, came from Lowden, N. H., and for many years lived where Mrs. Hannah Richardson now lives. His blacksmith shop was across the street on land now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Alberta Emery. His first wife was Elizabeth Wiggan, and he married for his second, Fannie Ireland, who was the first baby girl born in Corinna. He first settled between the residence of W. L. Pitcher and J. E. Flagg.

Mulliken's stream takes its name from Nathaniel Mulliken, who helped

to build the first bridge in the village, and his father, John R. Mulliken. The latter lived in later years on George Young's land on Pleasant street south of his residence and opposite "the big tree," an immense maple between the street and the sidewalk. John Mulliken came from Tuffleboro, N. H., and related that in Tuffleboro, it was so cold that he once threw a pail of water out of a chamber window and it froze before it touched the ground.

Tobias Leighton settled where Loren Dearborn now lives.

Ezekiel Leighton, a veteran of the War of 1812, and Lydia Pearl, his wife, of Mount Vernon, settled near where George Footman now lives.

Dr. Borden once lived at the town farm and the corner was then called for him, Borden's Corner.

The Eliots.

The Eliots, John and Daniel and French were prominent men in town affairs and prominent members of the church and temperance societies. They were aristocratic in manner and dress.

French Eliot was very orthodox in his views and considered the theatre the very essence of wickedness. His niece, Mrs. Mary Eliot Enneking, recently told of her uncle and aunt's arrival in California when they left Corinna and went west to live. Friends showed them the city, and she, not being as rigid in her views as was her husband, they took her among other places to the theatre. When she reported the fact, her husband was greatly concerned for her spiritual welfare and scolded her for her worldly-mindedness. Mrs. Eliot exclaimed in conciliation, "Oh well, French, I only went to a matinee," and her husband, not knowing the difference, was consoled by her explanation.

The brick house where Oliver L. Jones now lives was built by Daniel Eliot, and the John Eliot homestead is now owned by W. L. Pitcher.

Dr. Jacob Eliot settled where J. H. Winchester lives at Corinna village.

John and Lucy Eliot, had a son, John, born Sept. 16, 1817.

The children of Daniel and Edith Eliot were: James Hayden, born Sept. 25, 1816; Lydia Hayden, June 16, 1818; Mary Ann, Oct. 11, 1819; Dolly, Feb. 10, 1821; Elizabeth, Sept. 22, 1822; Harriot, April 22, 1824.

Alphonso Elliott and his wife, Mary, had a son, Rufus S., born July 5, 1819, and a daughter, Sarah Ann, born Feb. 14, 1821.

John Eliot once made a trip to Boston when travel of so extensive a na-

ture was most uncommon. Upon his return, he was dubbed by his friends, "Boston John."

The Eliot family are nearly all residents of the west, although a descendant resides in Dexter.

Where E. M. Dunning now lives, familiarly known as the "Mills place" was once a store which was run by a Mr. Wessenger.

The Sherburne house, another of the old residences of the town, had a store in connection which was run by Mr. Sherburne. Mr. Knowles, Mr. Morse and others were in business at the Corner at various times.

Elder Couillard was an early settler at the Corner. I find the names of James and Olive Couillard's children given as follows: Olive, born May 22, 1797; Betsy, Sept. 19, 1799; Stephen King, Sept. 7, 1801; Polly, Sept. 8, 1803; Margaret, Sept. 29, 1805; Susanah, Nov. 4, 1807; Nancy, May 14, 1810; David Spooner, Aug. 5, 1812.

At the time of the Civil War, Silas Morse was keeping store in the Sherburne building and lived where C. J. Trickey now lives.

Gibson Patten then traded in what was afterward called the Bachelor store. Mr. Patten sold out his business to Mr. Morse and went to the defense of the Union.

David Hicks lived where Mary Young lives near the brick school-house.

Isaac Veazie settled opposite the Morse's Corner cemetery.

Mr. Banton lived in the house beyond and was a wheelwright by trade. J. C. Smith now owns one of the sleighs which he made.

Morse's Corner was once the business center as well as the social center of the town, and it was here that Fourth of July celebrations and Sunday school picnics were celebrated and in those days the whole town turned out to participate in the festivities.

The Southard Family.

Southard's Mills takes its name from William, the eldest son of Constant and Sally Southard of Leeds, Me., who were among the first families in point of early settlement and also in importance, for he served as one of the first board of selectmen, although the absence of his name in the list of petitioners would seem to indicate him a new-comer in the spring of 1897. Their children, part of whom were born in Leeds, were as follows: William, born Feb. 7, 1908, Gorham, May 25, 1811; Harriet, June 21, 1813; Abigail, Nov. 21, 1815; George, Nov. 27, 1817; Joslin, Dec. 6, 1819; Moses, Nov. 21, 1822; Samuel Constantine, May 4, 1824; Paul M. Feb. 4, 1826; Christina, Aug. 6, 1828; Mary Ann, Jan. 11, 1831.

The Southards settled first on the Sewell Dearborn farm, where A. H. Bell now lives, which they cleared and rendered habitable. They came originally from Marshfield, Mass., and were descendants of one of Gov. Bradford's stepsons, the name on the early Massachusetts records being spelled "Southworth." Constance and Sally Southard are buried in the pasture near their old home.

William married Maria Ambrose of Mortonboro, N. H., and they settled first where Joel Young afterwards lived, clearing the land and erecting a cabin thereon. Later they cleared the large farm at Southard's Mills and erected the dam and sawmill which has been in operation ever since and is now owned by F. H. Welch. Arah Southard lives in the old William Southard place.

The Masons, Abijah M. and Lydia, with their ten children came from Bloomfield and settled on the Hamm farm in a log cabin at the junction of the two roads known from its flatiron shape as "the heater piece." Later they erected the frame dwelling now standing. Among their children were: Mary Jane, who married Hezekiah Lancaster, Silas, Alexander, Leonard, Abijah who was killed in battle in the Civil War, and a daughter who was afterwards Mrs. Fitzgerald of Dexter.

They settled at about the same time that the Beans and the Nickersons came.

Abijah Mason belonged to the Dexter militia and went to the Aroostook war. Mrs. Mason drew a pension during the last of her life.

The fact that Abijah Mason belonged to the Dexter militia company at the time of the Aroostook War of 1839, may explain the lack of a record of any Corinna company on the state records, for it may be that those whom tradition says marched may have at that time belonged to the Dexter company as did Mr. Mason.

Edward Moody, Levi Moody's grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier and came from Tarmouth, N. H., 91 years ago. He brought with him his family, and moved them and his household goods with a four-ox team, his son, Flint B. Moody, a boy of 14, walking behind and driving the cows.

They settled on the Mason place now occupied by E. E. Hamm. A few years later, an older son came with his wife and settled in a log cabin where George A. Tibbetts lives at Pleasant Vale. The wife, however, was so homesick that they returned to New Hampshire.

When the Moodys came to Corinna to make their home, there were several families in their vicinity already located, having come nine or ten years previously. Among them were the Potters, Holiday, and his wife, Nancy, who were settled on the Dunham farm, and whose daughter afterwards married Flint Moody.

Captain Bean, George Tibbetts' grandfather, lived across the road from Mr. Tibbetts' home. When James and Margaret Bean with their children: Jacob, Margaret, Neal, Rebecca W. and Nelson, came from Sandwich, N. H., in 1827, and settled at Pleasant Vale on what is called the Lowell Knowles place, there was only a footpath from Pleasant Vale corner to their home and also from the corner to Lyford's Corner. There was no path at all where the south road now is. There was a log house across the road from where George Tibbetts now lives and another one where Everett Simpson's barn stands. Isaac Williams lived in the former and Asa White, father of H. W. White, in the latter.

Amos Worthen built the frame house that is now used by Everett Simpson as a workshop. Mr. Bean also erected a frame house on his land.

Rebecca W. Bean married Joseph Tibbetts who came here from Fairfield about 1850. George A. Tibbetts is their son.

James Bean was a man of powerful physique and noted for fetes of strength. It was his custom to come on horseback with grists to Moor's mill and on one such occasion he had started to return with the grist and was already on his horse when a stranger challenged him to fight.

Mr. Bean, or "Captain" as he was called because of having held that position in the Corinna Militia, replied that he didn't want to fight. The stranger persisted in his efforts to start a quarrel until finally Captain Bean leaned over, grasped the stranger by his collar and, holding him at arm's length, rode with him up the hill as far as Uncle Ben Moor's house (H. W. Knowles' residence), where he dropped him in the road and continued on his way home. The mill then stood about where the I. O. O. F. block is now.

At another time, a neighbor was raising a barn and the men were all working to put it up broadside as was customary. They had it partly up and had called the women to prop it, since they could get it no further, when Capt. Bean rode into the yard. He promptly put his great strength at their service and with the order

"Up with it," raised it with little apparent effort.

Beyond the Pleasant Vale limits was a settlement known as Ossipee, because its pioneers came from Ossipee, N. H. Prominent among them was William Nickerson, who cleared the land and settled on the Harrison W. White place, and there erected a dam and mill for lumber and shingles. William and Hittie Nickerson had a large family of children among whom were: Aaron, William, Josiah, Merriam, (Mrs. Albert Remick) Mehitable and John who died in the army.

Others of the settlement were the Williams family, and Lovina White's father, Humphrey White.

Humphrey White lived across the road from the Nickersons in a log house with no floor, and settled at about the same time.

John Weeks settled where Isaac Bates now lives.

Bial Lancaster settled on the old Lancaster place at about the same time that Liba Smith settled in Corinna. They both came from Bloomfield, now part of Skowhegan.

Deacon Elder, oldest son of William Elder, who was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town, settled in the northwest part of Corinna where Clarence Higgins now lives and probably came from Green as did John Mower, who settled where Elmer Cole lives.

Thomas Brown, the settler of the Mell Nichols place, came from Bloomfield.

Hiram and Isaac Moore of Greene settled near the Moore pond at about the same time, 100 years ago.

"Col." Labree settled where Reed Packard lives. The colonel was one of the first representatives to the legislature and was absent from home about five or six weeks attending to state affairs. He returned to town on foot and via Lyford's Corner, and dropped in to the hotel kept by "Bily" Lyford to rest and exchange views with his neighbors. In the course of conversation he inquired: "Wonder if they make as many cedar shingles over in Corinna as they used to?" The question amused his friends on account of his short absence from home and they used it as a by-word ever after to tease the Colonel.

Levi Moody recalls hearing his uncle, Edward Moody, son of the first Moody settler, tell about Capt. Labree's company of militia that marched in 1839 to the Aroostook border, being called out hastily at night for the expedition. Some of the party never completed the journey but Mr. Moody went to Fort Fairfield. Mr. Moody says that the company stopped in Bangor either on the way north or on the return.

A Mr. Parker settled where Weyland Philbrick lives.

Simon Philbrick, father of Jacob and grandfather of Weyland Philbrick, settled the George Booker farm.

Alvin Young settled where J. W. Blaisdell lives.

LeBaron Weymouth's father settled his farm near Moore's pond, James Weymouth settled nearby.

David Prescott settled beyond Moody's mills, Elisha Thompson settled where Albert Thompson lives near the Dexter line on the back road.

Simeon Adams settled where William Snell afterwards lived. He was a cobbler by trade and some of his tools are now in the possession of Clinton Snell.

Benj. Burrill lived where M. L. Flanders now lives. Jas. P. Copeland lived where Mrs. Almy Curtis lives. Sanford Stephens built the house where Arthur J. Cook lives.

The H. H. Fisher residence was occupied by Deacon Fish. Thomas Andrews once lived where J. C. Smith lives now. James Babb settled on the Seth Lancaster place. Elder Sherman Stone settled the Elmer Hopkins farm. The Stinchfield family settled where Percy Ireland lives.

Among the signers of the petition for incorporation of the town of Corinna, appears the name of William Hole, dark and foreign in complexion and appearances, no one knew his nationality nor his origin. Not even his name was known to his neighbors, for William Hole was one given him because of his manner of coming to America. He was a stow-away in the hold of a European sailing vessel that touched at a New England port; and when he was put ashore, unable to speak the English tongue, someone applied the name William Hold, which came to be William Hole by the time he settled in Corinna. He never gave the reason for leaving Europe and was always a mystery to his associates. He settled in a house back of the residence of A. L. Hayden, between Corinna village and Morse's Corner, the old Elder Nelson place. He had been a sailor in his early life, and had a sailor's liking

for rum, so that occasionally he rode horseback to Bangor, and returned with two poles dragging from his saddle, and upon them was strapped a barrel of the liquor. He practiced the blacksmith's trade at Morse's Corner. His wife's name was Mary, and their children were: Elizabeth, born Jan. 31, 1809; Joseph, July 4, 1812; Mary, Nov. 11, 1815; Lovina, July 12, 1818; William Jr., June 7, 1821.

First Town Farm.

During Andrew Jackson's administration, there was a division made of the surplus funds in the United States treasury among the towns of the country. In 1838, article 8 of the town warrant, provided for a decision as to a farm on which to keep the poor. It was voted to expend "so much of the surplus revenue now loaned out as it will take to buy a farm for the poor of the town." The farm purchased was our present town farm, which is rented and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Willis Jewell, because for several years Corinna has had no paupers to make a town farm necessary.

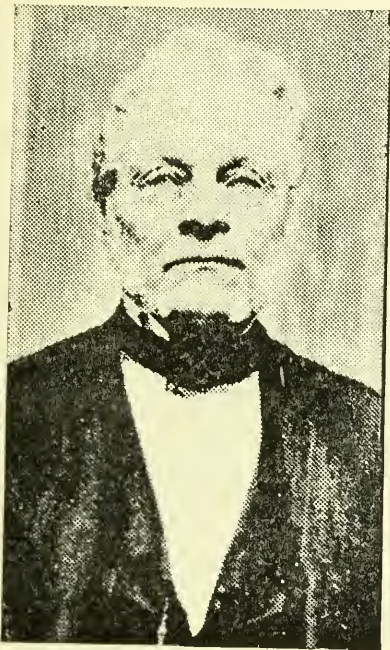
At the time of this town meeting, "Tame" Hole was very anxious that the town should divide the money among the citizens instead of using it for a public expenditure, and when later the town was in possession of the town farm, he vented his spleen by going to the farm in a state of intoxication and throwing stones at the windows until he shattered every pane of glass. The managers of the farm at that time were an elderly couple and the other occupants of the house were children. But little as he desired the purchase of a farm for the maintenance of the town's poor, his descendants reaped the benefit of its purchase. His son, Walter, married Lefa Hoyt, and they, as town charges, cost Corinna a large sum of money, before death ended the line of William Hole, or Hold, in Corinna.

William Hole lived to be about 100 years of age, and lies in the Morse's Corner cemetery.

CHAPTER IV

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN

The first practicing physician in Corinna was Dr. Paul M. Fisher, and for many years he was the only doctor in Corinna, ministering to those in surrounding settlements as well. He was the son of Paul M. Fisher, M. D., and Artemissa Aldrich and was born in Wrentham, Mass., where his father practiced medicine for more than 50 years.



DR. PAUL M. FISHER

Dr. Fisher, junior, was a Yale man and afterwards studied medicine at Harvard and it was while in Boston completing his medical education that he met and fell in love with Miss Mary M. Fifield of Corinna, a native of Exeter, N. H. Miss Fifield was engaged as a seamstress in Boston at the time. They became engaged and took passage on a sailing vessel for Bangor on their way to Corinna to be married at her home. It took two weeks for the voyage, and from Ban-

gor they rode through the woods following a blazed trail, both riding upon one horse. Their marriage intentions were published Sept. 4, 1825, and the record of their marriage bears the date Sept. 19, 1825. Abra Bean, Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony.

Dr. Fisher.

Dr. Fisher began at once the building of a log cabin home, clearing the land for its site on what was afterwards known as the old Deacon Gilman farm adjoining the cemetery at Morse's corner. There the next year, the first of their children was born.

With the exception of only one or two years, his name appears on town records as town clerk, selectman, school committee or treasurer, every year following his arrival in Corinna until he left town to become a surgeon in the Union army 36 years later.

During the early years of his practice he made his rounds on horseback and the sight of his flapping saddlebags was a familiar one to all. Later he substituted a gig when roads had been constructed to admit of its use.

The old doctor was extremely fond of children and always ready for a frolic with them and many are the stories told of his pranks. He was of a sunny disposition, though possessed of a quick temper, and was always very blunt and outspoken in his manner of speech, and known to speak precisely what he thought.

Not only did the patients like to see the jolly old doctor coming, but other members of the family enjoyed his jokes and funny stories as well.

Yet members of his household knew that he could administer justice in household troubles with a sternness of manner that fixed the impression in their memories. One day one of the grandchildren had occasion to prove this statement.

Dr. Fisher's Cucumbers.

In the old days, cucumbers were a luxury, and Dr. Fisher had a single cucumber growing on a vine in his garden. He watched it daily in anticipation of the day when it should be large enough to be picked and eaten. He was not the only one watching that cucumber, and one day little Clara picked it and ate it.

The old doctor was much concerned that his grandchild should have taken the cucumber without asking and probably quite as chagrined that somebody had deprived him of his taste of cucumber.

In the living room was the large family Bible, leather covered and adorned with gold lettering, and occupying its place of state on the living room table. Calling the child to him, he spoke at great length concerning the wickedness of stealing, and ended with this terrible threat—that if she ever stole again he should remove her name from the family Bible because "we musn't have the name of a thief in the Bible."

Doctor's Bills.

The doctor's book gave records of the payment of doctor's bills by labor fruit or produce. Sometimes it was a cow or a sheep or hog.

Often patients ran up a large bill covering several years' time and died without paying any part of it. Generally the doctor entered opposite such accounts in his ledger, "Settled by death" and often with entries after this item such as the following: "He was a good man and would have paid if he could," but sometimes the comment was not so complimentary and expressed a strong belief in the doctrine of fire and brimstone.

Dr. Fisher was a descendant of Thomas Fisher of Winston, County Suffolk, England, who was in Cambridge as early as 1634 and went to Dedham, Mass., as one of its first settlers in 1637. He later went to Wrentham, with others from Dedham, to settle. The line of descent was as follows: Deacon Samuel Fisher, Capt. Ebenezer Fisher, Ebenezer Fisher, Esq., David Fisher, Dr. Paul M. Fisher, Sr., Dr. Paul M. Fisher, Jr., the last named being the first physician of Corinna.

Dr. Fisher purchased of Jotham Piatt the old tavern known as the Corinna House situated near where Eastern Grain company's mill stands. Dr. Warren of Boston, the original owner of Corinna, traded with Dr. Fisher 2000 acres of land in West Virginia for this hotel property. Dr. Warren made similar exchanges with Squire Hawes, Samuel Burrill and several others.

The land in the south was represented to be fertile and suitable for homes for the colony of Corinna people who set out to inhabit it. Accordingly they went to the nearest port, Coals Mouth, Va., with their families and household goods.

Upon arriving there, it was found necessary to ride many miles into the mountains to their destination. Nor

was that the worst of it, for suitable conveyances were not to be had at any price because these people from the north were regarded as spies by the slave holders of the community and the little company received anything but a pleasant reception.

When finally the start was made however, Mrs. Fisher and some of the younger members of the party were riding in the last carriage obtainable. Suddenly it fell to pieces and parts of the harness gave way, showing that they had been tampered with by the unsocial Virginians. The country through which they passed was poverty stricken in the extreme, but they passed on toward their destination, the land where they were to lay out their farms and build their homes.

When at last they reached their own property, it was found to be on the side of a mountain and as barren and desolate as it well could be. There was no possibility of farms for nothing could possibly grow where there was nothing but rocks in which to plant it.

One Room Cabins.

They built their cabins by digging away enough of the mountain side to afford floor space for one room. Each room had of necessity to be a separate cabin, as no places were wide enough to give floor space for more than one small room.

No doubt it was a homesick band that looked out from their crude cabins on the mountainside where nothing gave promise of future abundance to be acquired by toil be it ever so patient, and little Corinna with its homely comfort must have loomed large by comparison. The main room or cabin had a loft reached by a ladder, the floor being of boards made by the men themselves and so crudely fashioned that one standing above could easily see what was passing in the room below. The men of the colony were justly indignant at the sharp trade Dr. Warren had put through and wrote him to come to their settlement. So insistent was their summons that he came. The interview was a stormy one but ended with Dr. Warren's trading back the property. This interview was witnessed from the loft by a woman and two frightened children, one of whom related the incident to the writer.

The Hawes family, the Burrills and probably all of the others with the exception of Dr. Fisher and family, returned to Corinna. He went to Rutland, La Salle county, Illinois. There his youngest son, George H. Fisher, settled afterwards removing to Santa Clara, Cal., his present home.

After two years they returned to Maine and settled in Orono, from which town he enlisted in the Civil war as surgeon of the 8th Maine regiment.

From Orono they removed to Chelsea, Mass.

Both Dr. and Mr. Fisher died in 1876. His death occurred while seated in church at her old home in Exeter, N. H. where they were visiting at the time. They are both buried in Chelsea.

The children of Paul M. and Mary M. Fisher were: Paul M. Fisher, 3rd, born July 11, 1826, died at Prescott, Ariz.; Francis A. born Nov. 9, 1827,

died Nov. 17, 1861, at Corinna; Preston, born Nov. 17, 1829, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Anson, born April 14, 1831, died at Hermon Pond, Maine, July 29, 1892; Mary Artimissa, born Dec. 23, 1832, died at Pasadena, Calif.; Eunice Josephine, born April 6, 1834, died at Merced, Calif.; Nancy J., born July 3, 1836, now living at Merced, Calif.; George Henry, born June 1, 1838, now living at Santa Clara, Calif.; Susan N., born Oct. 19, 1841, died Feb. 2, 1852.

Preston was known as the "Young Doctor" to distinguish him from his father.

CHAPTER V

THE STEWARD FAMILY

Elder David Steward and his good wife, Eliza, for many years played important parts in the history of Corinna. He was a descendant of Duncan Steward, who was in Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1658. He and his wife, Anne, removed to Newbury, Mass., where he engaged in shipbuilding. After 1680 they resided in Rowley, Mass.

Their son, James, born in Newbury, Oct. 8, 1664, married twice, both of his wives being named Elizabeth. He resided in both Rowley, Mass., and Boxford, and it was in the former town that his son, Solomon, was born July 24, 1698.

Solomon Steward and Martha, daughter of Edward and Martha (Brown) Farrington, published their marriage intentions in Andover, June 10, 1727. They lived in Bradford, where he kept store until about 1733. Later they lived in the middle precinct of Salem, now Peabody, and later still, in 1738, removed to Lunenburg. He died there in 1758. William, his son, was born in Salem in March, 1737.

Moved to Bloomfield.

The Lunenburg records give the marriages of three Ireland women to three Steward men, who later removed to Bloomfield, Me., now a part of Skowhegan, together with others of their family, and members of other families that came later to Corinna as pioneers. The marriages were as follows: Phineas Steward, son of Solomon and brother of William Steward, married Anne Ireland, April 22, 1756. Their six children were: Samuel Bird born in Lunenburg, March 18, 1757; Anne, born in Lunenburg, Nov. 23, 1758; Phineas, born in Lunenburg, Oct. 27, 1760; Abraham, born in Lunenburg, Oct. 15, 1762; Thomas, born in Fitchburg, Feb. 17, 1766; and Martha, born in Fitchburg, June 28, 1772. They removed to Bloomfield about 1776.

Daniel Steward married Mary Ireland March 14, 1757. Their children were: Daniel, Benjamin, Mary, John, Amasa, Amherst, Sarah, Betty, Stephen, Thomas and James, born between the years 1758 and 1785, all in Lunenburg.

William Steward married Abigail Ireland July 25, 1758. Their children were: Abigail, born in Lunenburg; William, born in Fitchburg, Jan. 27, 1765, and Susanna, Jonathan and James.

Will Steward, who with his brothers, Solomon and Phineas, came to Bloomfield about 1776, was known as Deacon William, and later moved to Canaan.

Jonathan Steward married Hannah Jewett and settled in Bloomfield, where their two children, Esther and Hannah, were born. After Mrs. Steward's death, he married Mrs. Lucy Pattee by whom he had six children: David, James, Lucy, Naomi, Stephen and Ruth.

Jonathan Steward was a Baptist minister and a farmer. He died in Bloomfield, July 31, 1848.

Thomas Steward was published to Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Reed) Bicknell of Lunenburg, Jan. 3, 1803, and married the same month. She was born in Abington, Mass., May 22, 1784. They moved in 1803 to Bloomfield and in 1804 to North Newport. Others who came to Maine at the same time were: Sylvanus Whiting, Daniel Ireland, Elam Pratt, Samuel Hayden, Thomas Bicknell,—some of whom settled in Bloomfield, others in Canaan, Skowhegan and Norridgewock. They did not bring their families, but returned for them later.

Thomas Steward moved his family in 1806. He was by trade a cooper.

Hannah Steward, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Burrill, married Josiah Burrill of Bloomfield and settled in Corinna. Their ten children were: Olive, Hannah, Mary, Esther, Rosilla, Daniel, Josiah Hook, Lucy, Moses Jewett and Jonathan.

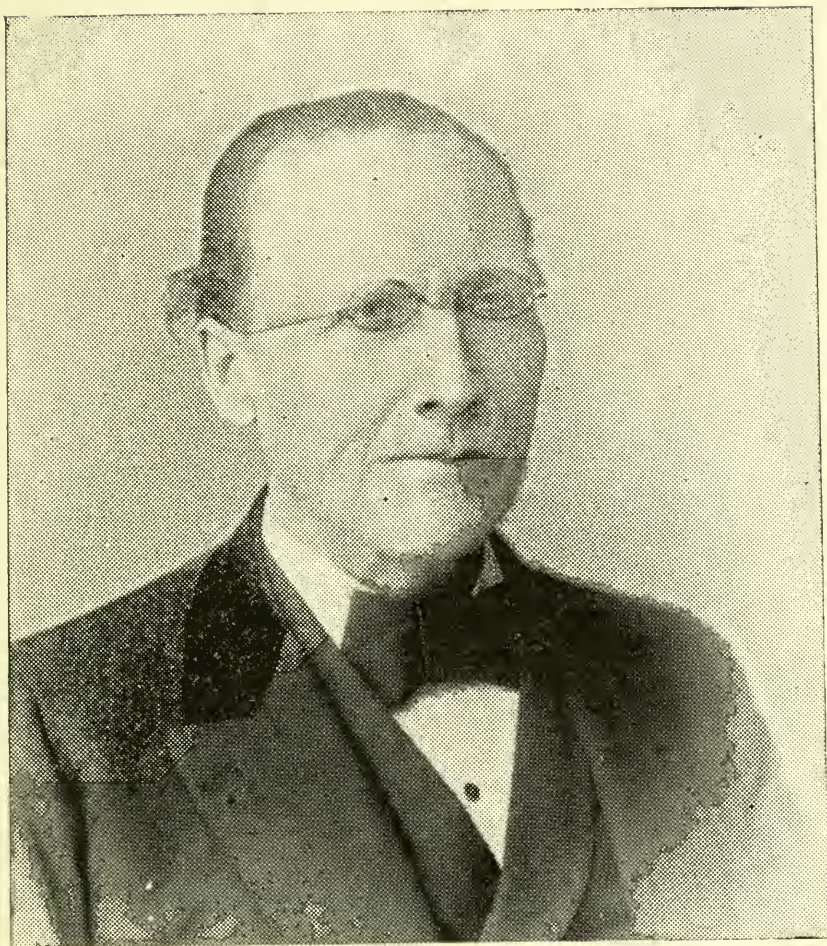
Parents of Levi M. and David Steward.

David Steward and Miss Elizabeth Merreck of Warsaw (now Pittsfield) published their marriage intentions Nov. 16, 1822; and they were married Dec. 19, 1822, coming to Corinna to settle. He was a Baptist minister and a farmer as well, and both he and Mrs. Steward were school teachers.

Elder Steward like all of the ministers of his day received his salary in produce or in labor of clearing his land, for money was scarce among the early settlers.

Elder Nelson, a contemporary of Elder Steward, once received ten dollars and a pig as pay for preaching.

He was a devout Christian, Puritanical in his views, yet kindly and beloved by all. He was among the best educated men of the town and active



THE LATE LEVI M. STEWART OF MINNEAPOLIS

Corinna's Wealthy Son Whose Benefactions in the Town are Many and Lasting.

in all the affairs social, religious and municipal. He was always interested in the schools and served many years on the school board; was one of the founders of Corinna Union academy of which he was a trustee and served his town as selectman for many years.

As a preacher, he was pastor of the Corinna churches at various times for many years and well known throughout the neighboring towns. His sermons were strong and orthodox as well as scholarly and in prayer he was very

earnest and insistant. It is related that when he made the prayer at the dedication of the Pleasant Street Christian church he prayed for every part of the building not even forgetting the nails and the cuspidors.

He delivered the first temperance lecture ever heard in Corinna and followed it up by years of earnest work for the promotion of temperance in the community.

He also delivered many strong lectures against slavery, being among

the first in the state to favor its abolition. He was a member of the Masonic lodge as were nearly all of the most prominent men of his day.

Aunt Eliza Steward.

No less beloved was Aunt Eliza Steward, and the older of Corinna's citizens can recall the cordial welcome which she gave to all who entered her house.

Their children were: Elizabeth, who May 14, 1844, married John Winchester, a farmer, and a veteran of the Fourth Maine Battery during the Civil war; Levi Merrick, the late Minneapolis multi-millionaire; Charles Miller, and David Dinsmore Stewart, Esq., of St. Albans, who survives the others.

Aunt Lizzie or "Gram" Winchester, as she was affectionately known by all, was one devoted to her family, her friends, her church and the community in which she lived. Whatever concerned them concerned her as well and she was ever ready to help in whatever way she could. The beautiful park on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets and named Winchester park in her honor was the gift of Mrs. Winchester and her son, J. Howard Winchester, to the town.

Her brother, Charles Miller Stewart, was educated at Corinna Union academy and at East Corinth academy, went to Australia at the time when so many promising young men started out to make their fortunes, in the new country, and like so many others, lost his life in the attempt.

Changes in Spelling.

Levi M. Stewart, like his brother, Hon. D. D. Stewart, spelled his name with a final "t" instead of ending it with "d" as did his father, Elder Stewart. He was educated at Bates, graduated at Dartmouth and then from Harvard Law school. In 1858, through the influence of Dr. Jacob Eliot of Minnesota, a former Corinna resident, he went to Minneapolis, then only a very small settlement, and there established his law office and began the amassing of his immense fortune. He became the leading authority on real estate in the northwest.

Mr. Stewart is of all Corinna's sons, her greatest benefactor, and her citizens must always feel a great debt of gratitude to the man who did so much for the town's prosperity.

Really Noble Character.

Probably two brothers were never more unlike than were Densmore and Levi Stewart and yet there existed between them an unusually strong tie of

brotherly affection. Densmore, the elder by six years, was a handsome child and possessed of the pleasing personality that immediately attracted people to him and rendered him a favorite; while Levi, naturally very plain, was aware of the physical contrast in favor of his brother and enhanced it by his manner of dress and eccentric behavior.

These peculiarities followed him through life since he chose to mask a really noble soul under an exterior that was forbidding, and man, who "looketh on the outward appearing," often found him stern, shrewd and eccentric, yet many had occasion to know him as a far different type of humanity.

Many Charitable Deeds.

Very many, indeed, are the cases where Mr. Stewart played the part of good Samaritan to those whom he found in need; but always with his charity he gave strict injunctions to secrecy. Should the recipient of his charity tell of his benefactions, the charities ceased and were never repeated. Since his death, many of these good deeds have become known.

Among them is an instance of one of his tenants, a poor woman and dependent upon her sewing to earn a livelihood. One day when the rent became due she had no money to pay the bill, so fearing that her wealthy and supposedly close-fisted old landlord would cause her to be turned into the streets, she pawned her sewing machine. The following day she went in search of work and returned discouraged to her room to find on her arrival that the sewing machine was in its accustomed place. On it was a note signed, "Levi M. Stewart," which told her that whatever happened she must always pay her bills. In the note was \$50 in money.

Whenever people solicited a contribution to charity from "the Elder," as he was always known, because, from his birth, his good parents had intended him for the ministry, Mr. Stewart always replied that he would "ask his wife." The fact of his bachelorhood was always a favorite joke with him, and in these instances, a useful one, as it gave him the opportunity to investigate the merits of the proposed charity before he had given an answer to the request for aid. In replying, he always quoted "Mrs. Stewart's" ideas on the subject in hand.

Mr. Stewart was fond of candy and kept it always on hand in his office and it was his delight to treat the children who happened in. He was very fond of children and once told the

writer's father that he would give all that he had for a little girl of his own.

Mr. Stewart was born on the old Stewart homestead in Corinna near

during the winter passed the time by going to school.

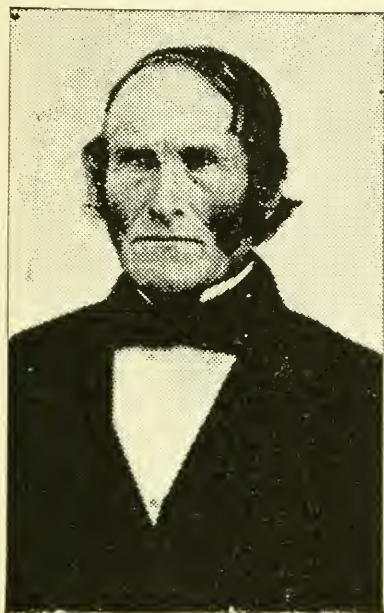
He graduated from Cambridge Law school and after securing his degree, began the quest of a suitable place to locate.

His brother, Dinsmore, himself a lawyer, had greatly aided Levi in his college course and it was to this brother that the young man turned for advice and counsel. Though Mr. Stewart afterwards paid back every cent of the money borrowed, yet there remained a bond between the two brothers linking them much more closely than in the majority of cases.

Dr. Jacob Eliot, a friend of the Stewart family in Corinna, had removed to Minnesota, and it was due to his suggestion that the young lawyer and his brother decided upon Minneapolis as the place to start his practice of law. Minneapolis was then scarcely a handful of houses, the settlement being across the river.

Invested in Real Estate.

He early invested in real estate and his business sagacity was such that he eventually increased his property



REV. DAVID STEWART,

Father of David D. and the Late Levi M. Stewart, Who Was Closely Connected With the Early History of the Town.

North Newport and where his grand niece, Mrs. Royal Quimby and family, now live.

He attended the public schools and at the age of 15 became a schoolmaster. In these early days teaching was after physical exercise of the most strenuous type, and it was his delight in later years to tell of his many experiences as a pedagogue.

Fishing Paid College Education.

A year later he took up the profession of fisherman, since he found it more lucrative than teaching, and earned the sum of \$7 per week. From these earnings he saved enough to put himself through Dartmouth college.

He became proficient in boxing and wrestling, and this qualification quite as much as his marked scholarly attainments, gained him the position of master of Nichols academy in Searsport.

The Searsport school was considered the toughest in Maine, pupils being masters of deep sea fishing boats who



ELIZA M. STEWART,

Wife of Rev. David Stewart.

until it totalled between 12 and 20 million at the time of his death.

David D. Stewart also became a millionaire in the same way by the

investments made by him on the advice of his brother Levi.

Throughout his life, Mr. Stewart retained a strong affection for his native town and was always in touch with its interests. Both the Pleasant Street Christian church and the Center street Methodist Episcopal church have received material assistance from this source in remodelling the buildings, buying the bells, etc., and when two years ago the Morse's Corner church was remodelled, Hon. D. D. Stewart contributed liberally to the fund. In all of these churches, their father, Elder David Stewart, preached.

A Memorial to Parents.

In 1895, Levi M. Steward began plans for the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of his father and mother in his native town, and the magnificent \$65,000 Stewart Free Library building was the result. It is one of the finest public buildings in the state and the pride of the town.

The building is of brick, two stories high, and surmounted by a clock tower. The town clock dials were not at first illuminated but have been wired for electricity since.

The lower floor contains the library, private library, children's library, reading room, selectmen's room, janitor's office, coat rooms and lavatories. The entire upper story is devoted to the handsome town hall which boasts a 75-foot stage, with stage scenery worthy of any city and a dance floor of exceptional excellence. The seating capacity is 500 though at the time of the dedication about 700 were accommodated.

That Mr. Stewart's heart was in the gift of this library is best illustrated not by the money which it cost him, but better by the fact that he personally selected the 3,000 volumes first bought and given to the library at the time of its erection, and the library now possesses the list in his own handwriting.

In his will he bequeathed to Corinna \$50,000 as a permanent fund for the support of this building to keep it in a "state of excellence" and what is

more surprising, he left also to this library his own private library of 10,000 volumes, both legal and literary, considered to be the best private library in the whole northwest. The legal library is now one of the finest in New England, while in number of volumes, the Stewart Free library is the 13th in the state.

To D. D. Stewart, Esq., of St. Albans went the bulk of the immense fortune to be disposed of as he saw fit.

Mr. Stewart bequeathed the sum of \$25,000 to each of the following Corinna citizens, his relatives: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Winchester, John Howard Winchester, Sidney H. Winchester, Jeanette Winchester, Densmore S. Hilliker, Araminta Hilliker Soule, Dora Thurston Quimby.

His Personality.

Mr. Stewart always wore a silk hat and Prince Albert coat, with blue trousers. He never varied his dress, seemed never to grow old, and was wont to remark that he expected to live forever. He is buried in Corinna.

He ate very plain food and only two meals a day, worked about 20 out of every 24 hours, enjoyed great physical health until the very last of his life and was possessed of a keen mind, a subtle humor, and a personality, indeed remarkable.

Like his brother, David D. Stewart is a man of keen mind, great intellectual ability and courtly manner. He is probably one of Maine's best legal authorities at the present time and still spends much of his time in his law office in St. Albans, from which he has made the many great bequests from his brother's millions to colleges, schools and charitable institutions of this state and others. He gave to Corinna Union academy the sum of \$8,000.

To see the old gentleman bowing in courtly grace over the hand of some visitor is a picture never to be forgotten.

Like his brother, he holds a warm place in the hearts of Corinna citizens, and the name of Stewart is among the most honored in Corinna's history.

CHAPTER VI

CORINNA IN PEACE AND WAR

Stage Route.

Before the establishment of the railroad in 1865-6 a stage route followed the old County road from Newport to Dexter, touching Pleasant Vale corner. Another route from Skowhegan to Bangor passed through Hartland and Corinna, for many years, the driver was "Bill" Bradford.

The stage was an object of boundless admiration to the children of those days and a former resident recalls an incident of her childhood when she was walking on the highway as the stage came by. As there were no passengers, the driver invited the little girl to ride. The child accepted with alacrity and sinking down upon the bright red plush cushions became too absorbed in the wonderful experience of riding on the stage to notice her home when they came to it, and did not realize her mistake until the driver asked her destination several miles on the road toward Bangor. So delighted was the little miss with her ride, however, that she did not mind the long walk home.

When Nathan Packard settled the O. L. Sprague farm at Corinna Center in 1832, coming from Winthrop, Maine, he found no road on the west side of the Main street bridge, no bridge across Sebasticook stream and on the east side of the stream, only a logging road.

Road Builders.

Elder Steward built the road which is now called West Main street, leading over the "Straight Hill." Nathaniel Milliken and George Footman's father built the first bridge across the stream.

Many citizens can remember when there was no road from W. L. Pitcher's residence to the Newport line.

In 1823, the town voted to pay the taxes in grain, owing to the scarcity of money, at the rate of one bushel of wheat, six shillings; one bushel of corn or one bushel of rye, four shillings. The tax rate was one and one-third per cent. Picture the tax collector hauling home a two-horse load of taxes.

It was voted to post the warrant in three different parts of the town, at the schoolhouse, in the west part of the town, near Seth Knowles' and at Squire Bean's and that whoever would

do it cheapest might post them. Joseph Pease paid the town two cents for the privilege.

As town meeting was held in private houses, it was often necessary to adjourn out of doors because of the lack of breathing space.

The old town house at the center was not built until 1842.

The Tavern in the Town.

The residence of Charles Frost at Pleasant Vale Corner, was once, in the days of the stage coach, a tavern and was called the Central House. Frank Fisher was the first proprietor and was also schoolmaster in the schoolhouse, which once sat opposite his residence. Mr. Fisher was a strong temperance advocate so the cupboard with a false bottom, made for concealing liquor, which once stood in the hall, was probably built after his occupancy.

Lish Cooley was for many years a proprietor of this hostelry.

In 1825 three licenses for selling liquor were issued. Liquor was then considered a necessary part of the food of the male members of a family, though strangely enough the women were able to worry along without it.

Women Smoked.

The women of our early days sometimes learned to smoke a pipe, as tobacco was known to have great efficacy in warding off smallpox.

The Worthens.

One of Corinna's sons, Samuel C. Worthen, Esq., of New York city, traces his ancestry to seven out of a possible eight Revolutionary great grandfathers. Some of these ancestors were closely associated with Corinna's early history. Their names were Samuel Worthen, Samuel Meacham, Bradstreet Gilman, Winthrop Gilman, Samuel Copp, John Blaisdell and Joseph Goodwin. The eighth ancestor was Eligood Mills, father of Luke Mills, already mentioned as one of Corinna's early settlers. It is supposed that he served as an officer on a privateer, although official proof is lacking.

The Worthens are descendants of Ezekiel Worthen of Amesbury, Mass., who was born in 1635 and died in 1716.

Deacon Moses Worthen was born in Weare, N. H., Feb. 12, 1773, and was the son of the Revolutionary soldier,

Samuel Worthen. He with his sons, Joseph, Amos and Moses, and daughter, Hannah, came to Corinna about 1831 and settled in the Fisher district. Amos and Joseph married Izette and Eliza Gilman, daughters of John Taylor Gilman, another settler from New Hampshire. Hannah married James Labree.

John Taylor Gilman was a descendant of Governor Winthrop, Governor Thomas Dudley and Governor Simon Bradstreet of the Old Bay colony. Moses Worthen, Jr., settled in Corinna about 1846.

The Worthens were Free Will Baptists.

Samuel Copp, once a prominent business man of Corinna, was a descendant of the early settler of Benton for whom Cops Hill was named.

Corinna in War.

Luke Mills was a lieutenant of militia during the war of 1812 and was called into service for a short time when Portland was threatened with an attack of the British. This was prior to his residence in Corinna. His father, Eligood Mills, was captain of a merchant ship in the Mediterranean trade before the Revolution and during the war served on a privateer, sailing under letters of marque from the Continental Congress. This vessel was captured on its second voyage by a British frigate and its officers and crew imprisoned at Halifax, N. S., until the end of the war. They were then taken to Boston on a British ship to be released, but were told that the colonies had been subdued, Washington and the members of the Continental Congress hanged, and that they themselves were to be transported to England and hanged for piracy. They believed the story, and Mills and two others escaped, by jumping overboard and swimming three miles to land. They found themselves near a fisherman's cabin at the mouth of the Piscataqua river in New Hampshire. There they first learned that the colonies had gained independence from England. The late Azro Mills recalled hearing his grandfather tell of this incident.

During the Bloodless War of 1839, otherwise known as the Aroostook War, James Labree marched with a company of militia from Corinna, the company being hastily called out in the night. How far they marched or who composed the company is unknown, but Capt. Labree's granddaughter, now living in St. Albans, recalls hearing him tell of the expedition.

Corinna seems always to have played a prominent part in war times for in the Civil war she sent many of her sons to defend the Union and was the fifth town in the county in respect to the amount raised to meet the expenses of the war.

However, perhaps we should make an exception to the first part of the preceding statement, for in 1812 Corinna was being settled and had no organized form of government, and many of the more timid settlers of the surrounding towns sought refuge from the British within Corinna's borders, thus evading too the necessity of doing military service. Of those temporary residents, Corinna has no cause to feel proud.

Eagle block, long a conspicuous public building, was built in 1877 and burned in the big fire of July 4, 1904.

Messrs. J. & C. A. Dorman built the first woolen mill. Charles Greenwood followed him. Later his son, Charles A. Greenwood, operated the mills, which were sold to Burrill and Clark, who enlarged and improved them and changed the name to Kenwood.

Judge Whiting published Corinna's first newspaper, The Weekly Herald, later known as the Corinna Herald.

About 15 or 20 rods back of the postoffice building on the Sebasticook stream, at one time, Capt. Ben Burrill had a factory for extracting potash. This later became a carriage shop.

Stephen S. Burrill made bricks near the H. A. Bigelow residence at Southard's mills, and George W. Welch also had a brick yard on the Exeter road back of F. H. Welch's house which was built from bricks made in that yard.

A Revolutionary Soldier.

In what is known as the Bassett Neighborhood opposite to the schoolhouse, is a grave where lie the remains of another of Corinna's early citizens. William Rodgers was a Revolutionary soldier and came to Corinna from the town of Athens. He was an active man and fond of children. One of the older residents recalls how, when he was very old and walked with a cane he came one day to call at a neighbor's home. As there were several small children in the family, they had overturned a chair in the doorway to keep them from going out of doors. Mr. Rodgers, thinking to amuse the children, attempted to jump over the chair, only to fall sprawling in the middle of the floor. The unexpected result of

his fete amused the old gentleman quite as much as it did the children and he laughed heartily at his clumsiness.

Charles Henry Moore of Corinna Center, who died less than a year ago, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier

and veteran of Bunker Hill, and "Uncle Henry" was doubtless the last surviving son of the Revolution in New England.

Corinna had many citizens enlisted in the Civil War, and was also represented in the Spanish American War.

CHAPTER VII

CHURCHES

Early Churches.

The first church services were Free Baptist in denomination and were held in Samuel Lancy's barn by Rev. John Palmer, later in the schoolhouse until 1851 when Uncle Ben Moore gave the lot for what is now the M. E. church but was then Union. There were 52 pews in the church and each pew owner had a vote as to the number of Sundays on which services of the various denominations should be held.

Church Building.

Thomas Gardner was one of the men who pledged \$50 toward building the Center Street church at Corinna village. At the time that he pledged the money he hadn't a dollar in his pocket and money in those days was very scarce for people bartered their produce and their labor. He went immediately to his woodlot and began peeling bark. When a sufficient quantity was ready he hauled it to Detroit and sold it, taking his pay half in money and half in "store goods" which in his case was oats. He loaded the oats and went on to Bangor where he sold them for enough to make the balance of the required sum. When later Corinna Union Academy was built, he pledged the same amount and paid it in the same way.

No doubt, others made as great sacrifices of time and labor as did Mr. Gardner.

The Morse's Corner church was built at about the same time and the bell was brought by team from Bangor. Charles Dearborn of North Newport drove the team. Rev. Jason Mariner, a Free Baptist, preached there and organized the church and in 1822 Rev. Isaac Case organized the Baptist church with 10 members. Cushman Bassett, lay preacher, occupying the pulpit. Later Moses Martin from China preached.

Rev. B. P. Winchester preached there the longest of any minister, his pastorate covering more than 35 years. Rev. David Steward was also closely associated with the church's early life. Rev. Jason Mariner organized the Morse's corner church. Rev. Wm. E. Noyes was also a pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Young were prominent members.

The Christian church was organized by Rev. J. S. Johnson of New Hampshire and Rev. Zebulon Manter of Newport. The church edifice was built in 1883 and dedicated in November. The backs of the pews were



Pleasant Street Christian Church

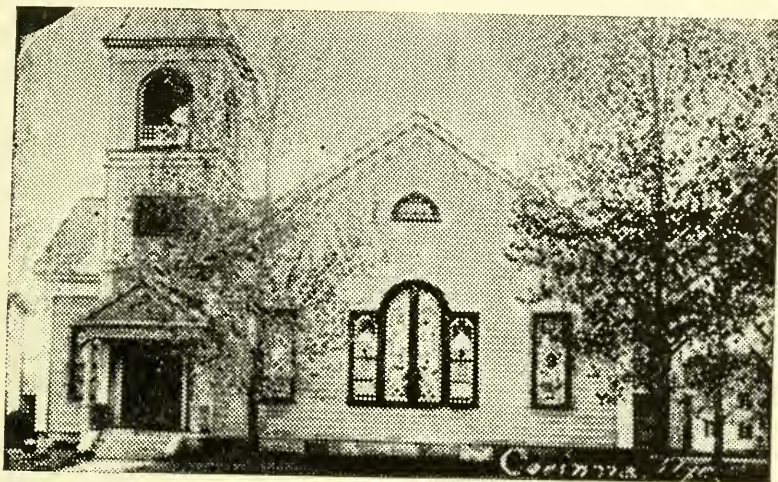
all taken from one big elm tree that grew on the Lyman Ireland farm where Rollie Ireland now lives. Very few of the backs are pieced. The pulpit is of red cherry, and from a cherry tree that grew on the old Deacon John Ireland farm in North Newport, known now as the Frank Ireland place. There is a story told that the minister once related this fact to Frank Ireland and asked if it were true and Mr. Ireland remarked with a twinkle in his eye that he

“I didn't know how true it was but “I do know that I had some cherry lumber and it disappeared.”

In one of these churches in the olden days, Uncle Jim Young, following the custom of the times, gave an exhortation after the morning sermon as follows: “I'm sansible for one that the soul of man is of more valor than the body.”

preachers and was a power for good in the community and a prominent man in town affairs as well. He served as selectman and member of the school board for many years.

In the latter capacity, he often visited the schools and, always responded when called upon by the teacher for remarks, as was the custom of the day. His remarks always showed the



CENTER STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Temperance.

Rev. David Steward organized the first Temperance society in 1827.

In 1827 Mr. Steward, then a lay member, delivered the first sermon on temperance ever given in Corinna and one of the first in the state. At that time there were three parties in town holding licenses.

The late Levi M. Stewart once said in speaking of his father, that he recalled when he was a small boy that a favorite brother minister came to stay over Sunday at their home, and he was sent by his good father to Mr. Morse's store with a jug to get some new rum, a favorite drink of their guest. In later years when Elder Stewart became a strong temperance advocate, he used to pray from the pulpit and ask God to remove the local rum-sellers from the earth "which," as his son said, "the Lord in His own good time did do."

Ministers of the Gospel.

Elder Stewart was probably the most eloquent of Corinna's early

Christian character of the speaker and abounded with good advice, dealing freely with the subject of temperance. He was a young looking man for his age and often told his young friends that it was his abstemiousness that kept him so "fresh and green."

In the debating societies, he was always an active member, and used his influence there as in everything else for the encouragement of the young people.

The Stewart home was a favorite resort of the children. Mrs. Stewart was a school teacher in her youth and welcomed the young people to parties and bees quite as cordially as did her husband.

Rev. Benjamin P. Winchester was another of the prominent divines of Corinna and held his pastorate for a period of over 35 years. With Elder Stewart, he was closely associated in all movements for temperance of which he was a strong advocate. He came from the town of Fayette 99 years ago and settled on the farm where C. L. Buck now lives, commonly known as the Columbus Knowles place, at Corin-

na Center. His father was drowned when he was but two years of age and he was brought up in the family of a Mr. Palmer in Fayette. Elder Winchester was for many years town clerk of Corinna and prominent in town affairs. He was not without a sense of humor and could appreciate a joke even when it was upon himself as evinced by the following story which he was fond of relating: Elder Hatch of the North Newport church invited Elder Winchester to exchange pulpits one Sunday. The invitation was accepted and on Sunday morning, the Elder drove to North Newport, and called at a neighboring stable to put up his horse. The lady of the house

did not know the stranger but, being of a sociable disposition, chatted with him about the services. Finding that he was going to the meeting, she informed him that they were to have a new preacher that Sunday. Elder Winchester from Corinna Center, and asked, "Have you ever heard him?" Mr. Winchester replied that he had, and she ventured the further information that people said "he wasn't much of a preacher," and asked his opinion. The Elder replied that he thought the opinion was correct and went off to church. A few minutes later he confronted the astonished sister in the pulpit.

CHAPTER VIII

THE LINCOLNS

Squire Lincoln.

One of the leading citizens of West Corinna in the early days was Squire or Capt. Isaiah Lincoln, ancestor of Stephen and Harry M. Lincoln of Lincoln's Mills. He was a descendant of Stephen Lincoln of Windham, Sussex county, England, who, with his wife, mother and son, Stephen, came to America in 1638 on the ship, Dilligent, (Capt. John Martin of Ipswich, England,) and settled in New Hingham later called Hingham, Mass. Capt. Lincoln was the son of Matthew Lincoln of Sidney, Maine, a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was born in Sidney in 1792. He married in Garland, Esther, daughter of Richard and Mercy Gerrish of Bucksport, in which town she was born. Isaiah and Esther Lincoln came to Corinna from the town of Dexter in 1823 and settled in a log cabin with an earth floor just back of the residence now owned and occupied by H. M. Lincoln. About two years later, he erected this frame dwelling.

Capt. Lincoln's Papers.

As soon as the cabin was made habitable the captain erected a mill on the stream nearby. So dense was the growth of forest that it was nearly a year before Mrs. Lincoln was able to see the mill from her cabin. Capt. Lincoln was an officer in the militia which was then called "the trained band."

When the Lincolns came to Corinna to live, John Smith already occupied a house now occupied by Charles Dunham, that farm being a part of what is now known as the town farm.

Among the papers of the Lincoln family in the possession of Harry M. Lincoln are several which may be of interest. One bears at the top the words, "Massachusetts Militia" and reads as follows: "To Mr. Isaiah Lincoln. You being duly enrolled as a soldier in the company under my command, are hereby ordered to appear at the place of parade at my dwelling house in Sidney on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May instant at 12 o'clock at noon, armed and equipped as the law directs, for military duty and for the purpose of detaching six men. Given at the town of Sidney this twelfth day of May, 1812, Stephen

Lovejoy, captain or commanding officer."

A similar one headed "Maine Militia" orders him to appear at "Philip Morse's dwelling house in Corinna on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of September" and is dated Sept. 16, 1823, and signed by Cyrus Bates. There is also the appointment as sergeant of the "Company of Infantry in the Fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Eighth Division of the Militia of Maine" issued to Isaiah Lincoln, given at Palmyra, Maine, Sept. 12, 1826, signed by William Lancey, Colonel, and naming James Labree as captain. On the back of the appointment in James Labree's writing is Isaiah Lincoln's appointment as clerk of the company.

Three Labree Brothers.

Capt. James Labree with his brothers, Thomas and William were among the 25 petitioners for incorporation of the town.

The town records give the marriage intentions of Richard Labree and Emma Fish of Ripley, Aug. 10, 1832. Also Richard Labree, Jr., and Miss Ruth B. Potter, April 20, 1829. Also Nov. 21, 1823, Alexander Labree of Corinna and Miss Phebe Kinnein of Athens.

These records doubtless are of the descendants of the petitioners since in May, 1815, the three petitioners must have been heads of families residing within the plantation, and were doubtless sons of one of the three Labree brothers who came from France to fight for the freedom to the American colonies and later settled two of them in Maine and one in New Brunswick. James Labree, now living in Newport formerly of Corinna, is a descendant of these Labrees.

The Labrees settled in West Corinna near the town line and were married into the Lincoln family. The wonderful physical strength of Capt. Lincoln is shown by the following incident:

During the early years of Squire Lincoln's residence at the mills, he went as was his custom to Bangor on horseback after corn, a distance of about 38 miles. Upon arriving at Bangor, he found there was no corn to be bought, so he continued his journey to Bucksport where he purchased as much as his horse could carry, and re-

turned home on foot and leading the horse over the rough trail following a spotted line.

Night Fire and New Mill.

One night the mill caught fire and was given up for lost when Bijah Mason, a neighbor, arrived and with the



CAPT. ISAAH LINCOLN,

Founder of Lincoln's Mills, Corinna.

cry, "Boys, water will put out fire," set to work with such energy that he inspired the others with new courage and the mill was saved.

Soon afterwards a new saw and grist mill was erected, and to this mill came farmers from Saint Albans and the whole of North Corinna. These mills burned some time later. The next morning the captain put a crew of men into the woods for lumber to rebuild. Owing to the enlarging of the grist mill at Moore's mill, now Corinna village, this new grist mill was never used. Mr. Lincoln established a store in which he was succeeded by a Mr. Colbath of Exeter, who in turn was followed by Matthew Lincoln. Later M. P. Hamilton kept store there and sold out to Richard Lincoln.

Squire Lincoln sent shingles to the Bangor markets as soon as the roads

made the undertaking practicable. It required two days to make the trip.

Hemlock boards were then worth three dollars per thousand.

The First Masonic Meeting.

Squire Lincoln's house had a large open room over the shed which was used for meetings of the Masons of which society a large majority of our early settlers were devoted members. The temperance society also held meetings there, school was kept in the same room, and a field adjoining the residence was used as a parade ground for the militia.

The Lincolns were devout Methodists, and rode on horseback every Sunday to attend church services until roads made the use of a wagon possible.

Among the Masons who attended meetings at Squire Lincoln's were Elder David Steward, and Oliver Brooks whose farm was at Brooks grove. Probably Dr. Paul M. Fisher was also among the number as Parian lodge was first named Fisher lodge in his honor because of his interest in establishing it. Miss Vilette Southard who was afterwards Mrs. George Lincoln and now resides in Minnesota, was among the first teachers who taught in this room. Later a red schoolhouse was built near the bridge.

First Stage Line.

The well-to-do farmers along the line formed a stock company to operate a stage from Cambridge to Bangor via St. Albans, Lincoln's Mills and South Exeter. Service on the line was discontinued after the establishment of the stage from Dexter to Stetson via Corinna. John B. Prescott of Exeter built a small mill about a half mile above Lincoln mill on the same stream. He also built a log house for his employees. This was soon abandoned, and the house was known as "the old mansion."

Stephen Lincoln recalls an incident when his father, the captain, was drawn on the jury at Bangor and he carried his father to Corinna to take the stage. At Corinna they found Hon. D. D. Stewart of Saint Albans, then a young lawyer, and bound for Bangor where he had a case in court. When the coach arrived, it was found to be crowded and there was room for neither of the gentlemen. The captain returned home, changed horses and returning to the village, took Lawyer Stewart and accompanied by his son, Joseph Lincoln, set off for Bangor.

About 1860, Richard Lincoln, a son of Capt. Lincoln, built a shingle mill near the old mill, and this was in operation for many years.

The Lincolns.

Captain Lincoln was postmaster for years, the mail being carried there from Corinna Center three times a week. When later the railroad from Newport to Dexter was proposed, he gave the right of way through his land for the distance of a mile and a half on each side of the track. The farm has always remained in the Lincoln family, the original deed given by Squire Warren of Boston to Isaiah Lincoln, being now in the possession of H. M. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln also has the Bible brought to America by the first Stephen Lincoln. It was

printed in London in 1599 by Christopher Barker, printer to His Majesty, King James. Mr. Lincoln was a civil engineer and "ran out" the boundaries of many Corinna farms. Mr. Lincoln also has his great grandfather's compass.

The children of Isaiah and Esther Lincoln were: Francis, Richard, Sally, Matthew, Isaiah, William, Lionel, Joseph, George and Stephen. Of these, two are living, William Lincoln of Hartland, Maine and Stephen Lincoln who resides with his piece, Mrs. Clara Lincoln Campbell at Lincoln Mills.

CHAPTER IX

THE SCHOOLS

One of the first schools, if not the very first school, was held at the old John Knowles place, later known as the Pearl Hall farm, near Corinna Center, and paths led from that cabin to the homes of the other settlers.

Another of the early schools was at the cabin of Jim Young. The house in question was of logs and divided into two rooms, the front room being used for the school while Mr. and Mrs. Young and all of their numerous family who were not in school occupied the back room or kitchen. A large fireplace was built across one end of the schoolroom, the chimney of which was made with "cat sticks." These were pieces of wood similar to laths, and were held together with clay and straw, being used as a substitute for bricks. Bricks were then unavailable. Wooden cranes hung in the fireplace. It was not uncommon for these and the "cat-sticks" to catch fire, so that a pail filled with water was kept at the side of the fireplace ready for use.

One day when school was in session in the Young homestead, Susan Young, who was not at school, amused herself by peeking through a crack in the door between the two rooms to watch the pupils in the front room. Jacob Eliot, one of the pupils, seized the pail of water, which was kept as a fire extinguisher, and threw it against the door completely drenching the girl. She screamed, and he professed great surprise, claiming he had intended the water for a spark from the fire. Uncle Jim Young, the girl's father, was greatly incensed at the prank and said he "would pay his eq'al proportionable to have Jake Eliot sent somewhere else to school." Susan Young was the mother of Chester A. Curtis, and a sister to Joel Young. "Jake" Eliot was afterwards a prominent citizen.

It must have been a sacrifice to the Young family to give up their living room for the purpose of having a school for the children of the neighborhood, but such sacrifices were common.

At one time Elder David Steward held a term of school in his new tie-up before it was used for the cattle.

'Squire Lancey's barn was probably the first schoolhouse and church in Corinna. Elder Steward, Rev. Wil-

liam H. Ireland of North Newport and several others of the ministers were among the first school masters.

Early Schoolhouses.

The first schoolhouse in Corinna village was on Main street hill, about where the residence of Lemont E. Lemis stands.

The red schoolhouse which once was just east of the railroad crossing at the junction of Main and Center streets, is now the blacksmith shop owned by H. H. Fisher and occupied by Ivan R. Small.

Among the early residents, besides those already mentioned, at whose homes the children gathered to attend school were Seth Knowles and Benjamin P. Winchester. The first schoolhouse built in Corinna was near the residence of Mr. Knowles. It contained a large fireplace and the boys cut the green logs which were burned in it.

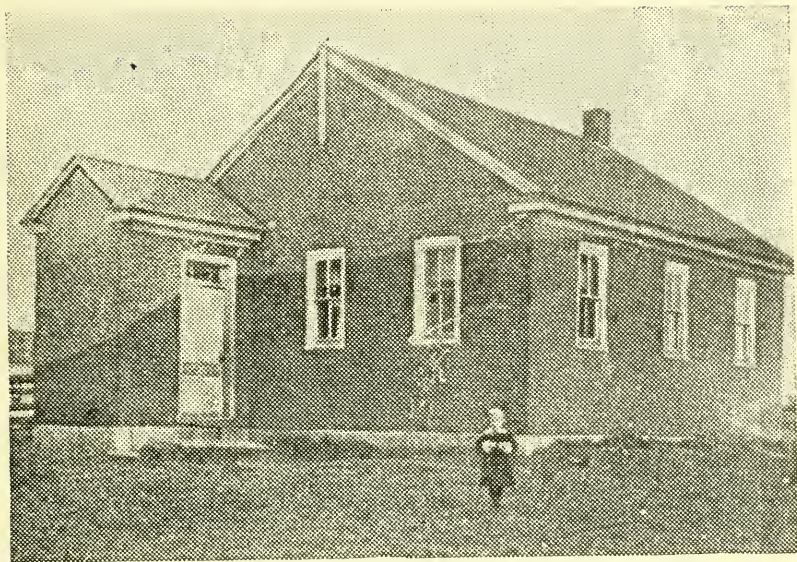
Webster's Spelling book and Pike's or Daboll's Arithmetic, were the most common text books used.

Christopher Page was one of the early teachers. In later years, Robert Knowles and Levi Lucas of St. Albans were among the most noted teachers. Mr. Knowles enjoyed a wide reputation in this section as a mathematician. He was the first station agent after the Maine Central railroad built the branch through to Dexter.

In 1833, the number of scholars was 575, and the available school funds were 84½ cents per scholar.

It is interesting to note some of the expenditures of the school board for that year: District No. 1, "Paid Augustus Smith, \$26 for teaching, number of scholars, 56." District No. 2, "Paid Eliza Rich, \$10 for teaching. Paid for board of mistress, \$9.60. Paid John D. Smith, \$14," and, again, "Paid \$8.75. Paid Harrison G. O. Weston, \$20.23 for teaching, number of scholars, 68. District No. 7, (Corinna Village), paid Rebecca Hinds, \$12 for teaching. Paid James Hawes for board of mistress, \$12.96, number of scholars, 85." Another item was the amount of \$1.50 paid to Rev. David Steward for carrying school mistress home.

The old brick schoolhouse at Morse's Corner is one of the landmarks of the town and has sent out its full quota of men and women who have stood for what is best in public and private life. It was built by the first generation of



MORSE'S CORNER OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

Corinna's settlers and has been in almost constant use since until within a very few years when the small number of pupils in the district rendered it advisable to discontinue the school there.

Corinna Union Academy.

In a catalogue of Corinna Union academy published by the trustees in the year 1871-72, is the following history signed by D. Stewart:

"In the spring of 1851 Dr. Jacob S. Elliott, Dr. P. M. Fisher, Isaiah H. Lincoln, Esq., James Hawes, Esq., and Horace Wentworth, headed a subscription for the twofold purpose of building a house, and for securing a permanent fund for the future use of the school. The house was built and ready for a school in September of that year.

"In the winter of 1852 the trustees obtained a charter of incorporation from the legislature, and the institution became the child of the state, but was left by its Alma Mater to struggle on as best it could till 1861, when one-fourth of a township of timberland was donated by the state. For this liberality from the state we are chiefly indebted to the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Benson of Newport, then a senator from Penobscot county in the legislature of that winter. Our schools, with few exceptions, have been a success. From the halls of

our institution have gone forth a goodly number of Maine's best school teachers, besides the many gone to other states, to do us credit. So say the numerous reports that reach us from abroad. We have had a large share of good teachers in our school, but the year just closed, under Prof. D. H. Sherman, in point of numbers and efficiency of teaching, has excelled any school we ever had before."

An Academy Established.

As Corinna grew in size and importance as a settlement, the interest in its school system increased until some of the more thoughtful of its citizens felt the necessity of a higher school training for their children and determined upon the establishment of an academy. Accordingly they pledged themselves to pay a sum of money towards the erection of a building and maintenance of teaching, and Corinna Union Academy was founded. That was in the early part of 1851. The first recorded meeting was April 29, 1851.

The following committee was chosen to erect a building: Jacob S. Eliot, James Hawes, Jotham S. Pratt.

The first board of trustees chosen was: J. S. Eliot, P. M. Fisher, Jr., James Hawes, P. M. Fisher, Horace Wentworth, Jotham S. Pratt, Isaiah Lincoln, David Jones, Campbell Bachelder. Mr. Eliot was chosen president

and P. M. Fisher, Jr., secretary of the board.

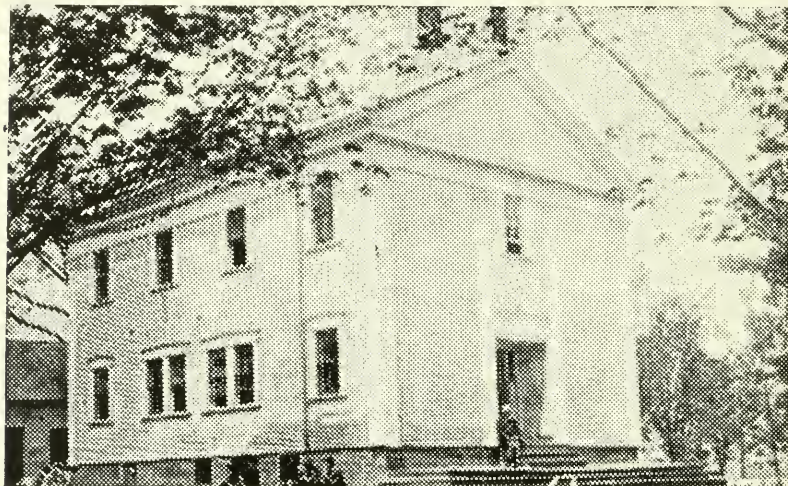
Two funds were started, teaching and building, and the subscriptions totaled \$2,339, not including five casks of lime, donated by one townsman.

Paul Fisher Jr., served as secretary of the trustees until he left town, June 12, 1852, at which time his father, Dr. P. M. Fisher, became secretary and served until April 25, 1857. Later he was secretary from June 8 till July 6, 1861.

L. F. Ireland, F. E. Day, O. L. Jones, Dr. F. L. Redman, G. H. Young, C. T. Moses, J. H. Winchester, Dr. A. K. P. Smith, H. D. Ridlon, B. A. Smith.

Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Walker were the first teachers of the school. They were followed not long after by Hon. Llewellyn Powers, who later became governor of Maine. Unfortunately the records do not give a complete



CORINNA UNION ACADEMY

Trustees.

The trustees elected to fill vacancies were as follows: Campbell Bachelder, Isaiah Lincoln, Sumner Burrill, Nathan J. Robinson, J. H. Sawyer, John G. Emery, David Steward, Benjamin C. Moor, T. R. Gardner, Luther Young, Nathaniel Mullikin, Volney A. Sprague, James M. Footman, John M. Rackliffe, Dr. John Benson (Newport), Mark F. Hamilton, Joel Young, Dr. John Billings, William W. Nutter, Elam P. Burrill, Anson Fisher, Eld. I. Damon, Sumner B. Titcomb, J. T. House, Dr. A. H. Richardson, Liba Jones, J. P. Nelson, A. R. Ireland, James H. Burgess, A. J. Richardson, J. P. Tash, Joseph Smith, P. J. Curtis, Henry Young, Joel C. Pease, Edwin Folsom, F. E. Sprague, A. M. Burton, M. P. Hamilton, J. H. Shepherd, W. I. Wood, C. A. Gray, A. R. Day, Hon. D. F. Davis, Bangor, honorary member, Hon. C. C. Burrill, Ellsworth, honorary member, A. R. Day, Bangor, honorary member, Will I. Burrill, J. C. Smith,

list of the teachers. Prominent among them were Prof. Sawyer and Prof. Sherman.

On May 14, 1853, it was voted to have a fall and a spring term provided they could secure a teacher "for tuitions only." The committee appointed to hire the teacher was James Hawes, Jacob S. Elliot and Paul M. Fisher. At a meeting dated "Jan. 2, 1854, at one of the clock P. M.," the above vote was reconsidered and it was voted to procure a teacher for the spring term provided not more than \$40 be used from the school fund.

April 29, 1854, it was voted to pay Mr. Chickering \$33.50 for teaching the spring term. At the same meeting it was voted to pay out of the school fund interest not more than \$50 per year for teaching.

April 28, 1855, it was voted to pay J. H. Sawyer for a bell rope, \$3.25, and for teaching, \$50 up to Sept. 1, 1855.

Aug. 18, 1855, it was voted that J. H. Sawyer teach the fall and the spring term on condition that if he

taught only the fall term he should have what he made from tuition, but if he taught both terms, he should receive an additional \$25 at the close of the spring term.

In September, 1855, Jacob S. Eliot resigned as treasurer of the board and Benjamin C. Moor was elected to succeed him.

May 3, 1856, it was voted that the terms should be 12 weeks each. This term length was extended two weeks each at the trustee meeting of the "First Saturday of August, 1856." The tuition was "28 cents, 30 cents and 33 cents per week, according to the studies pursued."

At this meeting it was voted "That David Stewart and Paul M. Fisher be a committee to make arrangements for lectures at the Academy on Wednesday evening of each week during the term and also to invite gentlemen and ladies to attend the examination of the school near the close of each term and make such remarks as the individuals invited may deem proper."

The secretary was authorized to advertise the school in "The Gem" (Gem Gazette), and The Jeffersonian (The Commercial).

April 25, 1857, it was voted to pay David Stewart's expenses to Augusta to intercede for a donation for the school, a sum of \$6.25.

Dec. 15, 1857, Volney A. Sprague was chosen secretary in place of Dr. Fisher, who was then out of the state.

Academy Grants.

The legislature of 1861 donated to the four academies at Corinna, Monmouth, Limington and Monson one township of land. Dr. John Benson was appointed a committee to confer with representatives of other three academies.

Isaiah Lincoln, Campbell Bachelder and Volney Sprague were authorized to sell the one-fourth township given to Corinna Union academy.

March 30, 1864, it was voted by the trustees to give J. H. Sawyer \$30 to pay rent for a house provided he move to Corinna. April 12, 1866, Dr. John Benson moved the following resolution: "That the confidence of this board in the faithfulness and untiring devotion of J. H. Sawyer as principal of this academy, remains unabated, and we hereby tender to him our thanks for the special interest he has manifested during the present term for the welfare of his pupils as well as the care of buildings." Rev. David Stewart then moved, "That we donate \$20 to Mr. Sawyer out of the money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, as a further compensation for his services last year.

Benj. C. Moore became secretary of the board March 24, 1869.

Uncle Ben Moor was closely allied to the interests of Corinna Academy during its early days and was also associated with the home lives of many of its pupils. It was then customary for the village people to board the students and Uncle Ben's rooms were always taken. He lived where Warren Knowles now lives. There were study hours then as now and the young men were strictly forbidden calling on the young ladies during those hours. Several of the young ladies rented a large room at Mr. Moor's house, and because the old gentleman was inclined to be slow of hearing as well as slow of motion, the young people often held secret gatherings at his home after study hours and have been known to escape through the window when discovery seemed imminent. Mr. Moor was a favorite with the young people.

Oct. 20, 1868, the board voted to pay T. W. Parker \$13 for the fall term. The following spring term they paid Mr. Warrin \$30, and for the board of the teacher during the fall of 1870, \$53.75.

Prof. D. H. Sherman stands out as one of the most prominent of the academy's faculty and as one of the most eccentric also. He was a man of superior education and intelligence, an author of text books, quite an authority in astronomy which was a favorite study, a natural born teacher. He built up the school until he filled the building with students. He was very thorough in his teaching methods and pupils were inspired by his enthusiasm. On meeting a stranger with whom he desired to converse, he would walk up to the stranger and exclaim, "My name's Sherman; what's your name?"

He was far from a success as a financier, and we find one vote of the trustees as follows: "Voted to loan Prof. D. H. Sherman \$200, taking security on the telescope." The telescope was purchased by the professor and kept on hand for use of the pupils. It was his custom to take the pupils star gazing, and he gathered his band together by blowing a horn. Those of the villagers who had retired for the night did not appreciate his signal system.

April 26, 1871, it was voted to thank Mr. Sherman for his faithful service. It was further voted to hire him for the spring and fall terms at a salary not to exceed \$20 per month.

During his declining years, Prof. Sherman was without money, and two of the alumni of C. U. A., ex-Gov. Davis and ex-Gov. Powers, materially assisted their old friend.

In March, 1871, C. E. Young was paid \$20 for teaching and for the fall term including interest, \$25.62. There were also two payments to Prof. Sherman of \$20 each.

Sept. 15, 1871, Prof. Sherman was paid \$25, another payment was for \$12.50 and for the spring term, \$24. April 18, 1872, he received \$16. April 23, 1873, E. D. Pratt received \$25. April 3, 1874, Benj. W. Hawes received \$25. April 22, 1876, H. Marble received \$6. Oct. 1, D. H. Sherman received \$25 for a half term. Dec. 6, he received another \$25. Nov. 2, 1876, I. R. Worth received for the fall term, \$50. July 6, 1877, he received \$40 for the spring term. Oct. 26, 1877, H. E. Trefethin received \$40 for the fall term. Oct. 24, 1879, Mr. Piper received \$25.

A committee of three, J. P. Nelson, A. H. Richardson and Joel Young, were appointed to confer with Mr. Piper in regard to a college preparatory course. A course was drawn up and adopted May 16, 1879, at which meeting it was voted to hire Mr. Piper at the rate of \$100 for three terms provided Mr. Piper should furnish the wood for the school and keep the glass in repair. Mr. Piper accepted. The course as laid out follows:

College Preparatory Course: Candidates for admission to this course are examined in reading, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic and geography.

First year—First term: Latin, Latin grammar, arithmetic, English grammar. Second term: Latin grammar, Latin lessons, algebra, U. S. history. Third term: Cicero, Greek grammar and first lessons in Greek.

Second year—First: Caesar, Greek grammar; first lessons in Greek, and Punctuation. Second: Caesar, Greek grammar; first lessons in Greek and physiology. Third: Cicero, Greek grammar; first lessons in Greek.

Fourth year—First: Aenead of Virgil, Anabasis, Latin and Greek Literature. Second: Sallust, Homer's Iliad and Latin Prose Composition. Third: Homer, Higher Algebra, Reading from Bacon and Review.

Classical Course: Candidates for admission to this course are examined in reading, spelling, geography, Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of United States and Greenleaf's Elementary Algebra as far as radicals.

First year—First term: Latin Grammar, Latin lessons, Algebra and English Grammar. Second: Latin Grammar, Latin lessons, Geometry and Bookkeeping. Third: Latin Grammar, Latin lessons and Ancient Geography.

Third year—1st: Cicero, German, Natural Philosophy, first half of Chemistry, last half of English Latin. Second: Cicero, German and Chemistry. Third: Aenead of Virgil, German, Botany and Moral Science.

Fourth year:—First—Aenead of Virgil, Mental Philosophy, Botany (first half), Astronomy (last half) and Zoology.

Second—Aenead of Virgil, Mental Philosophy, Astronomy and Geology.

Third—Sallust Evidences of Christianity, reading from Shakespeare, Milton and review.

Students completing this course with the exception of the Latin language, will receive a scientific diploma.

W. B. Piper, principal, Miss V. L. Johnson, preceptress.

Calendar: Fall term beginning Monday, Aug. 18, 1879; spring term, beginning Monday, Feb. 9, 1880; summer school term begins Monday, April 26, 1880; examination of classes, Wednesday, June 30, 1880. Term, 10 weeks each.

Board of trustees: Rev. David Stewart, president; Joel Young, Rev. J. P. Nelson, E. P. Burrill, A. H. Richardson, M. D., Libby Jones, B. C. Moor, A. R. Ireland, Anson Fisher, B. C. Moore, secretary; E. P. Burrill, treasurer.

Examination committee, Rev. J. P. Nelson, A. H. Richardson, M. D., Joel Young, A. R. Ireland, janitor.

On April 25, 1881, it was voted that Mr. Piper secure a seal for the Academy. May 25, 1885, J. C. Pease received \$50.91 for teaching the spring term. For the fall term he received \$52. W. B. Piper taught the following summer term for \$33.33, and the succeeding fall for \$48.28.

April 25, 1883 and April 21, 1884, it was voted that the school grounds should not be used for playing ball or any other game between the close of the spring term and the opening of the fall term.

A. M. Burton received \$60.25 for teaching the spring term and \$50 for the fall. Dec. 5, 1885, J. C. Pease received \$52 for the fall term.

April 25, 1887, F. E. Sprague was empowered to draft a code of by-laws to govern the school. At the same meeting, B. C. Moor resigned his position as secretary, and was tendered a vote of thanks for faithful services. F. E. Sprague took his place. April 29, 1889, it was voted to let the building for one year as a free high school under certain conditions of repairs. This went into effect May 15, 1889.

M. P. Hamilton was chosen secretary of the board April 26, 1890 and is still serving in that capacity.

E. P. Neal received \$200 for teaching, Nov. 28, 1893.

C. F. Fairbrother was paid \$183.33. The same amount was paid L. R. Folsom, Nov. 9, 1894.

Elliot Walker, the first principal, lived in Newport, and afterwards became judge of probate of Penobscot county.

Among the alumni of the school are two governors of Maine, a member of the Supreme court, ministers, lawyers, doctors, teachers in colleges and high schools, graduates of many colleges, and men and women eminent in every profession.

Feb. 5, 1913, the trustees received from the estate of the late Levi M. Stewart of Minneapolis, the sum of \$8,000, a fund to the memory of the late David Stewart, to be known as the David Stewart fund.

Since 1899, the annual commencement exercises have come to mean a great deal to the citizens of the town, and the Alumni Association banquets, which are a feature of the weeks of

commencement, have brought back many of those to whom the old academy on the hill is dear.

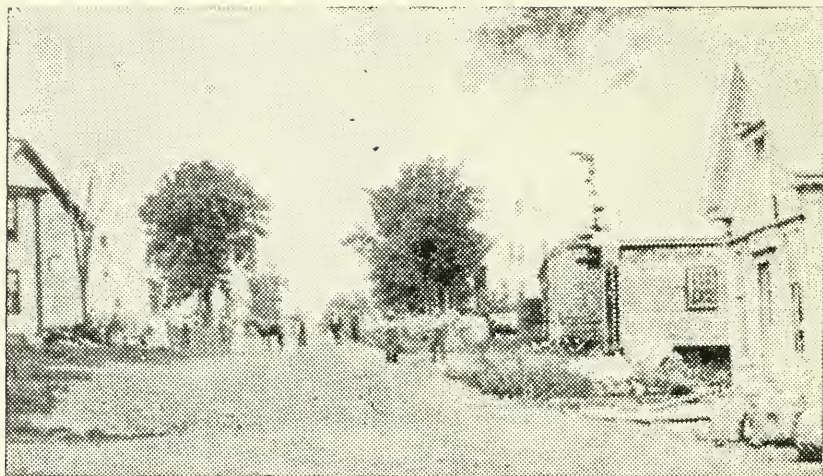
Mrs. Sarah Andrews Durfee of Providence, R. I., is a member of the first entering class at C. U. A.

The Stewart Free library has meant much to the prosperity of the school and has been of inestimable value to the town as well.

The academy stands now as it did when the articles of incorporation were passed as an institution "for the promotion of literature, science and morality," and Corinna has a right to feel proud of the work which it has accomplished.

CHAPTER X

PROGRESS



PLEASANT STREET, ABOUT 1877

A fair idea of the progress of Corinna since the days of its settlement may be drawn from considering the changes in the postoffice department. We have very few facts as to the earliest days, but it is probable that there were no letters sent or received during those years when relatives and friends were separated from the little world of our settlers by miles and miles of nearly unbroken forest, and with nearest neighbors farther away than our nearest towns are now. However, as the grist mill and later the first rude carding mill and the first stores came into existence, the owners of these establishments must have made trips at long intervals to Bangor to replenish their stock of goods. As these trips were real events in pioneer lives, no doubt all the settlers were aware when one of their number was to venture forth into the world outside and each family availed itself of the opportunity of writing letters to be sent by the traveller and mailed at Bangor. He doubtless brought mail in return.

Postoffice.

Later the stage route followed what is now the old West County road from Newport by the way of Pleasant Vale Corner and so on to Dexter. Corinna

village received its mail by way of a messenger at Pleasant Vale Corner who waited there for the stage.

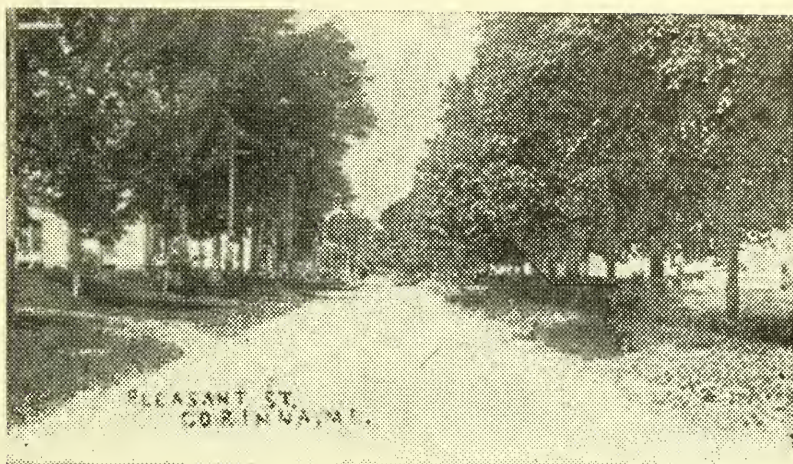
This stage line brought into existence at Pleasant Vale a tavern and postoffice. Corinna postoffices had the old-fashioned system of placing letters in a wheel which could be conveniently revolved by the patrons of the office, and what a comfort the arrival of the mail must have been to those curious members of the little settlement for then they could revolve the wheel until every letter had been thoroughly inspected. Perhaps it was fortunate that postals and postcards had not then come into existence.

The early postmasters upon the arrival of the mail used to read aloud the names of the addresses of each letter much as Santa Claus reads off the names of the presents at a Christmas tree.

First Postmaster.

The first postmaster was James Hawes, Esq., who lived where T. F. Burrill now resides and was appointed to the office June 7, 1826.

He was followed June 2, 1845, by Robt. Moor, our first store keeper at the village, and like Mr. Hawes, a man of influence in the community.



PLEASANT STREET, 1916

Dec. 22, 1848, Mr. Hawes was again appointed postmaster, and served until Jotham S. Pratt received the appointment June 8, 1849. Mr. Pratt erected and was first proprietor of the old Corinna House which was burned only a few years ago. He also ran the carding mill. When he was 14 years old, Joseph Smith, J. C. Smith's father, worked for Jotham S. Pratt in the carding mill for the sum of six dollars per month. The working day of that period of Corinna's history began early and ended late.

Volney A. Sprague, Esq., was appointed Jan. 20, 1853. He practiced law here for many years and was prominent in the affairs of the town. From Corinna he went to Dexter where he died. While in this town he resided in the Dr. Smith residence on the corner of Main and School streets which is the oldest house in the village. It was formerly part of the horse sheds near the old grist mill. The ell was built by Mr. Sprague.

E. D. Roberts, whose appointment was Sept. 6, 1856, had the postoffice in a part of his store which was on the site of the present postoffice building. He lived where Dr. Redman now lives but in the house known as the Millet house which was afterwards moved down on School street. Mr. Roberts later in life became totally blind.

He was succeeded Aug. 31, 1861, by Volney A. Sprague.

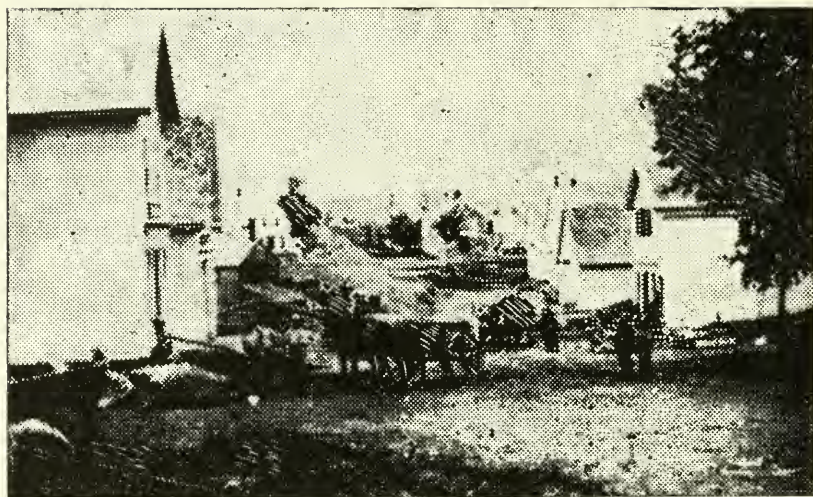
Seth Morse was appointed his successor June 29, 1869. Mr. Morse was a trader and his store was at one time situated where J. A. Shaw's store now is. At the time of his appoint-

ment he lived where Elmer Hopkins lives now, and the postoffice was in a building on the site of the Grange hall. Later he kept store in the building where John Trickey was located at the time of the last big fire. Mr. Morse died while in business there.

E. P. Burrill was appointed postmaster Oct. 17, 1877. Mr. Burrill was always associated with the business interests of the town and an active member of the church being a deacon for many years. He was known to everybody as "Uncle Elam" as his wife was called "Aunt Sarah," terms used to express esteem and affection. He was long a part owner of the grist mill here. He resided first in the "Beehive," a building which was erected on the site of the Stewart Free Library building by Robert Moore and used first as a tavern, but later became a tenement or apartment house. He erected the house now occupied by Mrs. G. L. Fassett on Pleasant street, and resided there at the time of his death.

He was succeeded Sept. 24, 1885, by M. P. Hamilton, the present postmaster, and had the postoffice in a small building on the north side of Main street. He served until the appointment of Will I. Burrill, June 5, 1889.

Will I. Burrill is now a resident of Oregon. He is the son of the late Stephen S. Burrill, and nephew of the above mentioned Elam P. Burrill. The postoffice under Mr. Burrill, was located in the east end of F. B. Shaw's store, which was formerly called, "the Dasher block," because of the false front, shaped like a dasher, which gave



MAIN STREET, ABOUT 1877

the appearance of a two-story building to one that was in reality only one-story high.

He was succeeded by A. L. Grant, May 31, 1893. Mr. Grant was a Civil war veteran and for many years proprietor of the old Corinna House.

Will I. Burrill was again appointed June 7, 1897, and moved the postoffice to its present location. He was succeeded by William I. Wood, Esq., whose term of office began Sept. 14, 1907, and ended by the appointment of Mark P. Hamilton, Jan. 5, 1910.

Up to the time of incorporation, the roads were merely logging roads. The first tree cut on town roads was a birch that grew in the eastern part of the town under the hill where David Palmer lives.

The largest pine tree ever cut in this county was cut back of the residence of the late Susan Lincoln Seavey.

The beautiful elm trees on Pleasant street were set out by Daniel Smith, grandfather of J. C. Smith, and the late Elam P. Burrill. Joel Young planted the magnificent elms in front of his old home and also the small grove of oil nut and oak trees in front of the barn. They were planted from the acorns and seeds. Stephen Burrill planted many of the maples on Pleasant street.

Two Interesting Anecdotes.

A peculiar incident of the early days of Corinna, which is on record in the files of Penobscot county, is that of a

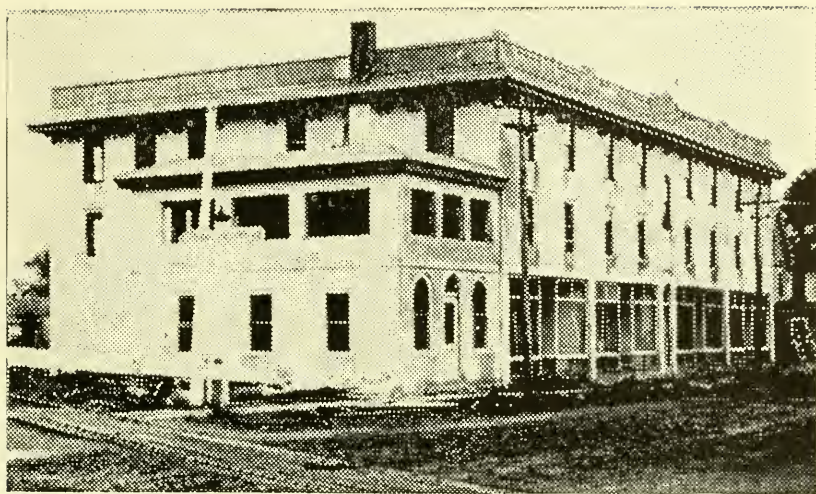
son of Squire Hawes, one of the early postmasters. The son ran away from home to go to sea and all trace of the boy was lost. A few years passed and the family mourned the boy as dead. One day a young man walked into the Hawes kitchen, and seeing Mrs. Hawes about her work, said: "Hello, Ma."

Mrs. Hawes looked the stranger over and said: "I don't know you." The young man said: "Why, yes you do, I'm your son," calling himself by name. Still the mother persisted in her statements that she didn't know him, till finally he said he would prove it by going to his bedroom. This he proceeded to do. Presently the sisters of young Hawes came in, and he called each one by name and asked them if they did not know their brother. Neither of them did. Mr. Hawes, Sr., was equally hard to convince, but finally the stranger related so many instances known only to members of their own family, that they were forced to believe the stranger to be the lost sailor son and brother.

One fact, however, was difficult of explanation,—whereas Hawes' eyes were blue, the stranger had brown ones. He explained it satisfactorily by asserting that in the tropics the sun's action had changed their color.

So he was received into the bosom of the family, and the fattened calf killed in his honor.

For a year or more he continued to stay there, living a lazy existence.



CORINNA REALTY BUILDING

One day Thomas Gardner, who had moved to Corinna from Troy, met him in the village and called him by a name other than Hawes. He recognized him for a young man born and brought up in Troy.

At first he denied his identity, but his denials did not affect the credulity of Mr. Gardner, nor of another former Troy resident, who was equally sure that he recognized the young man calling himself Hawes.

Investigation proved that he had gained full information of the Hawes family and their lost son from a former employe of theirs.

The matter was taken to court, but the young man skipped out and was never heard of again in this vicinity.

Cases of this kind are unique and a reference to this one was made some few years ago, when the papers were full of a similar case, where two men claimed to be the heir to a property bequeathed to a lost child.

At the time of the big fire, which burned the "Bee Hive" on the site of Stewart Library building, Corinna's fire department, which then consisted of a collection of tin pails, was in use at the fire. Sparks flew for long distances over the village and caught the shingles on fire. Finally, a flying brand lodged upon the roof of T. F. Burrill's residence and threatened to destroy the buildings. Mr. Burrill's buildings be-

ing at some distance from the fire, had not been considered in any danger, and all of his pails had been added to the fire company's supply.

However, when the fire caught, it became necessary to act, and Mr. Burrill ran to the stream, sat down in the water and then climbed to the roof and sat down on the fire. His method proved effectual and the fire was extinguished.

Some wag, appreciating the humor of the situation, wrote up an account of it and referred to Mr. Burrill's "invention of a fire extinguisher" which had been tried out and found effectual. A few days later a man from New York called on Mr. Burrill for the purpose of buying it.

Since that day, Corinna's fire fighting system has been established and today the village is very well protected.

Many changes have come to Corinna since 'Squire Lancey bushed out the first road and settled at Corinna Center and most of them have been for the better, yet we may well draw lessons from the lives and experiences of those pioneers who made the present town possible; and it behooves us to pray as did Daniel Eliot of the old days, "Oh, Lord, keep my body from the doctor, my pocketbook from the lawyer and my soul from the devil. Amen."

CHAPTER XI

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS, MARRIAGES and BIRTHS

DECEMBER 13, 1817 to JANUARY 22, 1833

The following pages give records of marriage intentions published, marriages and births as recorded on the town books. They are not complete, but are more nearly so than the records of many towns:

- 12-13-1817—Alfonso Eliot and Miss Mary Davis of Madison.
- 8- 8-1818—Stephen Austin and Miss Betsy Crawford.
- 1-23-1819—Benj. Pressey and Miss Hannah Burton.
- 2-16-1819—Brownin Fish of Ripley and Miss Sally Warner.
- 2-20-1819—James Lawrence of Newport and Miss Betsy Couillard.
- 5-19-1819—John Smith and Mrs. Lucy Eliot.
- 5-19-1819—Isaac Mower and Miss Sally Adams of Greene.
- 12- 4-1819—David Knowles, Jr., and Miss Polly Turlington of Livermore.
- 1- 1-1820—Caleb C. Knowles and Miss Rachel Shaw of Fayette.
- 6-24 1820—Comfort Spooner and Mariam Jewell.
- 11-18-1820—Jonathan Knowles and Fanny Baldwin of Fayette.
- 3- 4-1821—Thomas Brown and Clarissa Weston of Bloomfield.
- 3-10-1821—William McKenney and Miss Anna Adams.
- 3-24-1821—Joshua Elder and Miss Phebe Day.
- 11- 9-1821—Jonas Warner and Miss Anna Fish of Ripley.
- 11-10-1821—Thomas Quimby of Exeter and Mariah Mathews.
- 12- 8-1821—Nath'l Knowles and Polly Chamberlain of Exeter.
- 12-15-1821—Joseph Blanchard and Miss Hannah Rowell of Monmouth.
- 1- 6-1822—Jabes Bates and Miss Olive P. (?) Sturgis of Ripley.
- 2-23-1822—John Southard of Exeter and Miss Nancy Shaw of Sidney.
- 7- 7-1822—Heman Russell and Miss Mary Fogg of Garland.
- 7-20-1822—Jesse Smith and Miss Betsy Knowles.
- 10-15-1822—Seth Knowles and Mrs. Phebe Barker of Exeter.
- 11-16-1822—David Steward and Miss Elizabeth Merreck of Warsaw.
- 12-21-1822—Joseph Turner and Miss Nancy Shaw of Sidney.
- 2- 8-1823—Moses W. Lane and Miss Malinda Knowles.
- 2- 8-1823—Rufus Eliot and Miss Ludia Hayden of Madison.
- 3- 4-1823—Crowell Burgess and Miss Sarah Crowell.
- 6-30-1823—Andrew Crawford of Saint Albans and Mrs. Sarah Davis.
- 11-21-1823—Alexander Labree and Miss Phebe Kinnein of Athens.
- 1-19-1824—Ichabod Cole and Miss Sarah Cowan.
- 1-26-1824—Silas Knowles and Miss Lovina Knox.
- 2-10-1824—Stephen K. Couillard and Miss Hephzibah Baker.
- 3-21-1824—Daniel Bachelder and Mrs. Deborah Young.
- 3-31-1824—Joseph Davis and Miss Rebecca R. Davis.
- 6- 5-1824—Ichabod R. Knowles and Miss Mary Bassett.
- 6-12-1824—John Smith of Dexter and Mrs. Rebecca Knowles.
- 9-22-1824—Richard L. Austin and Dorothy Hamm.
- 9-26-1824—Ebenezer Nutter and Miss Eliza Weston of Bloomfield.
- 10- 7-1824—John Whitney and Miss Mary Allen of Readfield.
- 11-13-1824—Artemus Emery and Miss Naomi Weston of Norridgewock.
- 12-31-1824—John Palmer and Miss Mary Packard of Newport.
- 1-27-1825—Theophilus Brown, Jr., of Exeter and Nancy Knowles.
- 9- 4-1825—Paul M. Fisher and Mary M. Fifield.
- 3- 6-1826—Wm. Burton and Sally Leavitt of Ripley.
- 6-20-1826—Benj. G. Fish of Ripley and Mary Labree.
- 9- 8-1826—Joseph Burton and Sophia Russell of Dexter.
- 9- 9-1826—Abel Lawrence of Newport and Nancy Young.
- 11-25-1826—Stephen Rodgers, Jr., of Ripley and Jane K. Couillard.
- 1- 6-1827—Oliver Clark and Darkis Titecomb.
- 2-24-1827—Benj. Libbey and Susanna Knowles.
- 3-18-1827—William Moor, Jr., and Abigail H. Hilton.
- 5-23-1827—Joseph Young and Deborah Lawrence of Newport.
- 8-24-1827—Philip Morse and Mehitable Walton.
- 9-25-1827—William Burgess and Perlina Weston of Bloomfield.
- 10-29-1827—Thomas Labree and Hannah Potter.
- 11-10-1827—John Knowles, 2nd, and Arene Barker of Exeter.

- 11-24-1827—Thomas Davis and Miss Eliza Williams of Atkinson.
 12-20-1827—Wm. Robinson and Mrs. Polly Palmer.
 4- 5-1828—Judah Perry of Exeter and Rhoda Packard.
 6-27-1828—William Thomson and Miss Lucinda Chiles of Hartland.
 11-22-1828—Jos. Weymouth and Betsey Pettingill of Sangerville.
 11-22-1828—Abraham B. Ordway and Miss Bebeah S. Bachelder of Garland.
 2- 2-1829—John H. Knox and Miss Mehitabel Champion.
 2-26-1829—Isaac Veazie and Miss Lydia Knowles.
 3-15-1829—Lowell Knowles and Sarah Folsom of Newport.
 3-28-1829—Charles B. Bates and Miss Eunice W. Ramsdell of Greene.
 4-20-1829—Richard Labree, Jr., and Miss Ruth B. Potter.
 5- 2-1829—John Hubbard, Esq., and Miss Christiana Keene of Dexter.
 5- 6-1829—Leander S. Libbey and Miss Hannah W. Crowell.
 5-20-1829—Nath'l Rodgers of Ripley and Louise Labree.
 9-26-1829—Charles W. Davis and Mary Knowles.
 10-27-1829—Joseph Burton and Shuer Smith.
 11-29-1829—Jacob B. Whiting and Susan Couillard.
 11-30-1829—Jas. M. Hilton and Lucy M. Greeley of Exeter.
 1- 4-1830—Abiah B. Steward of Newport and Olive R. Burrill.
 1-27-1830—Flint B. Moody and Miss Eunice Patten of Fairfield.
 4-17-1830—Rufus Thompson and Temperance Labree.
 4-26-1830—Elias Titcomb and Sally Dow of Exeter.
 6-23-1830—Samson Combs of Islesborough and Werlina Veazie.
 7-15-1830—David Gilman of Newport and Miss Deborah Stetson.
 10-16-1830—Joel P. Jameson and Elizabeth B. Juddins.
 10-30-1830—John Knowles, Jr., and Polly Palmer.
 11-18-1830—Asa Champlin of Exeter and Miss Nancy Knox.
 12-26-1830—Wm. Bates of St. Albans and Malinda Smith.
 3-13-1831—Levi Leathers of St. Albans and Joannah Elder.
 3-13-1831—Jesse Carson and Susan Leighton.
 3-13-1831—Edward Dearborn and Miss Loiza Couillard.
 3-13-1831—Ebenezer Carson and Lydia Elkins of Exeter.
 3-27-1831—Silas Burton and Abra B. Copeland of Dexter.
 6- 2-1831—Elnathan Sawtelle and Philinda Smith.
 6 10-1831—Andrew Cole and Mary Johnson.
 7- 6-1831—Sam'l B. Page of Fayette & Lucy Maxfield.
 7-17-1831—Sam'l S. Fifield and Miss Naomi S. Pease of Exeter.
 8-10-1831—John D. Smith and Miss Eliza Bates of St. Albans.
 8-27-1831—Wm. Morse and Betsey S. Kent of Readfield.
 10-23-1831—Daniel Libbey and Florena S. Blaisdell of Palmyra.
 10-27-1831—Oliver Brooks and Betsey Burrill.
 10-30-1831—Chas. L. Dow of Howland and Fidilia G. Labree.
 1- 1-1832—Joseph Willey of Argyle Plantation and Charity D. Smith.
 1- 1-1832—Edmund Rowell and Polly Parsons of Monmouth.
 1- 1-1832—Ephraim Brown and Mary Pooler of Milburne.
 3- 5-1832—Jonathan Smith and Rosette Batchelor.
 3-14-1832—Nathan Dearborn and Betsey Steward of Palmyra.
 4- 1-1832—Washington Young and Cordilla Knowles.
 6- 3-1832—John Young and Margaret Couillard.
 6- 8-1832—Jacob S. Eliot and Sally Moor.
 8-10-1832—Richard Labree and Emma Fish of Ripley.
 9- 8-1832—Jacob F. Bean and Sophia White.
 9-10-1832—George Morse and Elethea Weston of Norridgewock.
 9-22-1832—Mr. A. (?) Smith of Peru and Margaret McGee.
 10- 7-1832—Theophilus B. Hilton and Lovinia E. Ordway.
 11-10-1832—Jonathan C. Thompson of Dexter and Miss Diantha Crowell.
 11-12-1832—Jos. M. Hilton and Miss Lydia S. Johnson.
 12-16-1832—Charles Dearborn and Miss Anna C. Pease of Exeter.
 1-22-1833—Joseph B. Elder and Miss Hannah Leighton of Dexter.
 1-22-1833—Thomas Burton and Miss Sally Knox.
 -1 22-1833—Hiram Leighton of Exeter and Miss Anna Leighton.

List of Marriages.

- 8-30-1818—Stephen Austin and Betsey Crawford (Jacob Hale, J. of P.)
 4-15-1819—Nathaniel Atkins and Olive Couillard.
 9- 2-1820—Comfort Spooner and Mariam Jewell.
 11- 1-1821—Thomas Quimby and Mariah Mathews.
 3-24-1822—John Southard of Exeter and Thankful B. Ordway.
 8-15-1822—Jesse Smith and Miss Betsey Knowles.
 9-15-1822—Benj. Bodge and Mrs. Nancy Bachelder.

- 3-27-1823—Crowell Burgess and Mrs. Sarah Crowell
 4- 7-1823—Moses Lane and Melinda Knowles.
 2- 9-1824—Silas Knowles and Lovina Knox
 2-24-1824—Stephen H. Couillard and Miss Hephzibah Baker.
 4-11-1824—Daniel Bachelder and Mrs. Deborah Young.
 4-28-1824—Joseph Davis and Miss Rebecca R. Davis.
 2-10-1824—Ichabod Cole and Sarah Cowin.
 7- 1-1824—Ichabod R. Knowles and Mary Bassett.
 11-13-1824—Richard L. Austin and Miss Dorothy Hamm.
 7-11-1824—John Smith of Dexter and Mrs. Rebecca Knowles.
 9-19-1825—Doct. Paul M. Fisher and Miss Mary Fifield (Abra Bean, J. of P.)
 4- 1-1827—Benj. Libbey and Susanna Knowles.

List of Births:

PACKARD, Varen and Mary.

- 1-18-1805—Rhoda.
 6-13-1807—Mary.
 8-17-1810—Stephen.
 4-13-1813—Nancy.
 2-22-1814—Sally.
 6- 1-1817—Daniel.
 7-27-1825—Hannah.
 1-19-1828—Olive.

BURRILL, Josiah and Hannah.

- 2- 7-1811—Olive.
 12- 9-1812—Hannah.
 5-28-1815—Mary.
 1-23-1818—Esther.
 10-17-1821—Daniel F.

SMITH, Liba and Sally.

- 8- 3-1816—Theodore.
 4- 1-1818—Ruthana (?)

YOUNG, James and Hannah.

- 12-10-1801—David.
 2-24-1804—Nancy.
 3-16-1806—Joseph.
 9-19-1808—Sally.
 2-13-1811—John.
 3-19-1813—Susan.
 9-12-1815—James.
 2-22-1818—Luther.
 7-19-1820—Joel.
 7-17-1822—Asa.

SOUTHARD, Constant and Sally.

- 2- 7-1808—Wm.
 5-25-1811—Gorham.
 6-21-1813—Harriet.
 11-21-1815—Abigail.
 11-27-1817—George.
 12- 6-1819—Joslin.
 11-21-1822—Moses.
 5- 4-1824—Samuel Constantine.
 2- 4-1826—Paul M.
 8- 6-1828—Christina.
 1-11-1831—Mary Ann.

JUDKINS, Elisha and Eunice.

- 10-12-1812—Elizabeth B.
 7-10-1814—Luydia C.
 2-23-1816—John S.
 10- 6-1818—Juryann C.

ELKINS, Samuel and Eunice.

- 10-16-1821—Euphemia C.
 5-27-1823—Josiah C.
 5-27-1825—Josiah C.
 7-13-1829—Helemier.
 7-27-1830—Almond.

HILTON, Benj. and Ruth.

- 11-11-1806—Abigail.
 1-31-1809—James Madison.
 9-22-1811—Theophilus.
 7-25-1814—Phebe.
 10-26-1817—Benj. Jr.

YOUNG, Simon and Lois.

- 2-11-1816—Lewis.
 10-30-1817—Harrison.
 3-25-1819—Henry Warren.
 11- 2-1820—Loisa.
 4-13-1822—Daniel Knowles.
 7-28-1824—Amanda.
 12-16-1825—Lois.
 7-26-1828—Mary S.
 1-22-1830—Simon.
 3- 3-1833—Sarah.
 9- -1834—James.

MATHEWS, Wm. and Meriam.

- 9-13-1801—Meriah.
 6-20-1807—Ruth.
 11-15-1809—Esther.
 8-29-1814—Abigail.

ELIOT, John and Lucy.

- 9-16-1817—John, 2nd.

HAYNES, Joshua and Rebecca.

- 12-12-1812—Joshua.
 8-28-1814—David.
 9-25-1816—Hiram.

DAVIS, Allen S. and Hannah.

- 4-14-1824—Charlotte E. H.
 9-18-1825—William A.
 11-29-1828—Sarah S.

HAYDEN, Enoch and Releaf.

- 8-30-1808—Freeman.
 10-29-1810—Harriet.
 7-29-1812—Arcena.
 1-29-1815—Ammaziah.
 7-27-1817—Susan.

ELIOT, Daniel and Edith.

- 9-25-1816—James Hayden.
 6-16-1818—Lydia Hayden.
 10-11-1819—Maryann.
 2-10-1821—Dolly.
 9-22-1822—Elizann.
 4-22-1824—Harriot.

SANBOURNE, Peter and Sabrina.

- 11- 1-1816—Sabrina.
 5- 4-1819—Enoch Russell.
 10- 1-1834—Martha Bradford.

SAWTELLE, Samuel and Hannah.

- 2- 6-1813—Salmon Grover.
7-31-1812—Bepheighble (?) Perry.

KNOWLES, David, 2nd and Lydia.

- 1- 7-1815—Joseph.
9-16-1816—James.

KNOWLES, Caleb C. and Rachel.

- 1-15-1821—Horasha.
10- 3-1822—Martha E.

KNOWLES, John and Susannah.

- 11-18-1798—Samuel Canada.
10-20-1806—Susannah.
9-20-1808—John.
5- 8-1811—Lydia.
10-17-1812—Wm.
11- 7-1814—Louisa.
10-22-1817—Robert.
1- 5-1820—Charles.
12-23-1824—James.

COOK, Samuel and Lydia.

- 9-21-1814—Ruth.
1-27-1817—Mary.

COOK, Abraham and Hannah.

- 4-23-1801—Amassa.

WARNER, Wm. and Sally.

- 8-29-1808—Benj.
3-15-1811—Rebecca.
11-30-1815—John.

SPOONER, Comfort and Abigail.

- 4-18-1809—Bickford.
8- 6-1811—Sally.
9- 3-1813—Hiram.
10-23-1815—Meriam.
12-21-1818—Abigail.

BEAN, Abraham and Susan.

- 9- 1-1814—Susan Taylor.
Eleanor Prebble.
7-15-1817—Eleanor Emuline.
Betsy Avaline.
Huldahann.
10-23-1823—Abraham Augustus.

SMITH, James and Nancy.

- 10-16-1804—Charity Davenport.
5- 9-1807—John Davenport.
9- 8-1809—Charles Curtis.
8-18-1812—Melinda.

SMITH, James and Melinda.

- 5- 5-1816—Rufus.
6-28-1818—Nancy.
10-28-1823—Joseph M.

BACHELDER Ephriam and Nancy.

- 2-18-1813—Rosta.
11-17-1814—Sally.
2- 9-1817—James.

ELDER, Wm. and Sally.

- 4-10-1806—Joseph.
4-23-1809—Joanna.
5-14-1818—Eliza.
1-31-1823—Wm. Jr.

SMITH, Charles and Margaret.

- 2-22-1818—Mary.
8-28-1819—Nancy.

WINCHESTER, Benj. P. and Eliza.

- 2-23-1817—Heriot B.
7-25-1819—Mary Ann.
3- 7-1820—Martha.
1-25-1822—John.
11-16-1824—Benj.
7- 9-1826—Sarah.
6-29-1829—Orin.
9-28-1831—Betsy.

RUSSELL, David and Betsey.

- 1-13-1799—Heman.
2-19-1800—Sophia.
4-15-1803—Alvin.
8- 3-1805—Betsey.
5-18-1808—Eunis.
7-19-1811—Orilla.
8-29-1813—Asa Whiting.
3-23-1816—David, Jr.

HINDES, Weter (?) and Betsey B.

- 9-16-1825—Benj. J.
2-15-1827—Summer B.
8-14-1828—Tyalmon (?)

HUBBARD, John and Christiana.

- 4-24-1830—John E.

VEIAZE, Stephen and Mertha.

- 11- 5-1806—Isaac Veazie.
11-13-1808—John Viazie.
4- 4-1810—Pelina Veiazie.
5-19-1812—Laban Veazie.
6-14-1815—Stephen Veazie, Jr.
12- 3-1816—Mertha Hurston Veazie.
10-17-1820—Mary Jane Veazie.

WEYMOUTH, Walter and Mary.

- 8-20-1804—Walter.
11-11-1806—James.
11-16-1808—Franklin.
2-10-1811—Mary.
2-10-1813—Mercy.
2-20-1815—William.]
4- 9-1816—Jonathan.
3-16-1818—Betsy.
6- -1821—Daniel.
1-19-1824—Thomas.

CHATMAN, Arnold and Betsey.

- 6-16-1816—Emerson.
9-20-1818—Elizabeth.

ATKINS, Nathaniel and Olive.

- 8-23-1820—Hannah Pike.

COULLARD, James and —.

- 5-22-1797—Olive.
9-19-1799—Betsy.
9- 7-1801—Stephen King.
9- 3-1803—Polly.
9-29-1805—Margaret.
9- 4-1807—Susannah.
5-14-1810—Nancy.
8- 5-1812—David Spooner.

BACHELDER—Dodge and Mary.

- 2- 9-1815—Cambell.
12-29-1817—John Warren.
6-29-1820—Maryann.
2- 9-1823—Daniel.

McLAND, Daniel and Sally.

- 7-31-1813—Mary Jane.
 6-12-1815—Wm. M.
 10-13-1817—Joseph.
 7-18-1819—Daniel M.
 7-17-1821—James M.
 8-29-1823—Ruth M.
 Thomas J.

TUCK, John and Patty.

- 1-20-1826—Hananh.
 11-17-1827—Enoch L.

FISHER, Dr. Paul M. and Mary M.

- 7-11-1826—Paul M. Jr.
 11- 9-1827—Francis A.
 11-17-1829—Preston.
 4-14-1831—Anson.
 12-23-1832—Mary A.
 4- 6-1834—Eunice J.
 7- 3-1836—Nancy J.
 6- 1-1838—George H.

HAWES, James and Frances H.

- 7-25-1827—Rebbiah.
 2- 9-1829—Jas. R.
 6-19-1831—Frances Ann.

PETTINGILL, John and Susane.

- 5-21-1823—Henry F.
 7-20-1825—Betsy.
 3- 1-1829—Sarah C.
 5-30-1833—John.

WILLIAMS, Lewis and Susan.

- 7- 7-1828—Benj.

LINCOLN, Isaiah and Esther.

- 1-29-1824—Isaiah.
 3-15-1826—William.
 11-13-1828—Lionel.
 11-19-1821—Mathew.

EMERY, Artemas and Naomi.

- 4- 6-1826—Stephen W.
 3-26-1828—Thomas B.
 10-29-1829—Artemas.
 11-24-1831—Mary E.
 7-29-1834—Josephas.
 5- 8-1836—Melissa.
 8- -1837—Francis D.

GODDING, Amasa and Mary.

- 2- 9-1823—Eliza Ann.
 7-21-1825—Josephine.
 1-22-1828—William P.
 4-27-1831—Harriet.
 3- 7-1833—Mary.
 3- 4-1835—Elmyra.
 2- -1837—Amasa.

MORSE, Wm. and Abigail.

- 4-25-1826—John.
 1-16-1828—Betsey Ann.
 4-22-1829—Mary Jane.
 12- 9-1830—Irene.

COUILLARD, Stephen K. and Hepsibah.

- 9-10-1825—Elijah.
 8- 7-1827—Hepsibah.

WHITE, Lewis and Anne.

- 11-10-1814—David.
 4-25-1816—Joel.
 10-27-1819—Harriot.
 9- 9-1822—Roby.
 3-19-1826—Amelia Ann.
 9-30-1828—Abigail.
 4-13-1831—Lewis Washington.
 6-13-1836—Unity Amandy.

KNOWLES, David and Mary.

- 5-23-1822—Warren T.

LANE, Moses W. and Melinda.

- 6- 5-1821—Emaline.
 2-10-1824—Lewis.

PRATT, Thomas and Sally.

- 11- 9-1819—Lydia.
 2-16-1822—Sarah Ann.

STEWART, David and Elizabeth.

- 10-22-1823—David D.
 1- 7-1825—Elizabeth M.
 12-10-1827—Levi M.

HUBBARD, John and Harriot.

- 11-10-1823—Harbot.

KNOWLES, Jonathan and Fanny.

- 12-10-1823—James B.

CLARK, John and Ruth.

- 1-19-1809—Josiah.
 4-11-1811—John W.
 1- 7-1813—Thomas.
 1-17-1816—Sally.
 8-12-1822—Lois.

BROWN—John and Sally.

- 10-17-1822—Charles.

KNOWLES, Silas and Lovina.

- 9- 9-1824—Mary.

LANCASTER, Elihu and Sally.

- 10- 4-1817—Permela.
 10-23-1819—David.
 12-26-1820—Francis.
 9- 9-1822—Betsey.
 10-11-1824—Elmira.
 4-26-1827—Clarinda.

DAVIS, Joseph and Rebecca.

- 1-24-1825—Sarah Jane.

BROWN, Thomas and Claricy.

- 4- 4-1824—Samuel C.

MOWER, Hiram and Sophia.

- 11- 9-1821—Jane P.

BODGE, Benj. and Phebe.

- 9-13-1812—Daniel.
 1- 1-1815—Betsy.
 2- 8-1817—Clarisa.

BODGE, Benj. and Nancy.

- 11-19-1822—Benj.

HOLE, Wm. and Mary.

- 1-31-1809—Elizabeth.
 7- 4-1812—Joseph.
 11-11-1815—Mary.
 7-12-1818—Lovina.
 6- 7-1821—Wm., Jr.

MORSE, Philip and Lovina.

- 7-25-1816—Isaac.
- 7- 8-1818—Seth.
- 10-23-1820—Silas S.
- 1-23-1824—Benj. T.
- 7- 5-1826—Lovina.

MORSE, Philip and Mehitable.

- 4-20-1828—Phebeann.
- 8- 2-1829—Charles Henry.
- 5- 9-1831—Mary Elizabeth.
- 12-27-1832—Aurilla.

KNOWLES, Nathaniel and Tamson.

- 11-20-1816—Ira.

KNOWLES, Seth and Anna.

- 3- 4-1799—John.
- 7- 3-1801—Henry.
- 11- 7-1803—Anna.
- 10-12-1805—Lydia.
- 10-27-1807—Mary.
- 1-27-1810—Richard Emerson.

COULLARD, John and Hannah.

- 4-26-1813—Loisa.
- 11-26-1815—Silas.
- 10-19-1818—Isaac.
- 10-30-1820—Lovina.
- 5-27-1823—Jane.
- 7-15-1826—Hannah.
- 7-25-1828—John.

PEASE, Joseph and Mary.

- 12-12-1810—Lewis Barker.
- 3-19-1813—Joseph.
- 10-27-1814—Anna Chamberland.
- 4-24-1817—Loisa.
- 7-20-1822—Tamson Knowles.

ELLIOT, Alphonso and Mary.

- 7- 5-1819—Rufus S.
- 2-14-1821—Sarahann.

BLAKE, Bradbury and Abigail.

- 5-16-1807—Paul D.
- 1-19-1809—Sophia.
- 8-14-1811—Philip.
- 1-19-1814—Prudilla.
- 4-20-1816—Nancy.
- 8- 6-1819—Abigail.
- 6- 3-1822—Permela.
- 2- 3-1825—Caroline.

GEORGE, Isaac and Fanny.

- 7-12-1809—Mary D.
- 8-22-1811—Hezekiah
- 12-27-1816—Abigail.
- 2-12-1820—Elizabeth K.
- 3- 3-1823—Isaac, Jr.

PAGE, Wm. R. and Sally.

- 5-12-1809—Richard E.
- 12-18-1810—John D.
- 12-19-1812—Albridge G.
- 3-22-1814—Anne E.
- 1-21-1816—Wm. R., Jr.
- 1-12-1818—Marcy C.
- 4-25-1821—Moses.
- 3-14-1823—Oramandel M.

KNOWLES, Nehemiah and Rebia.

- 6-13-1818—Naomi.
- 4-15-1820—Nehemiah, Jr.
- 2- 9-1822—Henry.

BERRY, John and Anna.

- 1-30-1820—Lovina.
- 10- 7-1821—Henry.

MORSE, Samuel and Sally.

- 5-21-1821—Emmy Ann.
- 1-10-1823—Charlotte Jane.

TURNER, Joseph and Nancy.

- 1-26-1824—Catherine S.
- 8-15-1826—Charles Carrol.

PHILIPS, John F. and Martha.

- 2-23-1822—Larritte.
- 11-10-1823—James D.
- 3-29-1827—B—.
- 9-18-1829—Elvy (?).

BRIGGS, John and Betsey.

- 1- 7-1807—Sophia E.
- 9- 5-1808—John A.
- 4-11-1810—Thomas J.
- 11-24-1813—William C.
- 10-29-1815—Maryann.
- 11-19-1817—Asa.
- 5- 7-1820—Harriet Q.
- 7-25-1822—Nancy D.

MOWER, Isaac and Sally.

- 1-13-1821—Elias.
- 7-15-1823—Sarah Augusta.

CURTIS, James and Nancy.

- 4-21-1823—Lorinda.

BLANCHARD, Joseph and Hannah.

- 12-16-1822—Oren F.

CAPEN, Lemmel and Darkis.

- 1- 5-1823—Sarah.
- 3- 6-1825—Asenath.
- 4-24-1827—Mary.

WHITNEY, John G. and Mary.

- 10-31-1825—Llewellyn.

PITNGILL, John and Lurane.

- 7-20-1825—Betsey.

CHAPTER XII

SELECTMEN, TOWN CLERKS and TOWN TREASURERS

List of Selectmen.

- 1817—William Elder, Joseph Pease, Constant Southard.
 1818—William Elder, Abraham Bean, Ebenezer Nutter.
 1819—William Elder, Ebenezer Nutter, Benj. P. Winchester.
 1820—Ebenezer Nutter, Benj. P. Winchester, Abraham Bean.
 1821—Ebenezer Nutter, Abraham Bean, Jonathan Knowles.
 1822—Abraham Bean, William Elder, Benjamin P. Winchester.
 1823—Benj. P. Winchester, Abraham Bean, Ebenezer Nutter.
 1824—Benj. P. Winchester, Abraham Bean, Ebenezer Nutter.
 1825—Benj. P. Winchester, John Hubbard, Joseph Turner.
 1826—Thomas Brown, Ebenezer Nutter, Cushman Bassett.
 1827—Thomas Brown, Joseph Turner, David Steward.
 1828—Benj. P. Winchester, Thomas Brown, Abraham Bean.
 1829—Abraham Bean, John Hubbard, Benj. P. Winchester.
 1830—Thomas Brown, Paul M. Fisher, Abram Seaver.
 1831—Paul M. Fisher, James Labree, John Briggs.
 1832—Paul M. Fisher, Joseph Prescott, Cushman Bassett.
 1833—Paul M. Fisher, Joseph Prescott, Cushman Bassett.
 1834—Henry T. Knowles, Simon Young, Thomas Brown.
 1835—Henry T. Knowles, Thomas Brown, John Johnson.
 1836—Thomas Brown, Henry T. Knowles, John Johnson.
 1837—Thomas Brown, Henry T. Knowles, John Johnson.
 1838—Thomas Brown, John Hubbard, Silas Knowles.
 1839—Henry T. Knowles, John Lord, David Jones.
 1840—Thomas Brown, Jacob S. Elliott, Luther Harmon.
 1841—Jacob S. Elliott, David Steward, S. T. Rackliff.
 1842—Paul M. Fisher, James Hawes, Harrison G. O. Weston.
 1843—Paul M. Fisher, James Hawes, Harrison G. O. Weston.
 1844—Paul M. Fisher, Campbell Bachelder, Enoch Bunker, Jr.
 1845—Horace Wentworth, Abner Seaver, Jacob S. Elliott.
 1846—Horace Wentworth, Abner Seaver, David Jones.
 1847—Horace Wentworth, David Jones, John Hutchinson.
 1848—David Jones, Abner Seaver, Hiram Hurd, Jr.
 1849—David Jones, Horace Wentworth, Hiram Hurd, Jr.
 1850—Horace Wentworth, Enoch Bunker, Robert Knowles.
 1851—Horace Wentworth, Enoch Bunker, David Jones.
 1852—Horace Wentworth, Enoch Bunker, Jacob S. Elliott.
 1853—David Jones, Simeon Adams, Stephen Phinney.
 1854—David Jones, Simeon Adams, Stephen Phinney.
 1855—James Hawes, Simeon Adams, David Steward.
 1856—David Jones, Stephen Phinney, Eben D. Roberts.
 1857—Campbell Bachelder, Enoch Bunker, Robert Knowles.
 1858—Joseph Cook, Robert Knowles, Elam P. Burrill.
 1859—Joseph Cook, Robert Knowles, Elam P. Burrill.
 1860—Winkworth S. Allen, Samuel Copp, J. R. Mower.
 1861—Winkworth S. Allen, Samuel Copp, Eben D. Roberts.
 1862—J. C. Chandler, Samuel Copp, Winkworth S. Allen.
 1863—Winkworth S. Allen, Elam P. Burrill, Robert Knowles.
 1864—Robert Knowles, Charles H. Morse, Emery Southard.
 1865—Robert Knowles, Charles H. Morse, Emery Southard.
 1866—Robert Knowles, Charles H. Morse, Charles Labree.
 1867—Robert Knowles, Charles H. Morse, Winkworth S. Allen.
 1868—Winkworth S. Allen, Elam P. Burrill, Columbus C. Knowles.
 1869—Winkworth S. Allen, William W. Nutter, Emery Southard.
 1870—Robert Knowles, Charles H. Morse, Emery Southard.
 1871—Winkworth S. Allen, Jonathan S. Burrill, Columbus C. Knowles.
 1872—Robert Knowles, Winkworth S. Allen, Isaiah H. Crowell.
 1873—Winkworth S. Allen, Isaiah H. Crowell, Asa F. Crowell.
 1874—Charles H. Morse, Winkworth S. Allen, Isaiah H. Crowell.
 1875—Charles H. Morse, Winkworth S. Allen, Isaiah H. Crowell.

- 1876—Charles H. Morse, A. Judson Richardson, Isaiah H. Crowell.
 1877—Charles H. Morse, Winkworth S. Allen, A. Judson Richardson.
 1878—Charles H. Morse, Winkworth S. Allen, Edward G. Higgins.
 1879—Charles H. Morse, Winkworth S. Allen, Edward G. Higgins.
 1880—Robert Knowles, Edward G. Higgins, A. Judson Richardson.
 1881—Edward G. Higgins, Jonathan S. Burrill, N. Reed Packard.
 1882—J. S. Burrill, N. R. Packard, S. S. Burrill.
 1883—J. S. Burrill, N. R. Packard, H. Q. Worthen.
 1884—J. S. Burrill, N. R. Packard, H. Q. Worthen.
 1885—J. S. Burrill, N. R. Packard, H. Q. Worthen.
 1886—J. P. Curtis, F. E. Knowles, H. W. Knowles.
 1887—F. E. Knowles, H. W. Knowles, J. H. Shepherd.
 1888—N. R. Packard, J. S. Burrill, J. P. Curtis.
 1889—N. R. Packard, J. S. Burrill, J. H. Shepherd.
 1890—N. R. Packard, J. S. Burrill, J. H. Shepherd.
 1891—J. H. Shepherd, J. S. Burrill, O. L. Jones.
 1892—J. H. Shepherd, J. S. Burrill, C. J. Trickey.
 1893—C. J. Trickey, J. S. Burrill, I. M. Bates.
 1894—C. J. Trickey, J. S. Burrill, I. M. Bates.
 1895—J. S. Burrill, I. M. Bates, N. R. Packard.
 1896—J. S. Burrill, I. M. Bates, N. R. Packard.
 1897—J. S. Burrill, N. R. Packard, L. F. Ireland.
 1898—N. R. Packard, L. F. Ireland, Abner Brooks.
 1899—N. R. Packard, L. F. Ireland, Abner Brooks.
 1900—I. M. Bates, G. W. Nutter, O. L. Jones.
 1901—I. M. Bates, G. W. Nutter, O. L. Jones.
 1902—G. W. Nutter, O. L. Jones, J. B. Ross.
 1903—C. J. Trickey, W. I. Burrill, Geo. S. Libby.
 1904—C. J. Trickey, W. I. Burrill, H. W. Knowles.
 1905—C. J. Trickey, H. W. Knowles, John M. Katen.
 1906—H. W. Knowles, I. M. Bates, F. E. Knowles.
 1907—H. W. Knowles, I. M. Bates, M. P. Hamilton.
 1908—C. L. Jones, M. P. Hamilton, Geo. A. Tibbets.
 1909—C. L. Jones, M. P. Hamilton, E. L. Dearborn.
 1910—C. L. Jones, M. P. Hamilton, Seth Lancaster.
 1911—C. L. Jones, M. P. Hamilton, Seth Lancaster.
 1912—C. L. Jones, M. P. Hamilton, O. L. Sprague.
 1913—H. D. Ridlon, I. M. Bates, I. R. Shorey.
 1914—H. D. Ridlon, E. E. Hamm, L. W. Knowles.
 1915—H. D. Ridlon, L. W. Knowles, A. C. Knowles.
 1916—C. L. Jones, I. R. Shorey, E. E. Hamm.

Town Clerk.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1817—William Elder. | 1844—Benj. P. Winchester. |
| 1818—William Elder. | 1845—Benj. P. Winchester. |
| 1819—William Elder. | 1846—Robert Knowles. |
| 1820—William Elder. | 1847—Horace Wentworth. |
| 1821—William Elder. | 1848—Horace Wentworth. |
| 1822—William Elder. | 1849—Horace Wentworth. |
| 1823—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1850—Horace Wentworth. |
| 1824—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1851—Horace Wentworth. |
| 1825—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1852—Nathan J. Robinson. |
| 1826—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1853—Nathan J. Robinson. |
| 1827—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1854—Paul M. Fisher. |
| 1828—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1855—Nathan J. Robinson. |
| 1829—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1856—Silas S. Morse. |
| 1830—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1857—Francis A. Fisher. |
| 1831—Paul M. Fisher. | 1858—Jacob Bemis. |
| 1832—Paul M. Fisher. | 1859—Jas. Hutchins. |
| 1833—Paul M. Fisher. | 1860—Francis A. Fisher. |
| 1834—Paul M. Fisher. | 1861—Francis A. Fisher. |
| 1835—John Johnson, 2d. | 1862—Mark F. Hamilton. |
| 1836—Ebenezer Howe. | 1863—Mark F. Hamilton. |
| 1837—Robert Moor. | 1864—Gipson C. Patten. |
| 1838—Robert Moor. | 1865—Seth Morse. |
| 1839—Robert Moor. | 1866—Seth Morse. |
| 1840—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1867—Seth Morse. |
| 1841—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1868—Seth Morse. |
| 1842—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1869—Seth Morse. |
| 1843—Benj. P. Winchester. | 1870—Seth Morse. |

1871—Seth Morse.
 1872—Seth Morse.
 1873—Seth Morse.
 1874—Fred E. Sprague.
 1875—Fred E. Sprague.
 1876—Jonathan S. Burrill.
 1877—Jonathan S. Burrill.
 1878—Frank E. Knowles.
 1879—Frank E. Knowles.
 1880—Frank E. Knowles.
 1881—Frank E. Knowles.
 1882—J. H. Steward.
 1883—J. H. Steward.
 1884—J. H. Steward.
 1885—G. D. Steward.
 1886—Geo. D. Steward.
 1887—A. B. Patten.
 1888—A. B. Patten.
 1889—A. B. Patten.
 1890—Will I. Burrill.
 1901—Will I. Burrill.
 1892—Will I. Burrill.
 1893—Will I. Burrill.
 1894—Will I. Burrill.

1895—Will I. Burrill.
 1896—Will I. Burrill.
 1897—Will I. Burrill (res.—J. P. Curtis).
 1898—J. E. Gray.
 1899—J. E. Gray.
 1900—J. E. Gray.
 1901—J. E. Gray.
 1902—J. E. Gray.
 1903—J. E. Gray.
 1904—C. T. Moses.
 1905—J. E. Gray.
 1906—J. E. Gray.
 1907—J. E. Gray.
 1908—J. E. Gray.
 1909—J. E. Gray.
 1910—J. E. Gray.
 1911—J. E. Gray.
 1912—J. E. Gray.
 1913—J. E. Gray.
 1914—J. E. Gray.
 1915—J. E. Gray.
 1916—Guy C. Nutter.

Town Treasurer.

1817—Ebenezer Nutter.
 1818—John Couliard.
 1819—Joseph Pease.
 1820—Joseph Pease.
 1821—Joseph Pease.
 1822—Joseph Pease.
 1823—Joseph Pease.
 1824—Joseph Pease.
 1825—Joseph Turner.
 1826—Philip Morse.
 1827—John Hubbard.
 1828—Philip Morse.
 1829—Philip Morse.
 1830—John Hubbard.
 1831—John Hubbard.
 1832—Philip Morse.
 1833—Philip Morse.
 1834—Philip Morse.
 1835—Philip Morse.
 1836—John Lord.
 1837—John Lord.
 1838—John Johnson, 2nd.
 1839—John Johnson, 2nd.
 1840—John Johnson, 2nd.
 1841—Paul M. Fisher.
 1842—Paul M. Fisher.
 1843—John Hubbard.
 1844—David Steward.
 1845—Robert Moor.
 1846—Robert Moor.
 1847—Robert Moor.
 1848—Robert Moor.
 1849—Thomas Brown.
 1850—Thomas Brown.
 1851—Thomas Brown.
 1851—Thomas Brown.
 1852—Thomas Brown.
 1853—Paul M. Fisher.
 1854—Jas. Hawes.
 1855—Jas. Hawes.
 1856—Paul M. Fisher.
 1857—Paul M. Fisher.
 1858—Seth Morse.
 1859—Isaiah Lincoln.

1860—Paul M. Fisher.
 1861—Paul M. Fisher.
 1862—Elam P. Burrill.
 1863—Campbell Bachelder.
 1864—Silas S. Morse.
 1865—Silas S. Morse.
 1866—David W. Osgood.
 1867—Elam P. Burrill.
 1868—Elam P. Burrill.
 1869—William W. Nutter.
 1870—William W. Nutter.
 1871—Alden R. Ireland.
 1872—Oliver Brooks.
 1873—Alden R. Ireland.
 1874—Alden R. Ireland.
 1875—Alden R. Ireland.
 1876—Alden R. Ireland.
 1877—Alden R. Ireland.
 1878—Alden R. Ireland.
 1879—A. Judson Richardson.
 1880—Samuel Copp.
 1881—Samuel Copp.
 1882—S. Copp.
 1883—S. Copp.
 1884—J. H. Steward.
 1885—G. D. Steward.
 1886—G. D. Steward.
 1887—F. E. Sprague.
 1888—W. I. Burrill.
 1889—W. I. Burrill.
 1890—W. I. Burrill.
 1891—W. I. Burrill.
 1892—W. I. Burrill.
 1893—W. I. Burrill.
 1894—W. I. Burrill.
 1895—W. I. Burrill.
 1896—W. I. Burrill.
 1897—W. I. Burrill (res.—J. E. Gray).
 1898—J. E. Gray.
 1899—J. E. Gray.
 1900—J. E. Gray.
 1901—J. E. Gray.
 1902—J. E. Gray.
 1903—J. E. Gray.

1904—C. T. Moses.
1905—J. E. Gray.
1906—J. E. Gray.
1907—J. E. Gray.
1908—J. E. Gray.
1909—J. E. Gray.
1910—J. E. Gray.

1911—J. E. Gray.
1912—J. E. Gray.
1913—J. E. Gray.
1914—J. E. Gray.
1915—J. E. Gray.
1916—Guy C. Nutter.

CHAPTER XIII

CIVIL WAR VETERANS

From the office of the adjutant general was obtained this list of soldiers credited to quota of Corinna, Maine, Civil War. Total enlisted from Corinna, 152:

Russell F. Parkman
 John Knowles
 Goeth E. Stubbs
 John Y. Clark
 Samuel Libby
 John P. Nickerson
 Clement C. Libby
 Mory Mulliken
 Joseph R. Stone
 William Nickerson, Jr.
 Joseph H. Knox
 Jesse R. Stone
 Rufus B. Harmon
 Leander M. Libby
 John M. Safford
 Llewellyn L. Willey
 Daniel P. Raymond
 Joseph Carter
 Daniel W. Pettingall
 Leonard Palmer
 Lewis W. White
 Gipson C. Patten
 Forest E. Steward
 Abram Young
 Owin R. Hole
 Wilber F. Hubbard
 David F. White
 Justin B. Atkins
 Luther Young
 Isaac Morse
 William F. Blaisdell
 Edward Copp
 William O. P. Copeland
 Alfred Veazie
 Joseph J. Elder
 Charles H. Leighton
 Lewis F. Leighton
 George C. Blaisdell
 Francis Babb
 Dennis Sherburn
 Charles H. Lancaster
 Melvin J. Perry
 George J. Osborne
 John Bigelow
 Melvin J. Allen
 Charles P. Osborne
 Llewellyn Copeland
 James Smith
 Horatio Knowles
 Nelson F. Libby
 Corodon O. Stone
 Prentiss Shaw
 Lewis B. Morrill
 James W. Bachelder
 Charles H. Sprague
 Moses Clark

Robert Givin, Jr.
 Francis Givin
 Henry J. Foster
 Eben Andrews
 A. J. Knowles
 Prentis P. Allan
 Morris Harrington
 John Martin
 Edward Carroll
 Thomas Farley
 James Bradley
 John Winchester
 Albert S. Lander
 Ansel Hannan
 Charles F. Packard
 Alphonso P. Crowell
 Charles E. Dearborn
 Otis Brooks
 Daniel W. Osgood
 Azero Mills
 Roscoe V. N. Knowles
 James Babb
 Charles W. Costigan
 Merrit Southard
 Leonard H. Dearborn
 James P. Ireland
 Ivery M. Barker
 William Bond
 Frank W. Clements
 Henry F. Caswell
 Stephen S. Burrill
 Jonathan Libby
 C. C. Knowles
 Orin Winchester
 John M. Carson
 Charles H. Elder
 Charles E. Thompson
 Samuel Libby
 George C. Roberts
 George W. Knights
 Archibald Shepard
 Michel LeClair
 Thomas McMan
 William H. Moor
 Mitchell Deveau
 Sylvester H. Milliken
 Sylvester E. Kimball
 Stephen F. Whalen
 Manly Copeland
 John J. Weeks
 Chelsey Shaw
 James C. Lander
 Albert G. Gould
 Samuel Gould, Jr.
 Albion S. Carter
 John McIntire

Marion H. Osgood
Edwin Gabby
Abial Lancaster
Ezra B. Ricker
Jacob A. Launder
Aaron Frost, 2d
John W. Pettingill
Samuel Weeks
William Weeks
Paul M. Fisher
John C. Weeks
George B. Fisher
George H. Mower
Charles S. Stone
Henry F. Weymouth
John D. Young
Abner Brooks
Samuel Dean
Charles Knowles
John R. Burrill

Alvah R. Graffam
Samuel C. Graffam
Josiah P. Nickerson
Charles Nutter
Elijah G. Tibbetts
Bailey J. P. Washington
Luther Stubbs
John H. Maines
James M. Batchelder
Portal M. Black
Thomas Clark
James P. Copeland
Henry J. Foster
Francis Given
Robert Given, Jr.
Henry Nason
Henry Nason, Jr.
Charles H. Sprague
Joseph H. Weymouth
Stephen F. Wheeler.

This does not include soldiers enlisted elsewhere, but afterwards residents of Corinna.

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